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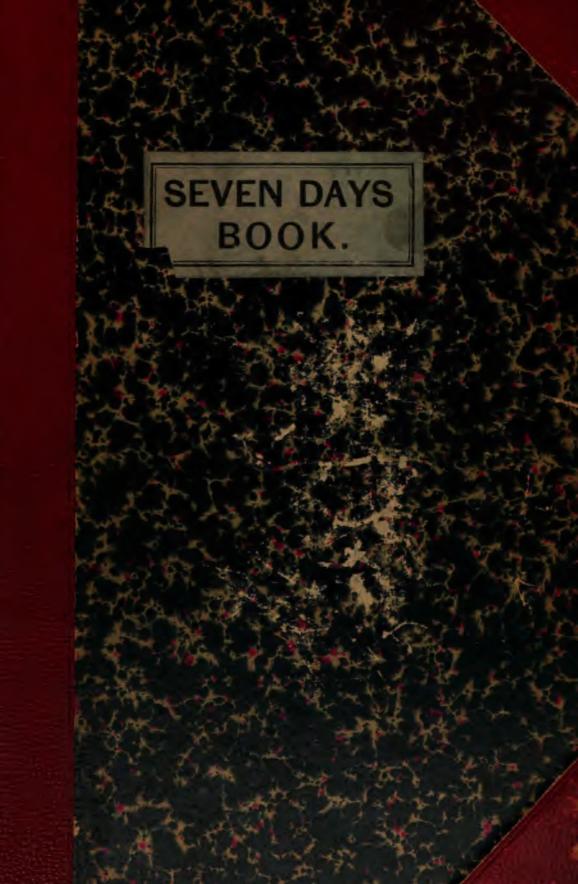
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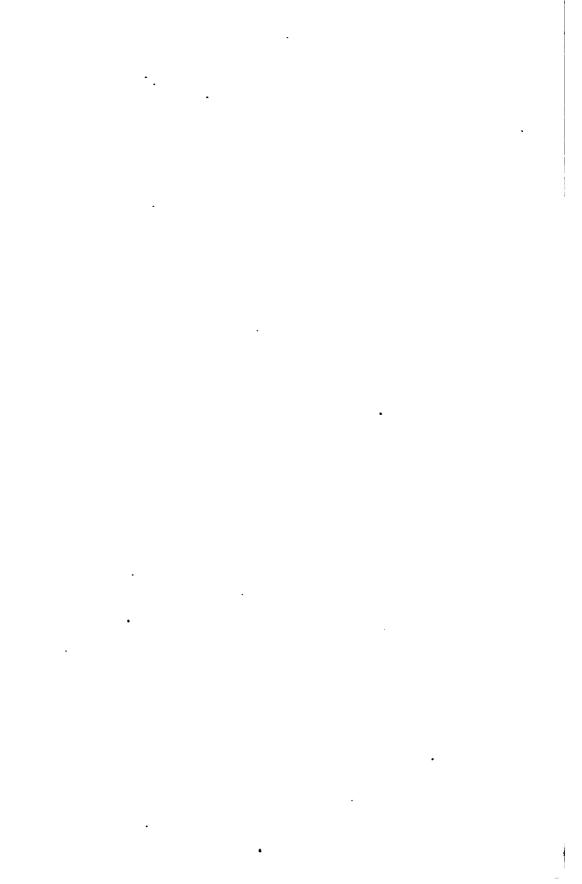


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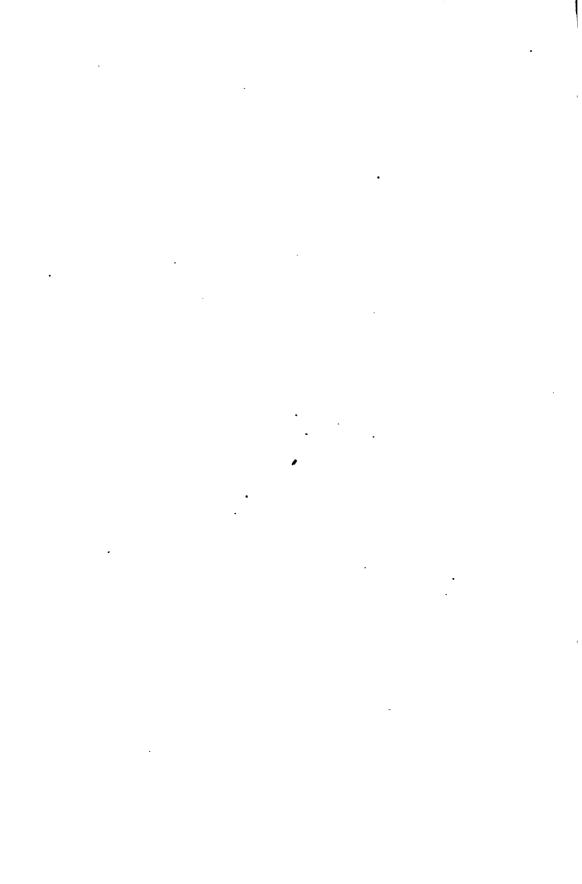




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Issued Monthly with Illustrations

APRIL-AUGUST, 1903

VOLUME XXXVII



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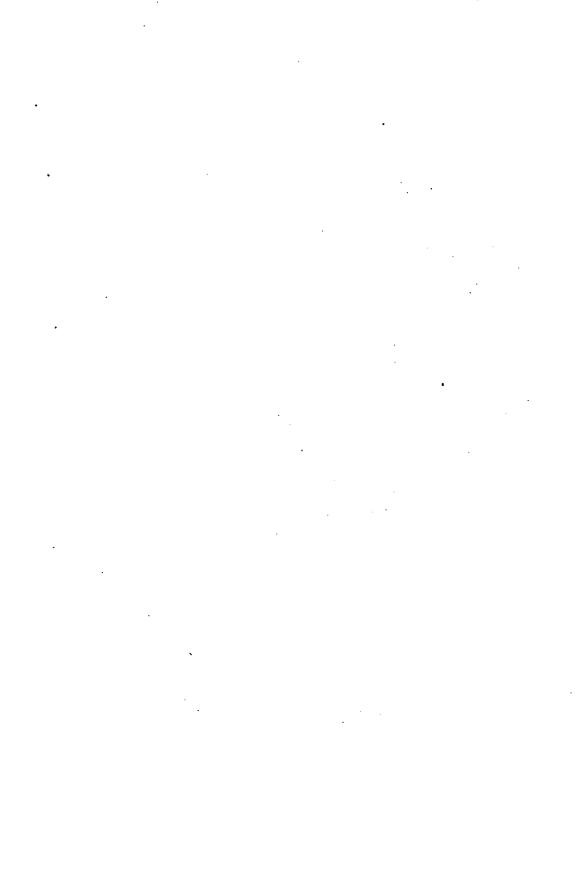
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See page 67.

THE CHAUTAU

Vol. XXXVII

APRIL, 1903



FTER all, notwithstanding gloomy forecasts of all sorts, the second and "short" session of the congress which came to its natural end on March 4 was quite produc-

tive of important legislation—and this in spite of a twelve-weeks' filibuster over the so-called omnibus statehood bill. The session was also remarkable for the fact that the senate, the deliberative and deliberate body, scarcely discussed the more noteworthy measures which it helped to enact into law. The first session of the Fifty-seventh congress was characterized by great, protracted, and at times exciting debates; the second accomplished more, in proportion to the time occupied, with much less oratory and talk.

With the record of the congress as a whole disappointment is expressed in several quarters. It has not enacted any financial legislation, and has neither provided for a more elastic currency nor strengthened the gold-standard act, though currency reformers have urged and worked for reform in both directions. It has suspended the duty on coal and repealed the provision which was construed as imposing a duty on imported anthracite, but otherwise it has left the Dingley tariff intact. The president's recommendation for the creation of a nonpartisan expert tariff commission was disregarded, and not only was no attempt made to revise the customs law, but not one of the Kasson reciprocity treaties (though revived by the committee on foreign affairs and favorably reported) was ratified or even discussed. The "Buffalo platform" had not made so

strong an impression on the senate as it had made on the country at large.

Among the important measures enacted at the second session are the following: The anti-rebate act; the act creating a department of commerce and labor and providing for a certain amount of publicity in regard to corporate affairs; the act reorganizing the army establishment by creating a general staff; reorganizing the militia and modernizing its equipment; amending the bankruptcy law to prevent fraudulent practices and abuses; establishing a new currency system for the Philippines and giving the natives sound silver currency definitely related to the gold standard of the United States; amending the immigration laws and imposing additional restriction on undesirable immigration, but prescribing no educational qualification as a condition of admission of aliens.

The bills of importance that failed of passage owing to obstruction, proper opposition, or lack of time are: The bill to encourage American shipping by subsidizing the ocean freight-carrying industry (this bill was defeated in committee by Republican and Democratic representatives opposed either to the subsidy principle or to the manner in which the bill applied it); the bill admitting the fullfledged American territories to statehood; the bill in relation to public deposits, which authorized the loan of any government funds at an interest rate of one and one-half per cent at least, against security of a specified character (national, state, municipal, and railway bonds), and the

bill to reduce the tariff on Philippine sugar and tobacco to fifty per cent of the Dingley-law rates. The president urged the enactment of this Philippine tariffreduction bill (a less liberal measure than the one the house had passed) as an act of relief and generosity, famine, pestilence, and war having brought the natives to the verge of general ruin, but the legislative congestion at the close of the session rendered it easy for the opponents of freer trade with the new possessions to prevent action upon the bill. Another measure which failed of passage at the last moment was one protecting the president from assassination or attempts at assassination, and excluding revolutionary anarchists from the country.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty and the Panama Canal convention with Colombia likewise failed of ratification—owing largely to the filibuster on the statehood bill and the vigorous opposition of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to the latter treaty. President Roosevelt's proclamation calling the senate together in extraordinary session on March 5 is generally attributed to his determination to secure action on the Cuban and canal conventions. writing their fate is uncertain.

It is not surprising that the length to which filibustering was carried in the senate should have caused some talk of "closure" and a change of rules to do away with "unanimous consent" and enable the majority in the upper chamber to rule. Whether this discussion will lead to any material results is doubted by good ob-The senate is notoriously conservative and proud of its traditions, and as it has become "overshadowing" in spite of them, the reform that is doubtless inevitable will be deferred indefinitely.

Net Results of Anti-Trust Agitation

Congress, contrary to the confident predictions and anticipations of many, has enacted additional anti-trust legislation. The "campaign of education" has not been

without effects of theoretical and practical importance. It is true that congress has followed neither the original suggestions of the president, which included the adoption of a resolution for a constitutional amendment increasing the power of the legislative department of the government over corporations and combinations, nor the doctrine promulgated in the famous Pittsburg address by the attorney-general, Mr. Knox, which asserted the power of congress to reach all corporations, whether engaged in interstate commerce or not, under the clause of the constitution vesting in it exclusive control over interstate commerce and trade with foreign nations.

It will be remembered that Mr. Knox advocated penalizing the interstate commerce of corporations or persons convicted of violating the anti-monopoly laws of the nation. . He contended that the right to regulate interstate commerce implied the right to exclude from such commerce, or to deny the privilege of entering it, to those who commit illegal acts in restraint of competition. Congress has not applied this principle. Its new anti-trust legislation is generally regarded as conservative and reasonable, though the Democratic press and many Republican papers question the effectiveness of this addition to the law on the restraint of trade.

The following measures comprise the



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public."

legislation to which reference is made:

The Elkins anti-rebate act. This is an amendment to the interstate commerce law designed to do away with the evil of discrimination and favoritism in railway It prohibits and punishes the granting as well as the receiving of rebates from the published tariffs of the transportation companies, and renders all parties to the illicit transaction liable to punishment by fine. There is no doubt that the greatest trusts have fattened on unlawful rebates and special facilities, and it is generally conceded (even the opponents of anti-trust legislation not denying it) that it is desirable to secure equal treatment of shippers by common carriers.

2. The Knox bill providing for expediting in the courts suits brought by the government or its agents against combinations charged with monopolistic practices. Under this bill intermediate appeals will be dispensed with, and trust cases involving constitutional points may be taken from the federal court of the first instance to the supreme court.

3. Placing a more substantial appropriation at the disposal of the department of justice, to enable it to gather evidence against violators of trust laws and to prosecute more successfully.

4. Finally, the Nelson "publicity" amendment to the department of com-



THE BALKING TEAM

-Minneapolis Journal

merce act. This measure is regarded by many as the most serious and far-reaching of the series, and in some quarters it has been attacked as containing grave possibilities of abuse and perversion. It may be described as a "step toward publicity" of corporate affairs, and the administration's final anti-trust program only recommended "a step" in that direction. new department is to have a bureau of corporations, with a commissioner at its head, who, under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor, is to have the power to make investigation into the organization, conduct and management of any "company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, and to gather such in-formation and data as will enable the president of the United States to make recommendations to congress for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the president from time to time as he shall require, and the information so obtained and as much thereof as the president may direct shall be made

While, on the one hand, it is contended that this amendment places too much power in the hands of the chief executive and creates opportunity for dangerous coercion and discrimination, on the other it is declared that the amendment will be of little value as a preventive of injurious restraint of trade and competition. advocates of "strong" anti-trust legislation are disappointed at the failure of the Littlefield bill (passed in the house by a unanimous vote and favorably reported to the senate by its judiciary committee). This bill was more drastic, and embodied the leading ideas of Attorney-General Knox's Pittsburg speech. It provided for a larger measure of publicity, and for the exclusion from interstate commerce of goods produced by illegal combinations, or by combinations guilty of accepting rebates. As amended by the senate, it also denied the right of interstate commerce to corporations putting a fictitious and inflated valuation upon their assets, or failing to comply with the publicity requirements. Several senators doubted the constitutionality of certain features of this



measure and were determined to prevent consideration of it.

Altogether, the widest divergence of opinion is disclosed in the discussion of the value and probable effects of the new anti-trust legislation. The administration, however, through Mr. Knox, has expressed ensatisfaction with the action of congress, and declared that a gen-

eral and rational public demand had been met in a rational and adequate way.



Regulating Commerce and Prohibiting Lotteries

What is "interstate commerce"? What are articles of commerce within the meaning of the constitutional phrase? And what does the constitution mean by the term regulation in connection with the subject of interstate commerce?

These important questions are involved in the lottery cases recently decided by the United States supreme court. The great tribunal was divided, four justices dissenting from the prevailing opinion of Justice Harlan. The minority of the court attacks the decision as inconsistent with the views of the founders and with the interpretation of the provision in question by John Marshall, the greatest expounder of the constitution. It is also intimated that such decisions destroy the substance of the American government while professing to respect its form.

Were any general principles laid down

in the leading case, the effect might be momentous and far-reaching in the extreme. But the court explicitly states that no general conclusions are to be drawn from its decision, which is strictly limited to the facts of the case.

And the facts are very simple. In 1895 congress passed an act prohibiting the carriage of lottery tickets from state to state by express or otherwise. Transmission by mail had been prohibited earlier, but in spite of that action and state measures against the lottery evil, the sale of lottery tickets had continued. The congressional act was designed to suppress this traffic, the theory being that under its expressed and plenary power to regulate interstate commerce congress had the right to exclude, to prohibit the carriage of, lottery tickets from such commerce. The soundness of this theory—in other words, the constitutionality of the actwas challenged in the cases referred to, and the supreme court has upheld the act without indorsing the theory upon which it is founded. It merely decides that lottery tickets are articles of commerce; that the conduct of lotteries and the sale and transmission of tickets are interstate commerce, and, finally, that congress had the power to prohibit the carriage of such tickets. Whether it can prohibit the carriage of other articles—for example, goods produced by monopolies violating the Sherman law, or goods handled by corporations receiving illegal rebates—the court declines to say. The radical doctrine of Attorney-General Knox with reference to congressional power under the commerce clause is not in terms upheld.

The concluding paragraph of the prevailing opinion is clear and significant. It amounts to a warning against large and sweeping logical inferences from the apparent principle of the decision:

"The whole subject is too important, and the questions suggested by its consideration are too difficult of solution to justify any attempt to lay down a rule for determining in advance the validity of

every statute that may be enacted under the commerce clause. We decide nothing more in the present case than that lottery tickets are subjects of traffic among those who choose to sell or buy them; that the carriage of such tickets by independent carriers from one state to another is therefore interstate commerce; that under its power to regulate commerce among the several states congress—subject to the limitations imposed by the constitution upon the exercise of the powers granted has plenary authority over such commerce, and may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from state to state; that legislation to that end and of that character is not inconsistent with any limitation or restriction imposed upon the exercise of the powers granted to congress."

The four dissenting members of the court—Justices Fuller, Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham—hold that lotteries are not interstate commerce, and lottery tickets not articles of commerce, and, necessarily, that congress can neither regulate nor prohibit their transmission by other agencies than the United States mail. That the right to regulate interstate commerce may in certain cases include the right to exclude or to prohibit, is not denied by the dissenting opinion.



An Important Trust Decision

At one time the government's attack on the combination of the beef packers was a subject of national and intense interest. It was charged with combining to maintain prices arbitrarily and artificially, to restrict the output of fresh meats, to control the price of livestock (their "raw material"), and, in general, to restrain interstate trade in violation of the Sherman anti-monopoly law. An injunction was applied for to dissolve the combination or to prevent it from continuing the alleged unlawful practices.

Recently Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, in the United States circuit court, rendered a far-reaching decision overruling a demurrer on the part of the trust and holding that it had violated the law. The two main points made by the defendants

were these: that the purchase of livestock at certain centers and the sale of fresh meats through agents in various states did not constitute "interstate commerce"

within the meaning of the constitutional clause concerning the regulation of such commerce, and that the transactions, acts, and agreements charged in the bill of complaint did not contravene the prohibition of the law.

Judge Grosscup dismissed both of these contentions. The federal law, he held (following the supreme court), prohibited



all agreements in restraint of trade and competition, without reference to their reasonableness or purpose. The transactions admitted by the defendants in their demurrer were unlawful if they could be brought within the body of interstate commerce. Was the beef trust, in buying stock shipped from several states and in selling its products through agents throughout the United States, engaged in interstate commerce? The answer depends on the definition of the term. Is transportation essential to interstate commerce. or is it the buying and selling in several states that constitutes such commerce? Judge Grosscup's definition is:

"It is not the transportation that makes the transaction interstate commerce. That is an adjunct only, essential to commerce, but not the test. The underlying test is that the transaction, as an entirety, including each part calculated to bring about the result, reaches into two or more states, and that the parties dealing with reference thereto deal from different states. An interstate commercial transaction is, in this sense, an affair arising from different

states and centering in the act of exchange, each essential part of the affair being as much commerce as is the center."

In short, interstate commerce "includes



Member of the Alaskan

Boundary Commission.

the intercourse, all the initiatory and intervening acts, instrumentalities, and dealings, which directly bring about sale or exchange."

This is the broadest definition yet given by a court. It is probable, in view of the decision in the lottery cases (noticed in another paragraph), that the supreme court will indorse and accept it. In that

event, it is asked, is not the sugar trust, and, in fact, any great combination organized on a trust basis, engaged in interstate commerce? Early decisions were interpreted as taking manufacturing trusts out of the purview of the Sherman law, but recent developments presage a new judicial view of interstate commerce.

The Alaskan Boundary Treaty

An event of note in international politics is the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the appointment of a joint commission to settle the old and troublesome controversy in relation to the boundary line between Alaska, which we acquired from Russia, and British Columbia. This dispute has at times assumed acute form, and it is generally believed that it has prevented liberal commercial reciprocity between Canada and this country.

In the king's speech to parliament the word "arbitration" is used in connection with the Alaskan treaty. But it is curious that alike those who are satisfied with

the arrangement (Americans chiefly) and those who condemn it as unfair and onesided—as the Canadians and certain classes of Englishmen do—deny that anything like arbitration is provided.

Arbitration implies an umpire, a casting vote, a settlement of some sort. Hay-Herbert treaty makes no provision for an umpire, and does not insure a decision. A commission of six is to be appointed, three by the United States, three by Great Britain, and there can be no settlement unless either side convinces at least one member of the other of the correctness of its contention. In the event of failure of the commission's efforts to reach a conclusion by majority vote, the status quo will be indefinitely continued. It may be added that the people of this country hope, while Canada fears, that the American representatives will win over at least one of the British commissioners. This, indeed, explains the severe criticism of the treaty in Canadian political circles. It is charged that the imperial government, in its desire to efface the unpleasant impression produced by the anti-Venezuelan alliance with Germany, has sacrificed Canadian interests.

The boundary question is essentially one of proper construction of a document. The validity of our title to Alaska is of course beyond dispute, but we only acquired from Russia what she owned at the time of the cession of Alaska, and her ownership depends as to extent and limits on the treaty of 1825, which defined the boundary line between Russia's and Britain's American possessions. That treaty is supposed to be ambiguous, and the business of the commission is demarcation, not adjudication, interpretation, not examination of title. Perhaps the distinction is rather fine, for if the United States now holds and claims territory which did not belong to Russia prior to the settlement of 1825 and consequently was not acquired by us in 1867, when we purchased Alaska, this territory may have to be surrendered to Great Britain.

However, the protests against the Hay-Herbert convention were neither numerous nor strong, and there is little probability of an award adverse to the United States. We reproduce photographs of the American commissioners.

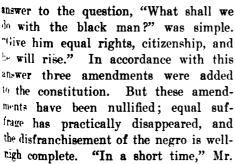


The Race or Color Question Revived

There is much significance in an address recently delivered by Elihu Root, secretary of war and stalwart Republican, before the New York Union League Club. It dealt chiefly with the new phase of the race problem of the South. The severe criticisms of certain presidential appointments and the action of the senate in connection with them, coupled with the continuing controversy over the Southern laws disfranchising illiterate blacks, lend

point to Mr. Root's cardinal declarations—or admissions, as the press calls them.

The country, according to Mr. Root, faces the "failure" of the great experiment of equal political rights. The plan formulated at the close of the Civil War, to clevate the black man by conferring the full suffrage upon him, has proved unsuccessful. The first



GEORGE TURNER

Ex-United States Senator

and Member of the

Alaskan Boundary

Commission.

Root continued, "the white man will succeed in excluding the black man from all offices in the Southern states. What then?" Mr. Root's only suggestion was

that the momentous question be restudied.

Is the country ready to indorse the admission that the great experiment of equal suffrage has failed? Several distinguished men agree with Secretary Root, and go so far as to say that the black man, belonging to an "inferior race," should be content with the enjoyment of funda-



mental civil rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and submit to the loss of the political right of suffrage. Has the negro risen in the North? it is asked. Is the ordinary explanation of his condition—interference and prejudice and oppression on the part of the whites—really sound and philosophical?

Here, for example, is what the New York Sun, a leading Republican organ, said apropos of Mr. Root's speech:

"Is not the time approaching when that same honest philosophy, seeking the real explanation of the failure of negro suffrage, will penetrate beneath superficial facts and conditions to reasons inherent in racial differences, reasons which in the nature of things have been perceived earlier and more clearly in the South than in the North? From such an inquiry passion must be absent, and the cant of interested partisanship and the conventional respect for ideas assumed as true at the beginning and long accepted as axiomatic must alike be eliminated."

On the other hand, these guarded but significant expressions have provoked vig-

orous dissent. Dr. N. D. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has denounced as a "damnable heresy" the doctrine that this is a white man's country,



and that the blacks should accept an inferior place in the Republic, politically 'speaking. The New York Evening Post characterizes present tendencies as "the reënslavement of the negro," and protests against the assumption that equal suffrage has lilled. Ex-Congressman Wise, of Virginia, demands the enforcement of the constitutional "penalty" for dis-

franchisement—reduction of Southern representation. The New York Tribune declares that the question is one which has no respect for the repose of the nation and which must be settled in accordance with American principles. Neither equal suffrage, nor equal right of fit men to office, regardless of race and color, can be abandoned by the Republican party, it holds, and there is no occasion for throwing doubt upon the ideas of the period of reconstruction.

The great question, in abeyance for a time, is coming to the front again and challenging the anxious thought of the best minds in the United States. Changes of opinion are being disclosed, especially in the North.

The New Government Department

Not often is a new cabinet position created under our federal government. The development of the cabinet has been slow and gradual, and so conservative have the people shown themselves to be that even now leading newspapers attack the department of agriculture as a useless one. The need of the department of commerce has been seriously questioned, the chief argument being that our government is not engaged in commerce, and can do no more to promote it than it is already doing through the consular service. However, the mercantile and manufacturing associations of the country have for a number of years agitated the question of creating a special department for the purpose of extending and fostering domestic and foreign trade, and finally they have overcome the opposition to the project.

The department of commerce is an accomplished fact, and it is presided over by George B. Cortelyou, the president's private secretary prior to the promotion to this important office. The act creating

department this detaches many bureaus and offices from other departments and places them under the direction and jurisdiction of the secretary of commerce. The more important of these are: the department of labor, the bureau of immigration, the census office, the statistical bureaus, the shipping commission, and the bureau of navigation.



A bureau of corporations has been created, and this service will have the responsibility of applying the "publicity" provisions of the Nelson amendment, discussed elsewhere, in connection with the additional anti-trust legislation. It is not asserted that the functions of this bureau are clearly defined, and the same thing is said of the new department itself. It is hoped, however, that the cultivation

of foreign trade by reciprocity and otherwise will eventually constitute the main task of the department. The interstate commerce commission has not been placed in it, and remains independent. The consular service, being semi-diplomatic, remains under the state department, though more directly connected with the promotion of commerce than any other governmental bureau.



State Prohibition Discarded by Vermont

We referred in a recent number to the act of the Vermont legislature resubmitting the question of liquor prohibition to the voters of the state. The referendum has been held, and the elements opposed to prohibition carried the day. Their victory was not decisive, but legally conclusive, of course, for even a majority of one is dominant until reversed by another popular vote. The majority in favor of doing away with the prohibitory law, in force for half a century, was but slightly over one thousand. It is recalled, however, that in 1853 prohibition won by a majority of but fifteen hundred.

The new system went into effect on the first Tuesday of March. Its essential features are high license and local option (or "home rule"). Each municipal unit—city, town, village—chooses between high license and prohibition, but is not free to choose low license, for example, or "free rum." This is not absolute home rule as applied to the sale of intoxicants,



A NARROW ESCAPE

-Ohio State Journal.

but Vermont would not have adopted a more radical policy.

In view of the result of this significant referendum in so conservative a state. there is a great deal of moralizing in the press on the decline and disappearance That movement, it is of prohibition. said, has been steadily losing ground of late years, and the four states in which prohibition now prevails-Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, and North Dakotamay be influenced by the example of Vermont. In each of them there is strong opposition to prohibition, and especially to the lawlessness, official hypocrisy, and corruption it is said to breed. But the prohibitionists are not discouraged, and assert that even in Vermont the question is still open. A few years' trial of license may induce the legislature to repeal the new law or to provide for another referendum.

The spirit of the time favors the application of the home rule principle to questions of this sort. In license states it is the prohibitionists who are working for local option as the next best thing, if not as the ideal solution of the problem.

Wesley Celebrations

The Methodists of New York initiated the celebrations of the bicentenary of the birth of John Wesley, which are to be held all over the world within the next four months, with a great meeting in Carnegie Hall, in that city, on Thursday evening, February 26. The actual date of the anniversary is June 28, but as President Roosevelt could not be secured to speak in June it was deemed advisable to observe the event somewhat in advance. A vast audience filled Carnegie Hall and gave a most fervent greeting to the president as he arose to speak on "Methodism." He paid a glowing tribute to the pioneering element and influence of Methodism in the development of the country, and lto the pioneer Methodist preachers, who "had the strong, militant virtues which go to the accomplishment of great deeds." He called upon the Methodists to remember that

"the greatness of the fathers becomes to the children a shameful thing if they use



FRANK K. SANDERS

President of the Religious
Education Association.

it only as an excuse for inaction instead of a spur to effort for noble aims. The pioneer days are over. We now all of us form parts of a great civilized nation, with a complex industrial and social life and infinite possibilities both for good and for evil. The instruments with which, and the surroundings in which, we work have changed immeasurably from what they were in the days when the rough backwoods

preachers ministered to the moral and spiritual needs of their rough backwoods congregations. But if we are to succeed, the spirit in which we do our work must be the same as the spirit in which they did These men drove forward, and theirs. fought their way upward, to success, because their sense of duty was in their hearts, in the very marrow of their bones. It was not with them something to be considered as a mere adjunct to their theology, standing separate and apart from their daily life. They had it with them week days as well as Sundays. They did not divorce the spiritual from the secular. They did not have one kind of conscience for one side of their lives and another for another. If we are to succeed as a nation we must have the same spirit in us."

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, and Bishop Andrews, of New York, were the other speakers: the former delivering a remarkably strong address on "The Gospel of John Wesley," and the latter giving an able and comprehensive survey of the religious and moral progress made during the two centuries that have elapsed since Wesley was born and in which progress

his own teaching and influence played so conspicuous a part.

The celebration was under the auspices of the New York Thank Offering Commission, which has already raised \$850,000 of a proposed million for the relief of the Methodist Churches of New York from debts, and the endowment of various charities and other enterprises.

Commencement week at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, the oldest, and, in some respects, the most important of the colleges under the patronage of the Methodist Church in America, will be given over to exercises commemorating the life and character of Wesley and the larger relations of the Wesleyan movement. Northwestern University has also announced a special observance at the same time.



Moral and Religious Training in the Schools

American education is secular, and must remain so under the principles of our government. Dogmatic religion can not be taught in the public schools, and even the reading of the Bible as literature is a proposition which meets with considerable opposition. Nevertheless, there is a feeling in educational circles that the moral, spiritual, and emotional side of culture is unduly neglected in our system of instruction. Is it possible to provide for ethical and spiritual teaching without offending any religious denomination or church?

This question, in all its phases, was recently discussed at a notable conference of educators, ministers, and prominent lay citizens. The gathering was held at Chicago, and represented a number of states. Not only school education, but that of the home, the Sunday-school, and of the church was thoroughly discussed. The sense of the conference seemed to be that it is possible to inculcate the broad fundamental principles of religion and morality by incidental exercises, appropriate readings from the Bible and great master-

works of secular literature, and by music.

No definite demands were formulated, but a strong committee was appointed to study the subject, to correlate the various national activities in that direction, and to secure coöperative and consistent effort. The obstacles in the way are great and numerous, but it is believed that earnest thought and careful, deliberate pursuit of the end in view will enable educators to surmount them. It is probable that annual conferences will be arranged for, to compare notes and profit by the lessons of local experience.

In New York, for example, the reading of certain passages from the Bible, "without note or comment," has for years been a feature of public school instruction. In certain communities the legality of such a practice has been passed upon by the courts, and the decisions have not been uniform. Systematic inquiry and discussion should result in substantial improvement of the American system of training youth for the work of life. The new organization takes the name of Religious Education Association.



Missionaries Wanted

It becomes increasingly difficult for the various mission boards to secure suitable men and women to go to home and foreign fields. Not that there are few applicants, but rather that so many of them are unsuited for the work required. A careful examination is made of each appli-



WORK FOR THE EUROPEAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

-Cieveland Plain Dealer.

cant's record, and, as one of the missionary secretaries expressed it some time ago, "If a Christian man or woman has not shown a desire to save souls at home, it is hardly likely that he will work successfully on mission fields." There are always missionary openings for the right kind of young men and women. Just now the Presbyterian Foreign Board has need for over thirty missionaries, and does not know where they are coming from. Ten ministers are wanted for China, Persia, India, Siam, and Syria. Three medical men are called for in Persia, Africa, and Korea. Fourteen unmarried women would be sent to Korea, China, Japan, India, Africa, and Siam. Two female medical missionaries are needed in China, and for the mission press at Laos, Siam, a business man, capable of managing a printing establishment, is wanted. These are Presbyterian needs, and for only foreign fields. but a similar need is found in all home and foreign mission boards.



What the Paragraphers Say

He who saves in little things can be liberal in great ones—Is he?

Think of ease, but work on—so many think of work and ease off.

Not one railway passenger was killed last year in Great Britain. We do things differently over here.—Chicago Tribune.

ONE INFALLIBLE RULE.—"Pa, what's the first requisite of a patriot?"
"That he belong to your party."—Chicago Record-Herald.

When we read about a railroad journey of eighteen days from Peking to Moscow, somehow we don't feel so chesty about the greatness of our great West.—Indianapolis News.

IN THE FUTURE.—First Billionaire's Son: "What did you get for your birthday?"

Second Bill.onaire's Son: "I got a railroad."
"That's nothing. I got a whole system."—
Life.

BUT-

"There may be no royal road to wealth," reflected the multi-millionaire who had just dined with the king, "but there certainly seems to be a wealthy road to royalty."—Chicago Tribune.

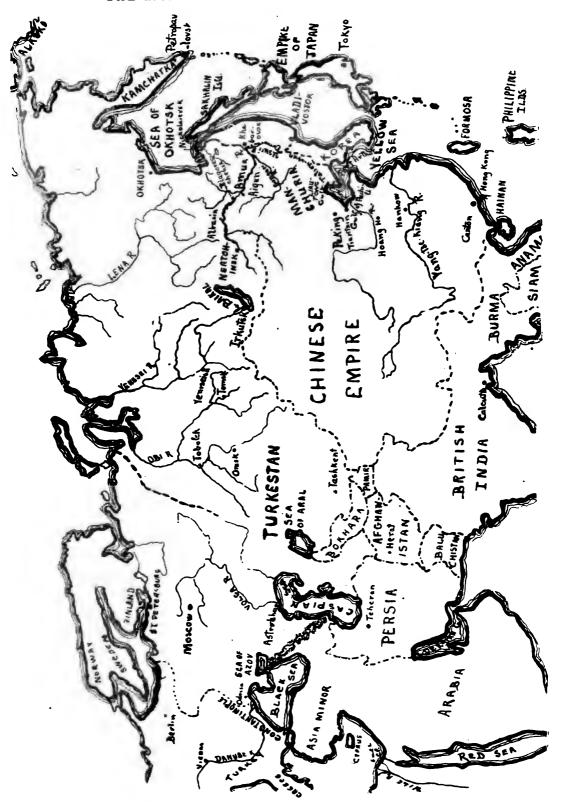
does not leap over spaces. No mountain steeps, no forbidding desert, no frozen waste, no hostile tribe, has ever prevailed to break the absolute continuity of the Russian domain from St. Petersburg and Odessa to its remotest Asiatic frontier. Except in the relatively unoccupied wilds of Northern Siberia the Russian has not advanced with startling rapidity. method is rather to make absolutely sure of what he has before attempting to acquire more. The result is that in all the long story of Russian expansion one almost never hears of uprisings in the rear, or of forced retrenchment. Russia has not been continually losing here and gaining there, as was the custom of the European empire-building nations a century or two ago. In fact, it may be said that while she knows full well what it is to be thwarted in her designs, she has yet to learn what it is to lose by conquest or otherwise what she has dearly bought by blood and toil. The sale of Alaska to the United States in 1867 is practically the only territorial retrenchment in Russian history, and the circumstances leading to it were wholly exceptional. the sale Russia merely emphasized the essential solidarity of her Asiatic-European empire.

Applying this principle of solidarity to the coast-line ambitions of Russia in the neighborhood of Korea, it appears at once that far more was necessary than the mere acquisition of the shore and the establishment of ports. Before even attempting to possess herself of the coast it was quite essential that the hinterland be made Russian. In other words, that great and valuable district commonly known as Manchuria must be completely and openly possessed by the Muscovite power and Chinese sovereignty must be forever excluded from all the territory north and northeast of the Gobi Desert. The story of the Russian efforts in this direction constitutes for the most part the story of Russian activity in the Far East. It will be well, therefore, to review briefly the Manchurian aggressions by which Russia has successively revealed the weakness and called forth the strength of the long-suffering Chinese, and startled the Western world by the threatened Muscovite dominance of the East.

THE OPENING OF THE AMUR REGION

And first as to the opening of the Amur. The Amur is to Northeastern Asia what the Volga is to European Russia, the Nile to Egypt, or the Mississippi to the United States. This magnificent waterway, flowing hundreds of miles along the northern border of Manchuria, drains all the region of Southern Siberia and Northern China east of Lake Baikal, and is the one important outlet upon the Pacific north of the Yellow Sea. Its great basin was entered by Russian explorers as early as the middle of the seventeenth century. The territory was then too remote, however, from the Russian base of action to warrant any serious attempt to hold it. Accordingly, in 1689, when the treaty of Nertchinsk was signed between Russia and China, the Amur Valley was guaranteed to the Chinese, and the Russians engaged themselves to withdraw. For a century and a half following there was no violation of the treaty on either side. and there seemed no reason to anticipate the rise of a "Manchurian question."

In 1847 a remarkably energetic and capable man, Count Nicholas Muravieff, was appointed governor-general of the province of Eastern Siberia. the wisdom of the statesman," says Noble, "with the skill of the diplomatist, and something of the dash and enterprise of the explorer, this patriotic official early gave his attention to the maturing of a scheme for completing the conquest of Northern Asia." He clearly saw that Eastern Siberia must remain almost valueless unless possession should be acquired of the Amur all the way to the sea. With a fine disregard of his own instructions and the existing treaty with China, he at once set about the opening of the great



OUTLINE MAP OF ASIA

river, although common belief held the mouth of the stream was inaccessible.

Fortunately, Muravieff was not lacking in lieutenants as intrepid as himself. One of these was Captain Nevelskoi, commander of the brig Baikal. Muravieff, desiring to provision some Russian settlements on the Sea of Okhotsk, sent Captain Nevelskoi to do this work, and also to make such explorations as he could in the region of the Amur's mouth. The great island, Sakhalin, enclosing the Gulf of Tartary, had hitherto been supposed to be joined to the continent and in some way or other to block the approach to the Amur. Nevelskoi proved Sakhalin to be an island by circumnavigating it. He discovered the estuary of the Amur, but failed in forty-five successive attempts to enter it.

Later in the same year Nevelskoi returned to the scene of his labors, this time in charge of the "Amur Expedition," fitted out by direct order of the tzar, whose interest had been aroused by the earlier discoveries. Success crowned his efforts upon this occasion. The Russian flag was planted on the banks of the great river near its mouth, and the natives were informed that whether they liked it or not they had become subjects of the "White Tzar" at St. Petersburg. It is not recorded that they made any serious objection. In 1851 the Island of Sakhalin was formally taken possession of; and in 1852 the first Russian post in the region, Nicolaievsk, was founded on the Amur sixteen miles from the sea. During the next two years several additional posts were established. At St. Petersburg there was much alarm on the part of some of the officials lest Muravieff and Nevelskoi by their audacity and aggressiveness should precipitate a war with China. The grand chancellor protested against the continuance of such activity in the Amur region, but the tzar, Nicholas I, sanctioned it by declaring with emphasis that "Where the Russian flag has once been hoisted, it must not be lowered."

It was of course only the incrtness of the Chinese government that prevented war. Feeble protests were made, but they did not have the sound of arms in them. The Chinese refused to treat with the Russians except at Peking. Muravieff refused to treat except at his own capital. He openly declared that it was quite beyond the slow and intricate diplomacy of the Chinese to change the Amur situation in any particular, so that time spent in negotiation would be clear waste on both sides. And he was speaking what everyone knows to have been the plain truth.

Meanwhile he was organizing the Amur Valley precisely as if it were a Russian province of unquestioned standing. Early in 1854 he sent a notification to the Chinese government that he intended to navigate the Amur to its mouth. Without awaiting an answer the expedition was started May 18, and in a month's time had reached its destination. This was but preliminary to the formal annexation of Manchuria north of the Amur, which had been finally determined upon. Following her characteristic policy, Russia made no further open demonstration for a time, and waited the arising of a situation which would facilitate and relieve from risk the step in contemplation.

In 1857 the opportunity came. In that year occurred the crisis of the great disturbances occasioned by the Taiping Rebellion. The allied forces of England and France marched to Peking, and, capturing the city, forced the Chinese officials to rule under the dictation of the plenipotentiaries. Then the Russian admiral Putiatin appeared on the scene. ing anchor in the Gulf of Pechili, he sent to the emperor at Peking a proposal that, in return for Russian intervention on behalf of China, the latter power formally cede Manchuria (north of the Amur) to the tzar. But the Chinese only made sullen protest against the Russian encroachments. By doing so they merely threw away the chance of an ally in their troubles, for war with the Russians was then quite out of the question, and the occupation of the disputed territory went steadily on. The appearance of a Russian fleet in Chinese waters produced an immediate backing down on the part of the Celestials.

The ultimate triumph of Muravieff's policy came in 1858 when by the treaty of Aigun all the territory on the left bank of the Amur was surrendered to the Rus-Thenceforward Muravieff was sians. familiarly known as "Amursky," and certainly in all the annals of Russia's Asiatic expansion there is no name more conspicuous or more worthily remembered by the Muscovite patriots. The acquisition of the left bank of the Amur was followed in the same year by the accession of very valuable territory on the other side. By the treaty of Tien-Tsin (1858) Russia gained from China all the region northward from the future site of Vladivostok to the Amur's mouth—a stretch of over six hundred miles of seacoast. Thus was the Russian dominion brought southward almost to Korea, and thus was Chinese Manchuria (south of the Amur) encircled on three sides by the power that in our own day has been so stealthily planning for its ultimate absorption. After 1858 the Usuri River, a stream flowing from the south into the Amur, marked the boundary between China and Russia's extreme southeastern possessions.

The newly acquired lands were organized into two provinces, the Amur Province, north and east of the Amur River, and the Maritime Province, east of the Amur and the Usuri. By the treaty of Peking, in 1860, the boundary line was slightly readjusted, to the loss of China and the gain of Russia, and the Russians were granted the right to trade in all parts of the empire. The treaty of Aigun was the work of local officials: that of Peking was under the immediate direction of the emperor. Says Mr. Colquhoun: "In the year 1860, while in China French and English were winning, by force of arms

and at great cost, bare treaty rights to be as barely observed, Count Ignatieff (Russian), alone and unsupported save for Russian prestige, concluded the treaty of Peking, giving into Russian rule the whole of the Amur and Usuri basins forever." It was by this same treaty of Peking that Russia was permitted to occupy Vladivostok, "the Lord of the East," and make it her chief port and base of action on the Pacific.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION

One Russian annexation is always a stepping-stone to another. Already before the treaty of Aigun had given the left bank of the Amur to the Russians the commercial activity and industrial enterprise of the latter had led them to overstep the farthest bounds of their territorial Manchuria south of the Amur was already entering upon the stage of trade exploitation which has come to be recognized as merely preliminary inevitable annexation. There were just as many and as good reasons for desiring the lands south of the Amur as those north of it. The Amur imposed no check



OUTLINE MAP OF THE GULF OF PECHILI



MONUMENT TO COUNT MURAVIEFF AMURSKY AT KHABAROVSK

At the junction of the Usuri and the Amur.

upon the ambitions and the abilities which had leapt irresistibly across tundra and mountain and desert from the Caspian Sea on the west to the waters of the Okhotsk.

Chinese Manchuria has an estimated area of over 363,000 square miles—twice the area of Japan and six times that of England and Wales. Its northern and eastern boundaries are formed by the Amur and Usuri Rivers. On the southeast it extends to the Yaloo River and Korea. and on the south to the Yellow Sea and Pechili Gulf. On the west and southwest there are no natural boundaries. population of the district can not be known definitely, but it is conservatively stated at twenty millions. The northwestern portion has been but little explored, and is not supposed to be very valuable from the economic point of view. The eastern part, however, is extremely fertile and well favored. Mr. Colquhoun declares that it is to be the future garden of Siberia and Russia-"whether regarded from the agricultural, the mineral, the strategical, or the merely esthetic point of view, a land of promise, flowing with milk and honev." The climate has been compared to that of Southern Canada, which to the native of Siberia, inured to the extreme cold, seems a veritable paradise.

No great power has ever been built up amid climatic and geographical conditions so utterly adverse as those with which Russia has had to battle, and it is small wonder that the half-starved, storm-beaten denizens of the Siberian wastes began to look with covetous eyes upon the attractiveness of Manchuria from the moment they were apprised of the region's existence. It is the same eloquent appeal of nature that makes every Russian feel down deep in his soul that Russia's imperial undertaking will never be complete until the "sunny and golden South," i. e., China. has been entirely absorbed. That China is eventually to be Russia's India is something more than the passing whim of contemporary Russian statesmen. It represents an aspiration, as vet hardly crystallized into thought, but one that may well be a mighty motive power in the history of the Far East in centuries which lie ahead of us.

For nearly thirty years after the treaties of Aigun and Peking, in 1858 and 1860, the status quo between China and Russia was maintained nominally unchanged. But in reality a new aggression was preparing. Manchuria was being steadily diffused with Russian influence and honeycombed with Russian lines of trade and "scientific exploration." The complete freedom of commerce granted by the treaty

of Peking was fully taken advantage of. The land was dotted with Russian inland posts and sea and river ports. At Peking the Russians enjoyed prerogatives wholly unknown to other outsiders.

The signal for Russian action was the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95, or rather the conclusion of the treaty of Shimonoseki which ended the war, April 17, 1895. The struggle had been a one-sided one, and the treaty bore unmistakable evidence of the fact. China was subjected to one humiliation after another. Korea was freed from all claim of Chinese domination. Formosa, the Pescadores, the peninsula of Liau-tong, with Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, were yielded to Japan. Five new ports, including Peking, were to be opened to Japanese commerce, and the Chinese were to pay a war indemnity of \$750,000,000.

The nations of the Western world, startled by the unexpected strength of the mikado's empire, speedily acquiesced in the result of the war, and, following the lead of the United States, began to negotiate commercial treaties with the rising power of the Orient. For Russia the situation was fraught with extreme peril. She was as much surprised as any of the Western powers, and infinitely more alarmed. The rise of Japan seemed to thwart the long-dreamed-of dominance of Russia in the Far East. If, as was provided by the treaty, Japan were to be allowed to establish herself on the coast of the mainland, in the Liau-tong Peninsula, and probably in Korea, a barrier would thus be placed in front of the Russian advance which might well prove insurmountable. Already the determination to secure the excellent southern harbors of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan had been By the treaty of Shimonoseki they went to Japan. And as matters then stood Japanese preponderance at the court of Peking seemed certain to displace that enjoyed for many decades by the Russians. Obviously there was just one thing for Russia to do-compel a revision, if not

an utter abrogation, of the treaty. could hardly hope to do this alone, so she cast about for some ally in the business. She found two, and, strangely enough, the two powers of Europe generally considered to be most inimical, Germany and France. Each was willing to make protest against the treaty-with the expectation, doubtless, of profiting by the act. The three powers then forwarded to Tokyo some "friendly advice" the observance of which could alone, it was urged, prevent a general conflagration in the Far East. The Japanese army was on the continent, the fleets of the three allies were easily in command of the Pacific coast, and there was nothing for Japan to do but submit with the best grace she could muster under the circumstances. Even as it was Russia twice very nearly forced a war.

Finally, May 8, 1895, the treaty of Tokyo was signed to supersede that of Shimonoseki. Japan was forced to yield the Liau-tong Peninsula and forego her plan of continental expansion, which had been just as carefully elaborated as had the Russian. By her action in connection with the treaty of Shimonoseki, Russia, as M. Rambaud has forcefully pointed out, inflicted upon Japan precisely the same sort of treatment as that to which she had long since grown accustomed at the hands of the powers in the Balkan Peninsula. The treaty of Tokyo, in 1895, modified the treaty of Shimonoseki as completely as the treaty of Berlin had modified that of San Stefano in 1878. "Just as Russia, in 1878, had had the mortification of seeing her political foes, Austria and England, enrich themselves with the spoils of that very Turkish Empire that they pretended to protect against her covetousness, laying their hands, the one on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the other upon the Island of Cyprus, so Japan had soon the mortification of seeing Russia violate, for her own profit, that very principle of the continental integrity of the Chinese Empirethat she had set up against Japanese ambition."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RIVALRY ON CHINESE SOIL

It was really the war of 1894-95 that marked the opening of China to the world. Since that time all the greater powers of Europe have acquired some sort of foothold on Chinese soil. The greatest gains have been those of Russia. In a manner quite characteristic Russia got China under her power by loaning her vast sums of money. This was effected through the Russo-Chinese bank established at St. Petersburg for the purpose. December, 1896, an agreement between this bank and the Chinese government, ratified by the tzar, became the treaty of St. Petersburg. By it the Eastern Chinese Railroad Company was authorized to build a road through Manchuria as a branch line of the Russian Trans-Siberian road. and to develop mines and all other resources of the regions traversed. Russian troops were to be employed in the protection of the road and its appurtenant property. Inasmuch as the stock of the company is held almost exclusively by Russians the treaty was little less than a cession of Manchuria to Russia. The two harbors of the Liau-tong Peninsula, Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, were thrown open to Russian warships by the same agreement. In March, 1898, these harbors with all their dependent territory and property were leased to the Russians for a period of twenty-five years.

Still the encroachment of Russia upon Chinese soil progresses under the guise of railroad building and operating. In 1898 the privilege was secured of constructing a line through the Liau-tong Peninsula from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, which is of course to be merely a continuation of the Trans-Siberian line. More recently a similar permit has been obtained for the building of a Trans-Manchurian railroad from Mukden to Peking. Another Russian company proposes to make Peking the center for a radiating system of roads comprising at

least three distinct lines, of which one will traverse the province of Shansi, one that of Honan, and the third that of Hupeh with terminus at Hankow on the Yangtse-Kiang.

Against the building of this third road the English government has been making vigorous protest. The reason is not far to seek. England has come to consider the Yang-tse Valley as preëminently her sphere of influence in the Far East. Not that she can produce any documentary or other tangible proof of possession. The English claim has been facetiously said to rest on the reply of the Chinese Tsung li Yamun to the question put by the British minister in Peking as to whether the Chinese government would consent alienate the great central region of the The reply was laconic-"Of Yang-tse. course not." Such was the "charter," as Mr. Colquhoun has called it, of British rights and liberties in the Yang-tse Valley. That is to say, England's rights in that region are for the most part merely those of a stronger power dealing, beneficently it is true, but after all quite wilfully, with a weaker one.

Successive treaties with the Chinese government have secured numerous concessions for British subjects, such as the navigating of rivers, the trading at certain ports, the building of railways, the opening of mines, and the development of sundry industries, and it is only in the enforcement of these rights that England can claim any peculiar privilege in that region to which these rights mostly appertain. As has been well said, the real title to the Yang-tse region lies in the will and resolution of the British government and in the enterprise of British merchants. The resources of the Yangtse Valley are enormous, the people mostly industrious and peace-loving, and it is little wonder that the English covet the very profitable privilege of exploiting this great district.

Hence when a Russian company proposes to build a railroad between Peking



DIVINE SERVICE, AUGUST 16, 1897, AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE WORKS ON THE EAST CHINESE RAILWAY

and Hankow the English very naturally protest. By such a road the products of the Yang-tse Valley would to a considerable extent be drawn off toward Peking, Manchuria, the Siberian railroad, and the Russian dominions of the north. In the construction and operation of railroads in Asia the Russians have been conspicuously successful, and the English may well stand in dread of competition with Especially may they resent such invasion of their own sphere of an influence by the Muscovite railroad builder. Whatever the immediate outcome may be, there can be no doubt that Russia will continue her honeycombing of Northern China with railroad lines, and that England will continue similarly -to operate in the region of the Yang-tse. This means the gradual entrenchment of both powers in their respective spheres.

That armed conflict may some day result from the counter currents thus set

in motion in the land of the Celestials is quite within the range of probability. For the railroads are not merely lines of commerce and communication. They lead directly to the opening of mines, the establishment of factories, the construction of bridges, canals, and other works. all of which require defending and hence furnish an admirable excuse for the maintenance of a numerous soldier guard.

In November, 1897, the German landing in the Bay of Kiao-chau was followed by the securing of a lease of it for ninetynine years. In a similar manner the English, in April, 1898, secured a lease of the harbor and bay of Wei-hai-wei, recently abandoned by the Japanese. Thus the Pechili Gulf, on whose innermost waters Peking is situated, has become, as M. Rambaud has said, "another Mediterranean, on whose shores rival Asiatic interests continue the rivalries of Europe."

Three great foreign powers here have

posts and ports in close proximity—Russia having Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, Germany Kiao-chau, and England Weihai-wei.

Because of her command of Peking, her vast inland possessions, and her thousands of miles of territory contiguous with China, Russia's position is far stronger than that of any of her rivals in the Pechili. When her vast system of railroads—Trans-Siberian. Trans-Manchurian, and Trans-Chinese-is complete she will be able at any time on very short notice to pour such an army into the very heart of the Chinese Empire as the powers of Western Europe could hope to place there only after years of time and an inestimable cost of money and effort.

One can readily believe that the Slav and Saxon will not meet in general warfare in China for many years yet, perhaps not for many decades. There is so much room that there is no immediate necessity for crowding upon each other. Certainly neither power would be favorably disposed toward a war with the other at the present England would not feel equal to the undertaking without extensive and And the situation costly preparations. will have to be much more vexatious than it is yet before the English people will consent to be taxed for a war on Chinese soil.

On the other hand it may be repeated that Russia prefers the slower but surer method of aggrandizement by peaceful means. Her experience goes to show that the building of one railroad is worth more to her imperial purposes than the waging of half a dozen wars. Unless, therefore. the utterly unexpected may happen in the Far East (and there is not likely soon to be any event more calculated to precipitate a war than the Boxer outbreak), the conflict of Slav and Saxon in the Far East may be expected for a long time yet . to be one of ideas rather than of firearms. The character of this civilization struggle will be considered at some length in a subsequent paper.

PRONUNCIATION

Afghan - af-gan. Aigun—i-gun. Amur—ah-moor. Baikal—bi-kahl. Balkan - ball-kan. Bosnia — boz-ne-a. Formosa -- for-mo-sa. Gobi-go-be. Hankow-hahn-kow. Herzegovina-hair-tsa-go-ve-na. Honan—ho-nahn. Hupeh—hoo-pa. Ignatioff—ig-nah-tyef. Korca-ko-re-a. Liau-tong-le-ow-toyng. Manchuria — man-choo-re-ah. Mikado-mi-kah-do. Mukden - mook-den. Muravieff - moo-rah-ve-ef. Muscovite-mus-co-vite. Nortchinsk-ner-chinsk. Nevelskoi-neh-vel-skoy-yah. Nikolaievsk - ne-ko-li-evsk. Okhotsk-o-khotsk. Pechili-pa-che-le. Peking -- pe-king. Pescadores - pes-ca-do-res Rambaud-ram-bo. Sakhalin-sah-khah-lin. Shansi-shahn-se. Shimonoseki—shim-o-no-sa-ke. Taiping-ti-ping. Tien Tsin—te-en tseen. Tokyo-to-ke-o. Tsung li Yamun-tsung-le-yah-mun. Turkestan-toor-kes-tahn. Usuri - 00-800-re. Vladivostok — vlah-de-vos-tok. Wei-hai-wei — wa-e-hi-wa-c. Yaloo-yah-loo. Yang-tse-Kiang-yang-tsa-kih-ang.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

- The world's interest in the Eastern situa-
- 2. Importance of the Anglo-Russian rivalry in the Far East.

 - (a) Extent and resources of China.(b) English and Russian declarations of
- 3. Russian expansion southward along the Pacific coast.
 - (a) Desire for a naval base.(b) The question of Korea.
 - The opening of the Amur region.
- (a) Character of the district.
 (b) 1689—treaty of Nertchinsk.
 (c) Operations of Count Muravieff.
 (d) 1850—Nevelskoi's expeditions.
 (e) 1852—The first Russian post on the Amur.

 - (f) 1858—treaty of Aigun.(g) 1860—treaty of Peking.
- The Manchurian question.
 - (a) Resources of Manchuria.
 - (b) Special reasons for Russian aggression in Manchuria.
- Russia and the Chino-Japanese War.
 - (a) 1895-treaty of Shimonoseki superseded by treaty of Tokyo.
 - (b) Japanese continental ambitions thwarted.

- 7. Anglo-Russian rivalry on Chinese soil.
 - (a) Russian methods and policies.
 - (b) Russian railroad building.
 - (c) The English sphere of influence on the Yang-tse.
 - (d) Trade as a forerunner of political interference.
 - (e) Russia's superior position in the Far East.
- . The improbability of an early war. \

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Compare Anglo-Russian rivalry in the Far East and in Central Asia. 2. What are Enghad's and Russia's declared policies in the Far East? 3. Indicate three possible solutions of the Chinese question. 4. What is the area of The population? 5. What special reason for Russian aggression in the direction of Korea? 6. Describe the Amur Valley. 7. Who opened the Amur Valley to Russian possession? 8. What did Russia gain by the treaty of Aigun? Of Tien-Tsin? 9. Describe. Chinese Manchuria as to area, resources, and population. 10. Why did Russia interfere with the results of the Chino-Japanese War? What were the terms of the treaty of Shimonoseki? 12. Account for the Japanese humiliation in the treaty of Tokyo. 13. What is the relation between railroad building and political aggrandizement in China? 14. What are the wo Russian ports in China? 15. What is the reture of English supremacy in the Yang-tse region! 16. What three powers control ports in the Pechili Gulf! 17. How is Russia's position in the Far East superior to that of her European rivals? 18. Why is an Anglo-Russian war in China at present improbable?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How is Korea connected with the recent Anglo-Japanese alliance? 2. What was the purchase price of Alaska? 3. How was Russian expansion in America checked? 4. What was the Taiping Rebellion? 5. What were the causes of the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-1895? 6. What contemporary evidences that Russia intends to maintain her supremacy in Man-

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found helpful in studying Chinese questions:

"A Cycle of Cathay," by W. A. P. Martin.

"Chinese Characteristics," by Arthur H. Smith.

"China: Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce," by E. H. Parker. "The Break-Up of China," by Lord Charles Beresford (especially

Chana, by Lord Charles Bereatord (especially chaps. I, IV, VI, VIII, XIV). "The Lore of Cathay," by W. A. P. Martin.

An excellent book dealing with the subjects treated in the foregoing article is the Right Hon. George N. Curzon's "Problems of the Far East" (Longmans). This work deals successively with the questions of international politics in Japan, Korea, and China. See especially chap. VII on "The Political Future of Korea," chap. IX on "China and the Powers," chap. XIII on "The Destinies of the Far East," and chap. XIII on "Great Britain in the Far and chap. XIV on "Great Britain in the Far East." The text of the treaty of Shimonoseki

"Asiatic Russia," by George Frederick Wright, and "Problems of Asia," by A. T. Mahan, contain much that is suggestive.

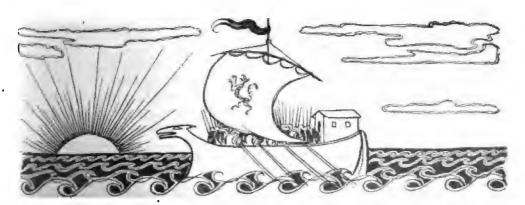
Periodical literature dealing with various aspects of the Eastern situation is voluminous. From the wide range a few of the best articles may be selected, as follows:

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World's Work, October, 1901.

For other material of the sort consult "Poole's Index," or The Review of Reviews' "Leading Articles of the Month," especially for the years

1900 and 1901.



A Reading Journey Through Russia

THE CAPITAL OF ALL THE RUSSIAS

BY EDMUND NOBLE

Author of "The Russian Revolt," "Russia and the Russians." and (in collaboration) "Before the Dawn" (a story of Russian life).

founder, and named St. Petersburg in honor of his patron saint. In entering it we shall not fail to set aside the thought, common enough among tourists, that it is practically a West-European city and has no lessons for the student that he could not obtain just as well in Germany or in France. St. Petersburg is alike young in its age and Western in its architecture, yet it is none the less Russian in all the characters that make it interesting for us as a memorial, not only of the people and their modern rulers, but also of one of the most instructive examples of national development of which there is any mention in history. It is here, at any rate, that through the genius and foresight of a single man there began that assimilation of Russia with the West which, certain to come sooner or later, came sooner because Peter was born alike into the desire and the power to

E now turn to the modern metropo-

lis of Russia, known colloquially

as "Piter," in memory of its

help it forward.

Today all'that struggle with nature and that compulsion of man out of which St. Petersburg emerged from a Finnish marsh belongs to the past; and today it is the fruits of the splendid experiment of 1703 which seize on the imagination of the visitor as, beneath domes and spires decked out in the hues of the rainbow, one walks through far-reaching thoroughfares, or

finds oneself in spacious squares, or follows for miles the footway of granite squares, with objects everywhere richly spread for the eye of the gazer—palaces that tell of private wealth, monuments recalling events in the nation's history, statues eloquent of reputation and personal achievement. But St. Petersburg has been called "amphibious," and there is a certain appropriateness in the term, for it has welcome contrasts of mainland and island which to some have suggested Venice, and to others Amsterdam. tween hundreds of water-separated sections of the city, throughout the warmer months of the year, there flow, like "roads that run," the innumerable fluent branches and canals of the Neva.

So far as the metropolis is mainland —and this may be said of its southern half-it suggests in shape, strangely enough—and let us hope prophetically a liberty cap with the slope and point turned toward the northeast. The Great Neva, with its source in Lake Ladoga. fifteen miles away, moves upward on the right, turns the point sharply, then descends the s'ope, finally entering the Gulf of Finland on the left. North of the Great Neva, yet connected with the mainland by bridges, are the islands on which the northern sections of St. Petersburg built-the great, diamond-shaped Vasilvevsky Ostroff, or Basil Island, on the lower left; then, on the right, across the

This paper is the seventh in "A Reading Journey Through Russia." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

The Polish Threshold of Russia (October).
The Cradle of the Russian Empire November).
The Crimea and the Caucasus 'December).
Up the Volga (January).
Russia's Holy City (Pebruary).

A Visit to Tolstoy's Home (March).
The Capital of All the Russias (April).
All-rail from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok (May and June).

Little Neva, the long and narrow Peter's Island; finally, north of these, and separated therefrom by branches of the Little Neva and Middle Neva, the Krestovsky, Apothecary's, Zhelagin, and Stone Islands. There is also a section on the extreme right, due northeast, which is known as the Vyborg Side of St. Petersburg. The finest of the city's nearly two hundred bridges are those which bind the islands to the mainland; and though the river is deeply frozen in winter, there is no cessation of traffic over it. Roads are made over the ice, with an ample provision of electric lamps. On other sections of the congealed river fairs are held, nor is it unusual to see it occupied by some colony of Lapps, who, accompanied by their reindeer, migrate from the far north to make St. Petersburg their home for the winter. The famous ceremony of the blessing of the waters takes place in January; a still finer, and certainly less artificial spectacle, is the breaking up of the ice in April. During the prevalence of southwest winds the Neva is sometimes a source of danger to the city, and warning against possible floods is conveyed by the firing of guns. The news of conflagrations is given from high towers in various parts of the city-by balls in the daytime and by lanterns at night.

We may now begin our survey of this northernmost capital in Europe, with its population of about 1,500,000, distributed through twelve divisions (chasti), thirtyeight districts, and four suburbs (prigorodki), by a walk up its chief thoroughfare, the Nevsky Prospect, once known as Toleration Avenue by reason of the variety of religious denominations that had their churches and temples here. If we set out from the southeastern end of the Nevsky, the first object which will attract our attention in these five miles of palaces, monuments, public buildings, and stores, is the Alexander Nevsky Cloister, founded by Peter the Great, and named after the Grand Prince Alexander, who here in 1241 defeated the Swedes and Teutonic Knights.

The Cloister is the residence of the St. Petersburg metropolitan, and accommodates from sixty to one hundred monks. It has twelve churches, in one of which, among other relics, is the crown of Alexander, and the bed on which Peter the Great died; also a library of ten thousand volumes.

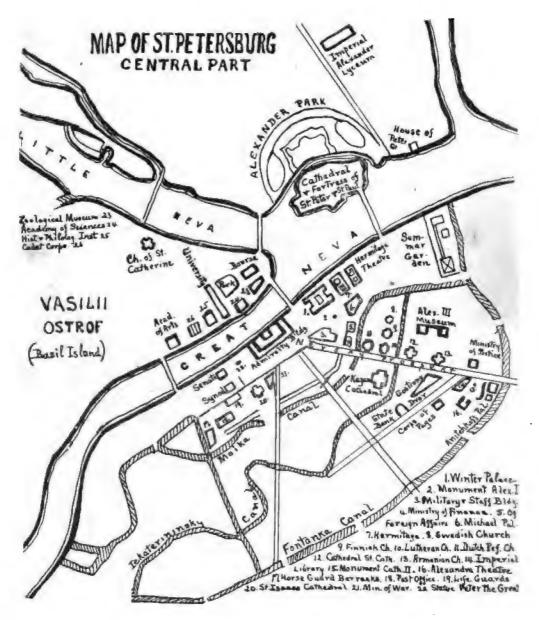
Among the graves of the great men of Russia who have been buried in the various cemeteries of the cloister are those of Lomonossoff, the founder of Russian literature, Von Vizin, the comedy writer, Kryloff, the fabulist, Karamsin, the historian, Dostoyevsky, the novelist, Zhukov-



WINTER FERRY ON THE NEVA

sky, the poet, and the composers Glinka, Tchaikovsky, and Rubenstein.

Taking the street-car, we make our way up the Nevsky, pass the Nicholas Railway Station on the left, cross the Liteinia Prospect, and reach the Anitchkoff Bridge over the Fontanka Canal. The bridge displays four equestrian statues by Baron Clodt. They were made the subject of an epigram by Pushkin, on hearing of



which Nicholas I added a couplet playfully menacing the poet with exile to Europe. Close to the bridge is the Anitchkoff Palace, built in 1748 from plans by Rastrelli and restored in 1886 by Alexander III. This edifice, in which the wife of Nicholas lived and died, has for some time past served as the city residence of the tzars.

A few paces beyond the palace, facing the Alexander Theater, is Alexander Square with the famous monument to Catherine the Great, built in 1873 from plans by Mikeshin and Opekushin. The figure of the empress is of heroic proportions, rising to a height of over thirteen feet; in her right hand she holds the imperial scepter, in her left a wreath. Around her, on a lower level, are grouped the great men of her time—Prince Potemkin, Prince Suvaroff. Chancellor Besboradko, Betskoy, Admiral Tchitchagoff. Prince Alexis Orloff, the poet Derzhavin. Princess Dashkoff, and Count Rumiantzeff.



IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

The next object of our interest is the famous intellectual center of St. Petersburg—the Imperial Public Library, situated at the corner of the Nevsky and of Great Garden street. This immense collection, with its million and a half of printed volumes-including Voltaire's seven thousand books purchased for the library from Catherine the Great-five hundred thousand manuscripts, and one hundred thousand maps and engravings, owes its origin to Suvaroff's capture of Warsaw in 1794, some three hundred thousand volumes having been brought away by that general from Poland as the spoils of his successful campaign. The treasures of the library include a elebrated copy of the Koran written in Unfic characters on gazelle skin for the Calif Osman; it is still shown splashed with blood, the owner having been murdered while he was reading it. There is also here a missal which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, on the pages of which are many specimens of her handwriting. The library has a fine, lifelike statue of the philosopher Voltaire in white marble. A large reading-room is one of the features of the institution, nor do restrictions upon its use prevent the attendance from being exceedingly large.

On the opposite corner of Great Garden street but on the same side of the Nevsky as that occupied by the library stands the great Merchants' Bazaar (Gostinny Dvor), built in 1784—an immense emporium for city trade, performing for St. Petersburg with its two hundred stores what the great Arcade, a sort of "Commercial Row," does for Moscow. Beyond the Bazaar, on the left side of the Nevsky, is the open square in front of the Kazan Cathedral, with its statues of two Russian generals, erected in 1836 from models by Boris Orlovsky, a native Russian sculptor; both of the generals (Kutusoff and Barclay de Tolly) led patriotic armies against the French in 1812. The original foundation of the Cathedral took place in 1737, and was followed by the erection of the present structure on the same site in 1801, its consecration taking place in 1811. The Kazan Cathedral is 238 feet long by 182 feet broad, and has a total height, from the ground to the summit of the gilt cross, of 230 feet. It is approached through an

arched colonnade of 136 pillars constructed in imitation of the colonnade of St. Peter's at Rome. The cupola of the building rests on four pillars from which extends an internal colonnade of fifty-six monoliths of Finland granite, each thirty-



THE KAZAN BIRTH-GIVER OF GOD
Kazan Cathedral

five feet high. The ikonostasis is of silver, the gift of the Don Cossacks; within it is shown a wonder-working ikon of the Virgin embellished with gold and precious stones to the value of \$75,000. Among other holy images in the Cathedral is one of Our Lady of Kazan, presented to it by the Princess Gagarin, the gloria of which, in pure gold, weighs ten pounds. In this cathedral will be found the tomb of General Kutusoff-on the spot where he prayed before setting out on a campaign against the French. The military trophies shown include a number of flags, as well as the keys of several fortresses. such as those of Hamburg, Leipzig, Reims, and Utrecht.

The Admiralty Building ends the weeky and our survey of that thorough-

fare, so far as its structural features are concerned. The foundations for it were laid by Peter the Great in 1705; in 1727 the original structure was replaced by a building of stone. The tower, with its spire, was erected by the Empress Anna in 1734-35. A fine garden, named after Alexander I-who restored the façade, decorating it with marble statues and basreliefs, one of which represents Peter the Great receiving the trident from the hands of Neptune-occupies two sides of the building. Twenty-eight pillars and a like number of statues support the tower; it took 5,081 ducats to provide gold for the spire, which carries as weather-vane a crown and a ship. Within the building are the rooms of the ministry of marine, a naval museum, a library of thirty thousand volumes, and various curiosities and relics, including the chair which Peter used when presiding over the imperial court, and the banner which his ship flew in the sea-fight at Azov. The Admiralty Building lies directly athwart the Prospect, separating it from the Neva, and we find ourselves close to the river front. face to face, whichever way we move, with an embarrassment of architectural riches. For between the Nicholas Bridge on the left and the St. Petersburg Bridge on the right are the English Quay, the Scnate



THE ADMIRALTY

The Winter Palace, and the Peter-Paul Fortress Across the Neva.

Building, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Summer Garden. Alexander Square, and the Millionaya.

After the struggle up the Nevsky, either in a horse-car, for the "electrics" are not yet,

in a droshky trying to dodge a whole army of racing Jehus, or on foot, seeking to thread our way through the throngs of pedestrians who jostle us on the sidewalks, it is pleasant to emerge into a vast square of open and unoccupied ground such as that which fronts the Winter Palace. As a visitor now sees it, this building, after many vicissitudes, partly historical, due to change of ownership, partly structural, involving rebuilding and "restoration," is now a splendid pile 455 feet long by 350 feet broad, with a total height of some so feet. Its chief entrance faces the Neva, and continues to be known as "Ambassador's Porch." It is by this entrance, which connects directly with a broad marble stairway, that the tzar, as well as other members of the royal family, accompanied by dignitaries of church and state, ascends on ceremonial occasions to the state apartments in the upper story of the building. Ordinary visitors are admitted by a separate portal at the rear of the palace. For these, the chief interest of the edifice. with its multiplicity of rooms, is that of



THE GOSTINNY DVOR

a state or public museum displaying priceless relics of Russian historical development. Among the pictures shown are many relating to the St. Petersburg period, the French invasion of 1812, and the battle of Narva, all of them hung in Alexander Hall. In another of the miscellaneous apartments are shown the room in which Nicholas I died, and the camp bedstead, as well as the military cloak, sword, helmet, and slippers used by that monarch. The Romanoff Picture Gallery, as it is called, contains the likenesses or portraits of all the sovereigns of Russia since Michael Feodorovitch, as well as numerous pictures of Peter the Great. Forming part of the Winter Palace, though it must be entered from a room belonging to the adjoining Hermitage, is Peter the Great's Gallery. Here are shown



THE ANITCHKOFF PALACE, NEVSKY PROSPECT

Residence of the Dowager Empress Marya Feodorovna.

specimens of the reformer's handiwork, as well as the instruments with the aid of which they were executed—turning-lathes, mathematical appliances, telescopes, a small carriage, a walking stick, etc. In another hall devoted to relics of Peter there is a picture of him in which he is represented as attended by the tutelary genius of Russia. The "White Hall" contains a collection of the dishes of silver and gold whereon, at certain receptions and ceremonials, bread and salt were offered to the tzar. Among the crown jewels shown on the third floor are the imperial scepter, valued at \$1,200,000, and the great Orloff Diamond, worth 2,399,410 silver rubles, acquired from the owner in the reign of Catherine the Great at a cost, it is said, of not more than 450,000 silver rubles and a life annuity of 2,000 rubles. There are also displayed an imperial crown containing jewels worth 826.976 silver rubles, and the "Shah" Diamond of thirty-six carats.

The Winter Palace has a spacious ballroom known as Nicholas Hall, with adjoining concert hall, capable of ac-



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE HERMITAGE

commodating six thousand guests, and boasts of a provision for suppers, dance parties, wedding balls, and state receptions not exceeded, if ever equaled, by that of any other court in Europe. The number of servants, care-takers, etc., which the palace houses is said to greater than that of a goodsized Russian village. Of the amounts which have been expended in the past on entertainments in the Winter Palace, even in times of agricultural depression and of costly foreign wars, not even an approximate idea can be given. Yet we are not denied a glimpse at the general character of these entertainments, for we have it more than suggested by the rules which Catherine used to impose upon her guests in the adjoining Hermitage, rules which, exhibited, by the way, at the door of the Romanoff Picture Gallery, contain the injunction to "Eat whatever is sweet and savory, but drink with moderation, so that each may find his legs on leaving the room"!

So far as St. Petersburg is a monument to personality, it is a perpetual reminder of two human beings-of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great-nor are we able. as sojourners in the Russian metropolis, by any amount of peregrination, to sever ourselves from the thought of them or from the story of their doings. From the Winter Palace with its relics of Peter it is only a step to the Hermitage, which is bound up with memories of Catherine by the closest and most intimate of associations. Practically an annex of the palace, the original Hermitage was built by her in 1765 according to plans of the French architect, Vallin de la Mothe. Here it was that her majesty received distinguished foreigners, and, in the society of men of letters, scientists, and generals, held a salon whose fame was world-wide. Ten years later she added to the structure a picture gallery. In 1780 a theater was built, for Catherine not only liked the play, but wrote for the stage herself, and

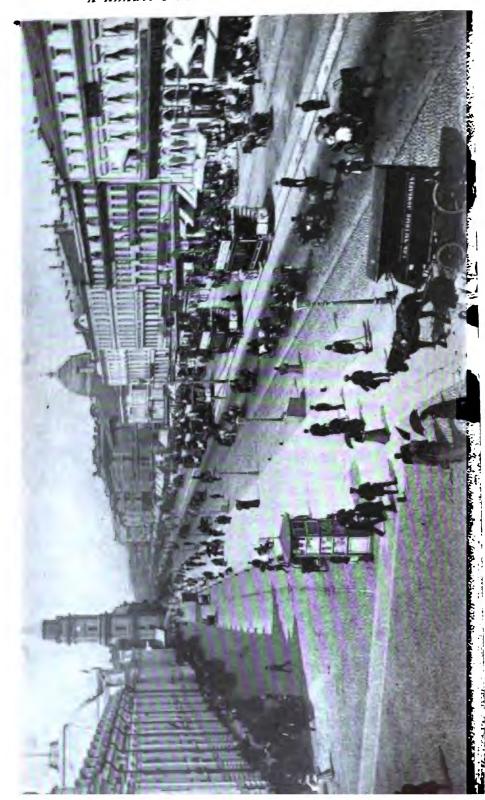


THE WINTER PALACE

nothing pleased her more than to see her comedies acted. But the old structure was destined to serve no more than temporary ends. In the years between 1840 and 1850 the entire building was reconstructed by a Munich architect named Leo von Klenze, and the court architect Stakenschneider.

The modern Hermitage measures 512 feet by 375 feet; it has two large courts, and has been externally embellished with niched statues by famous artists ancient and modern. The stonework, being of Finland granite, gives to the structure an appearance of solidity and massiveness in obvious accord with the dignity of the Greek architecture. The entrance is through a fine peristyle; at the summit of a marble stairway of three flights there is a gallery decorated by twenty granite monoliths. As for the art treasures of the Hermitage, they include a library, the original nucleus of which consisted of the collections of Diderot, d'Alembert, Voltaire, and other of the encyclopedists, with most of whom Catherine corresponded, valuable collections of pictures and of sculpture, and coins to the number of two hundred thousand specimens, eight thousand of them representing the coinage of Russia, with such rarities as the four-cornered flat copper ruble issued in 1725, the square copek and the half copek of iron, and the badges sold by Peter the Great to people who wished to retain their beards in spite of his unwelcome ukase against them.

To the right of the Hermitage is the celebrated Millionaya street, and southeast thereof, in an angle one side of which is formed by the Kazan Canal, is the palace of the Grand Prince Michael Nikolaievitch, built from plans of Stakenschneider in 1863. We must distinguish between this and the Old Michael Palace, erected in another part of the city by the Emperor Paul between 1797 and 1801. Through overhaste in its construction, five thousand workmen having been engaged on it night and day, dampness of the walls prevented the occupation of the building as a residence. Finally, after nine million dollars had been spent in the effort to make a palace of it, the structure had to be used for the purposes of a school of engineers. It now contains



General Staff



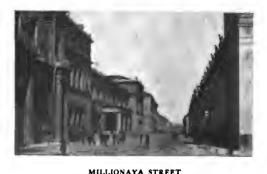


THE SENATE, WITH STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT IN THE FOREGROUND Alexander Garden.

a valuable collection of maps and plans interesting to the historian as well as to the student of the art of war.

The failure thus experienced recalls the haste shown in the construction in the northern section of St. Petersburg, of the Tauridian Palace, built in 1783 by Cath-Over fifteen hundred workmen. supplied with torches, labored night and day to complete it; vet, while destined for use as an imperial residence, it was finally utilized for the purpose of a soldiers' barracks. Catherine gave the palace to her favorite, Potemkin, whom she made Prince of Taurida, and for a time it was occupied. Potemkin entertaining her therein. But she repurchased the structure from him, and it was in the palace gardens that Gregory Orloff, another and more imperious favorite, used to compel her to take exercise, saving as he offered her his arm, "Katinka, we must be cheerful in order to be well-we must walk in order to be cheerful!" It is of this same Taurida Palace that a critic has said, "Its marble is all false; the silver in it is plated copper; the pillars and statues are of brick, and the pictures copies!"

So much for the river front to the right of the Admiralty Building. It is the left which now invites our attention. Here we find a portion of the Alexander Garden, with its quay space occupied by the equestrian



Old Hermitage of Catherine II in left foreground; entrance o
New Hermitage beyond.

statue of Peter the Great—an imposing monument seventeen feet high, mounted on a granite block of fourteen feet. The

conception of the sculptor is a spirited one; technical criticisms aside as to the poise of the mass with its sixteen tons of gravitating bronze, it seems to have been well executed. Peter's steed is shown rearing on the very edge of a precipice, and the snake which it crushes in answering to the rein symbolizes the difficulties with which the reformer had to contend. the splendid energy of the monarch's face one sees the qualities which enabled him to change the direction of a whole people. The design is of unusual interest, not only because it was by two artists-the head of Peter by Marie Callot, the rest of the statue by Etienne M. Falconet-but also because the lady married Falconet's son. That the location is appropriate may be inferred from the fact that Peter frequently stood where his statue now rises to witness naval maneuvers and engagements with the Swedes. The Russian inscription on the monument contains the words: "To Peter the First by Cath-Another equestrian erine the Second." statue of Peter may be seen in front of the School of Engineers.

Hard by Alexander Garden are several public buildings, which include the Holy Synod, and the Senate (built 1829-33), in the square of which Nicholas suppressed an insurrection a few hours after his accession to the throne. also is the finest of the four hundred churches of St. Petersburg-St. Isaac's Cathedral. Some portions of the exterior of this magnificent edifice we shall be obliged to take on trust, since whatever the time of our visit, one or other of its sides is almost sure to be hidden by scaffolding. This means that, like many other large buildings in St. Petersburg, the cathedral had to be constructed on piles driven into the damp ground, is continually settling into the marshy foundations beneath, and therefore calls for frequent repair. The present structure is the third in line from the original of wood erected by Peter the Great in 1710, and in its splendid proportions is the product of work from the plans of Richard de Montferrand during no fewer than three reigns—between the years 1819 and 1858, the date of construction. The cost of construction and decoration has been estimated at \$16,500,000, that of several "restorations" at \$1,000,000. The cathedral has



CANAL ENTRANCE TO THE HERMITAGE

the form of the Greek cross, and measures 364 feet by 315 feet. Finland granite in single blocks forms the massive stairway by which the visitor enters St. Isaac's from the square, and he may do this by passing through one of the four great bronze portals (each forty-four feet wide by thirty feet high) into the interior, or through one of the four small side doors that flank them. Some 112 granite pillars support and decorate the structure within; the cupola is surmounted by a cross which makes the total height of the cathedral 336 feet from the ground. The bells are hung in four subsidiary cupolas; the largest of them, weighing about twentynine tons, may be heard all over St. Petersburg. Among the noticeable interior decorations are pillars of malachite and lapis lazuli; the malachite supports of the inner

sanctuary are alone worth \$125,000. The bas-reliefs include one representing the "Adoration of the Kings," by Vitelli; there are sixty-three statues and eighty-four alto-relievo busts. Behind the altar a stained window depicts the Ascension. The ikons shown on the walls are all by Russian artists. Polished marble in various colors has been used in constructing the floor of the building.

Such, then, are the salient features of interest which St. Petersburg offers to



One of the line of signal towers between St. Petersburg and
Warsaw before the telegraph.

the visitor along its palatial river front. We now cross the Great Neva and pay our respects to St. Peter's Island, the oldest section of the new Russian metropolis—to that part of the city whose priority in the work of foundation continues to be recognized in the colloquial description of it as the "Petersburg Side"—as, in other words, the original, and, therefore, the real, the genuine St. Petersburg. It on the north side of the Neva.

exactly opposite Fontanka Canal on what we have called the mainland, that Peter erected the first house of the new metropolis, and occupied it throughout the time during which the foundations of the city were being laid. This house is still carefully preserved, and forms the chief feature of a prettily decorated square to the right of the celebrated, or notorious, Fortress of St. Peter and Paul, and close to the new Troitsky, formerly the Petersburg Bridge, once shown as a dwelling house, it is now used as a chapel, and contains a bust of the reformer, as well as an ikon which he carried about with him during his campaigns.

Facing the river on the Petersburg Side is the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, forming one of the buildings within the enclosure of the fortification. Like the house of Peter, it belongs to the earliest days of the constructive period, its foundations having been laid in May, 1703, almost simultaneously with the beginning of work on the fortress. The cathedral. since then several times reconstructed. is 210 feet long by 98 feet broad, and has a spire which, carrying a globe with a terminal cross, makes the total height 302 feet above ground, or higher than any other summit in St. Petersburg. The relics shown in the cathedral include military trophies, flags, battle-axes, and the keys of several fortresses. All the modern sovereigns of Russia, with the exception of Peter II, are interred here.



IMPERIAL YACHT-LANDING ON THE NEVA, ENGLISH QUAY

It is therefore here—near the south entrance—that Peter the Great found his

1



ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

Vasili Island, Quay of Neva.

last resting place, and here also that, in the same tomb, his consort, Catherine I, was buried. The tomb of Catherine the Great will be found to the right of the



CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC Monument of Peter the Great.

altar screen. As for the fortress itself, it has been used for many decades as a place of punishment, the line of notable prisoners beginning with Peter the Great's own son, who was tortured and died here. Not far from the fortress—so mingled are the tragic and the trivial in the life of the reformer—there is a brick building in

which they keep the boat that "could sail against the wind," and that, with the aid of Timmerman, gave Peter so much amusement, as well as such help in mastering the art of navigation.

Among other important public buildings on the Petersburg Side are the Alexander Lyceum and the Women's Medical Institute. Basil's Island contains the great center of the educational life of St. Petersburg, the Imperial University, founded in 1819. It has nearly four thousand students, gathered from all parts of the Russian Empire. It was on a platform near the university that Mlle. Lopukhina, a beautiful young woman, was publicly whipped and had the tip of her tongue cut off by order of the Empress Elizabeth. Other educational institutions of the city are the Technological Institute, with one thousand students, dating from 1828; the Imperial Academy of Sciences, founded in 1768, which annually gives \$25,000 in aid of scientists and writers; the MilitaryMedical School, which, founded in 1768, prepares physicians for the army and navy, and has every year nearly one thousand pupils; the Forestry Institute, the Mining Academy, and other scientific foundations. One of the most useful of the provisions made for the university education of women is the "Higher Courses for Women," an institution of which, though its activities are subjected to interruption, especially to political interruption, many women avail themselves. The revival of the "Courses" in 1889, with one thousand students each paying fifty dollars a year for tuition, or \$150 as resident pupils, has had beneficial results, though it has by no means prevented the exodus of Russian women to foreign countries for broader and more favorable opportunities to secure the unrestricted tuition which they covet so much.

Among miscellaneous buildings in St.

Petersburg mention may be made of the Church of the Resurrection on the Catherine Canal, erected in memory of Alexander I1; the Academy of Arts on Basil Island, dating from 1788, with picture gallery, sculpture collections, and a conservatory of music; the Artillery Museum, on the Petersburg Side, with relics of Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, and Stenka Razin, the brigand; the Naval Museum in the Admiralty Building; the Agricultural Museum, showing Russian processes of land cultivation; the Smolny Institute, for the education of the daughters of military and naval officers; the Foundling Hospital, receiving many thousands of children annually since the year 1772.

A word, though little more than a word, may be added concerning pleasure resorts of St. Petersburg. The Summer Garden—the best known of its public parks, and one which may be taken as a type of them



THE HERMITAGE OF CATHERINE II
Old Palace Park, Tzarskoe Selo.



THE ALEXANDER PALACE, TZARSKOE SELO

Chief residence of Nicholas II. Built by Catherine II for Alexander I.

-occupies an angle of the river front formed by the Neva and the Fontanka ('anal. It was laid out in 1711, has a "summer palace" which the Empress Anne erected in 1731, and is decorated with a number of statues; near the entrance to the garden is a monument marking the place where an attempt was made to assassinate Alexander II in 1866. Among other monuments to be found in various parts of St. Petersburg are those which have been erected to the memory of Glinka, Gogol, Kryloff, Lermontoff, Lomonossoff, Przhevalsky, Pushkin, and Zhukovsky. For pleasant walks the whole river front, with granite footways like the English Quay, the Palace Quay, and the Court Quay, is admirably adapted. When drives are enjoyable, one may see much of the suburbs of the city by taking one or other of the routes to the islands. An afternoon spent in any of the imperial residences outside St. Petersburg-to Tzarskoe Selo, Gatshina, Peterhof, Strelna, Pavlovsk, or Oranienbaum-will well repay the visitor.

PRONUNCIATION

Anitchkoff—a-neetch-kof. Azov—ah-zof. Besborodko—bes-bo-rod-ko. Betskoy—betz-koy-yah.



OLD PALACE OF PETER THE GREAT, WITH THE FAMOUS FOUNTAINS

Peterhof.

Boris—bo-ris. Calif—ka-lif. Callot—cah-lo. Chasti—chahs-te. d'Alembert—dah-lahm-bahr. Dashkoff—dash-kof.
Derzhavin—der-zhah-vin.
Diderot—deed-ro.
Dostoyevsky—dos-to-yef-sky.
Etienne—a-te-en.
Falconet—fal-co-na.
Feodorovitch—fayo-do-ro-vitch.
Gagarin—gah-gah-reen.
Gatshina—gah-che-nah.



THE MARBLE PALACE Palace Quay of the Neva.

Glinka-glin-kah. Gostinny Dvor-gos-tinny dvor. Ka msin-kah-rahmn-zeen. Kazan-kah-zahn. Klenze-klen-tse. Koran-ko-rahn. Krestovsky-kres-tov-sky. Kryloff-kre-lof. Kutusoff-koo-too-zof. Leipzig—lipe-sic. Liteinia—le-tay-nya. Mikeshin-me-keh-shin. Millionaya-me-le-ohn-aya. Narva-nar-va. Neva-ne-vah. Nevsky-nef-sky. Nikolaievitch-nik-o-li-eh-vitch. Opekushin-o-peh-koosh-in. Oranienbaum - o-rah-ne-en-boum. Orloff -ahr-loff. Orlovsky-ahr-lov-sky. Pavlovsk—pahv·lovsk.
Peterhof—pa-ter-hoaf.
Potemkin—po-tem-kin.
Prigorodki—pre-go-rod-ke. Prospect-pros-pekt. Pushkin — poosh-kin. Razin—rah-zin. Reims—reems. Romanoff - ro-mah-nof. Rumiantzeff-ro-me-ahn-tsef. Stakenschneider-stahk-en-schni-der. Stenka-sten-ka. Strelna-stra-lnah. Suvaroff-soo-vah-rof. Taurida - tah-re-dah. Tchaikovsky—chah-yah-kov-sky. Tchitchagoff—chih-chah-gof. Tzarskoe Selo-tzar-sko-yeh se-lo.

Utrecht—yu-treHt. Vasili—vah-se-le. Von Vizin—fon fe-zin. Zhelagin—zhel-ahg-in. Zhukovsky—zhu-kov-sky.



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is the general character of St. Petersburg 2. What picturesque features are connected with the Neva! 3. What two significant names does the Nevsky Prospect bear, and why? 4. What are the treasures of the Imperial Library, and how were many of them secured? 5. With what historic events is the Cathedral of Kazan closely associated? What building does it resemble? 6. Describe the Winter Palace and its attractions. 7. Describe the Hermitage. What historic associations has it? 8. What notable instances of overhaste in building does the city furnish? 9. Give an account of the insurrection in the Square of the Senate in 1825. 10. Describe St. Isaac's Cathedral. 11. What is the chief treasure of the "Petersburg Side"? 12. What is the character of the two buildings of "St. Peter and St. Paul"? What famous school is in the near vicinity?



WOOD BOATS FROM NOVGOROD

On the Fontanka Canal.

Describe it. 14. What educational institutions are on Basil's Island?



SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What curious history has the Orloff diamond? 2. Who is Russia's leading sculptor? Where did he study? 3. What are the tzar's chief summer palaces? 4. What are some of the dissenting churches which appear on the Nevsky Prospect? 5. Who was the first president of the Academy of Arts? 6. Who was called "The Semiramis of the North"?

Practical Studies in English

QUALITIES OF STYLE

BY BENJAMIN A. HEYDRICK

Professor of Literature, Millersville, Pennsylvania, State Normal School,

LD-FASHIONED text-books on rhetoric made much of the subject of style. A long list of desirable qualities was given, and a longer list of rules for securing

these qualities. It was a serious matter to write at all, with all these rules staring you in the face. But the new rhetoric has simplified all that. The many qualities of style have been reduced to three: Clearness, Force, and Beauty. If you understand an article, at the first reading, the style has Clearness. If it holds your attention, it has Force. If it pleases you, it has Beauty. These three qualities of style are the essential ones; they comprehend all others. Sometimes they are given different names: Clearness is disguised as Perspicuity; Force is called Energy, or Strength; Beauty is called Elegance, or Grace, or Harmony; but the qualities are the same. Of the three, Clearness is the most important. If people do not understand what you say, they can hardly be interested in it, or pleased by it. Force and Beauty, then, depend upon Clearness, so it is doubly important to secure this. In the paper on Exposition, the principle was emphasized that to make an idea clear to others it must first be clear to Clear writing depends primarily, then, upon clear thinking. Master your subject before you begin to write. Have clearly in mind what you want to say, and you can usually say it clearly.

That is a general principle; there are some specific directions that will help to make one's style clear. The following sentences illustrate one way in which Clearness is often sacrificed:

Burke's father died when he was nine years of age.

If fresh milk does not agree with the baby, it should be boiled.

Both sentences are ambiguous for the same reason: the antecedent of the pronoun is not clear. This is a very frequent cause of obscurity.

Another source of obscurity, and one which often leads to ludicrous blunders, is the attempt on the part of a writer to use words, usually long words, whose meaning he does not fully understand. Thus Mrs. Malaprop speaks of her niece as being "as graceful as a young gazette," or "as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile." The second caution is, therefore: Use no word unless certain of its meaning.

Again, a sentence may be obscure because its parts are not properly placed. For example:

He delivered an eloquent address on the battle in the opera-house.

Some days afterward he boasted of his engagement to a young lady of the village.

The first sentence is hardly clear, but a moment's thought will show that the

This is the seventh of a series of "Practical Studies in English." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1908, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Descriptive Writing (October), Maration (November . Reposition : December), Spoken Discourse (January), Reporting and Correspondence (February),

Words, Sentences and Paragraphs (March). Qualities of Style (April). Metrical Composition (May). Letter Writing (June). phrase "in the opera-house" belongs to "delivered." In the second sentence, however, the phrase "to a young lady of the village" may modify "boasted" or "engagement": it is perfectly ambiguous. If you would avoid obscurity, then, place qualifying words close to the words they modify.

Punctuation is another means of securing Clearness. The following examples show how the meaning of a sentence may be completely transformed by a change in punctuation:

That man says his neighbor is a crank. That man, says his neighbor, is a crank.

If one has been careless about punctuation, it is a good plan to read aloud what has been written, notice where you pause naturally, and put punctuation marks at these places. This at first may lead one to punctuate too frequently, but that will soon adjust itself.

Force, the second quality of style, has been defined as the means of holding the reader's attention. In words, one way of securing this is by the choice of plain, simple terms. The idioms of our language, those expressions which are the despair of grammarians because they defy parsing, are often the deliberate choice of the rhetorician, for they have a force that is lacking in more regular constructions. When James Russell Lowell was making a speech before a committee of congress on the subject of international copyright, he used this sentence: "There is one thing better than a cheap book, and that is a book honestly come by." "Come by" is an idiom, a homely one, yet Lowell, who knew his English as few men know it, who had thousands of learned terms at his command, deliberately chose this plain phrase. If you would know why he did so, substitute some word such as "acquired" or "obtained," and see how the sentence is weakened. Never be afraid to use a word because it is common, nor to use an idiom because it is used by plain people. Plain people's words are like their deeds, they ave often a strength that culture lacks.

In sentences, one way of gaining Force is to make your sentences short. Compare these two statements:

That man is not only a rascal but he is a liar and a thief.

That man is a rascal. He is a liar. He is a thief.

The successive short sentences, like the blows of a trip-hammer, drive home the thought.

Another way of securing Force is by the use of the periodic sentence. Compare these forms:

Elizabeth's unconquerable pride was the characteristic of her nature most strongly marked, the one most helpful to her success, and the one which led to her downfall.

Of all the characteristics of Elizabeth's nature, the one most strongly marked, the one most helpful to her success, and the one which eventually led to her downfall, was her unconquerable pride.

In the second sentence, the emphasis upon the word "pride" is very marked. This is due to the periodic structure, by which the meaning is held in suspense until the very end of the sentence is reached. The first clause tells us that we are to learn something about Elizabeth's nature, the second tells us that it is her chief characteristic, the next that it helped her success most, the next that it led to her downfall; with each successive statement our interest is heightened to know what this characteristic is, 'so that when the word finally comes, it makes an impression.

Again, Force may be secured by the use of the balanced sentence. In this the phrases or clauses are made similar in form, and balanced against each other. Examples:

This point established, I will go to any lengths in his support; without it, I will do anything to defeat him.

All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, I stake upon the results of this vote.

When successive sentences are made

similar in form, we have what is known as parallel structure. This is another useful device for securing force. Macaulay's famous characterization of the Puritans, for example, derives much of its force from the skilful use of balanced sentences and parallel structure. Thus:

If they were unacquainted with the works of philosophers and poets, they were deeply read in the oracles of God. If their names were not found in the registers of heralds, they were recorded in the Book of Life. If their steps were not accompanied by a splendid train of menials, legions of ministering angels had charge over them. Their palaces were houses not made with hands; their diadems crowns of glory which should never fade away. The very meanest of them was a being to whose fate a mysterious and terrible importance belonged, on whose slightest action the spirits of light and darkness looked with anxious interest, who had been destined, before heaven and earth were created, to enjoy a felicity which should continue when heaven and earth should have passed away.—Essay on Milton.

If these sentences are read aloud, it will be seen that they deliver well. The balanced sentence is well adapted for what is written to be spoken.

It should be remembered that these rules for securing Force are not to be applied at all times. The rules for Clearness are of universal application, every sentence written should conform to them, but Force is required only in the more important parts of a production. To attempt to use short sentences continually or balanced sentences continually would produce intolerable monotony.

The third quality of style, Beauty, is more subtle, less subject to rule, than the others. A style may be beautiful in many ways, and we must frankly confess that the beauty of any style is due not to the fact that the writer followed certain rules, but to the fact that he possessed taste, feeling, or imagination. Yet there are certain principles which will help us, if not to secure Beauty, at least to avoid its opposite. We may not be able to make

our style graceful, but we can keep it from being rough or awkward. One way, for example, in which Beauty is sometimes sacrificed is by the too frequent repetition of a word. For example:

But this is but a part of his trouble.

I spent two years at this school; it was the first school I liked, and I still prefer it to any other school.

The fault of repetition is more easily detected by oral reading. Indeed, it is a general principle that to avoid harsh or unpleasing expressions, one should read aloud what has been written.

A second way in which Beauty is sometimes sacrificed is in the structure of the sentence. Particularly is this apt to be the case when a preposition is misplaced. Note the awkwardness of the following sentences:

He had promised to make a call upon, and take a drive with, a friend of his sister's.

That septence was a poor one to end his speech with.

Again, Beauty of style depends to some degree upon the length of sentences. In the first example below, observe the unpleasant effect of the continual use of short sentences:

The army was now ready to advance. All the supplies had been sent forward. The troops were anxious for the advance. Yet Gates delayed to give the word. It was not clear why he waited. No explanation has ever been offered of his conduct. It is certain that it resulted disastrously to our arms.

The army was now ready to advance. All the supplies had been sent forward, the troops were anxious for the advance, yet Gates delayed to give the word. It was not clear why he waited. No explanation has ever been given of his conduct, which certainly resulted disastrously to our arms.

It was said that the short sentence gives force, and this is true. But to use short sentences continually is as if one should shout continually at the top of one's voice. On the other hand, to use long sentences continually is to make one's style hard to read. Beauty demands the skilful mingling of long and short sentences. A page from De Quincey, from Stevenson, or Matthew Arnold will illustrate this point.

Beauty depends also in a large measure upon the choice of words. Certain expressions, very good in themselves, may be used so frequently that they are worn out. In description, for example, the phrases "pearly teeth," "fairy form," "raven locks," are instances. Certain stock phrases, such as "useful as well as ornamental," "too numerous to mention," "last but not least," belong to the same class. The expressions are perfectly correct, and the meaning is clear; the only objection is that they have been used so often that they have a second-hand air about them. They are used in conversation, and no

one would think of objecting to them there, but in writing they make one's style seem commonplace. In discussing Force, it was said that no word is too common for our use. That is true, but when you put two or three words together and form a phrase, that phrase may become so common that to use it argues a lack of originality.

EXERCISES

- 1. For the correction of the errors discussed in this paper, criticism by others is more helpful than self-criticism. Take some of the exercises written previously, exchange papers, and mark each other's mistakes. It is best merely to indicate errors, and return the paper to the writer for revision.
- 2. Read aloud a few pages from Lowell's "My Study Windows," or Curtis's "Prue and I," or Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," and note how skilfully they employ long and short, periodic, balanced, and loose sentences. The good writer uses no one form of sentence, but is master of all.

[End of Required Reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, pages 14 to 46.]

Civic Progress

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS

BY MAX WEST



HE manifold activities of a social settlement often prove bewildering to casual visitors, and sometimes even to temporary residents. In order to understand

their underlying purpose and meaning it is almost necessary to go back to the beginnings of the settlement movement and study in particular the aims, ideals, and methods of Edward Denison and Arnold Toynbee, the two young Oxford men whose brief labors in East London have been the inspiration of settlement workers everywhere.

Edward Denison, the son of a bishop and nephew of the speaker of the house of commons and himself both a religious teacher and a politician, was so thoroughly convinced that the problems of the time were of a social character that in the summer of 1867, the second year of the great "East London distress," he left his home in the west of London and went to live in Philpot street, Stepney. He was at this time twenty-seven years of age, and a recent Oxford graduate. He had come to the conclusion that the only feasible way to help the people of East London

was to live among them; the time and energy spent in going back and forth and the distractions of fashionable life were enough to make any other plan impracticable. What impressed him most in his new surroundings was not the material poverty of the district (which was not seen at its worst in August), but "its uniform mean level, the absence of anything more civilizing than a grinding organ to raise the ideas beyond the daily bread and beer, the utter want of education, the complete indifference of religion, with the fruits of all this, viz., improvidence, dirt, and their secondaries, crime and disease."

"All is yet in embryo—but it will grow," wrote Denison, prophetically, at the beginning of his residence in Stepney. "Just now I only teach in a night-school, and do what in me lies in looking after the sick, keeping an eye upon nuisances and the like, seeing that the local authorities keep up to their work. I go tomorrow before the board at the workhouse, to compel the removal to the infirmary of a man who ought to have been there already. I shall drive the sanitary inspector to put the act against overcrowding in force. . . . These are the sort of evils which, where there are no resident gentry, grow to a height almost incredible.

"Then there is to be—and this will be my great work, which, if it succeeds, will be the crown and glory of my labors—a meeting in the evenings, as often as they can be got together, of such of the grown men as I can collect. These I purpose to take through a complete course of elementary Bible teaching. . . . Why don't the clergy go to the people as I propose to do? What is the use of telling

people to come to church, when they know of no rational reason why they should; when if they go they find themselves among people using forms of words which have never been explained to them; ceremonies performed which, to them, are entirely without meaning; sermons preached which, as often as not, have no meaning, or when they have, a meaning intelligible only to those who have studied religion all their lives?"

The dock laborers and other workingmen of East London came to hear Denison in larger numbers than he expected; and he succeeded in holding their attention, not by preaching down to them, but by interpreting to them the best thoughts of the idealists of all ages, even at the risk of sometimes using language above their comprehension.

Denison believed that teaching small boys was not his strong point, but he took charge of the night-school when the mission clergyman had the rheumatism, and secured comparative quiet in the interest of learning "by the extreme measure of turning the Lord of Misrule (a clever, carotty-headed little demon of mischief) out of the room." He built a schoolhouse. with a room for a workingmen's club, and transformed the neighboring Sundayschool into a day-school for the children of parents too poor to pay fees. He was also active in the establishment of a new children's hospital. He went one Monday morning to John Richard Green, vicar of the parish, and took him slumming in the unsanitary and overcrowded street where half the cases of fever in the entire district were found. Besides cooperating with and "driving" the local authorities, he served with ardor on a committee to dis-

This is the seventh group of articles on phases of "Civic Progress," which will appear in The Chautauquan each month. "The Traveling Library as a Civilizing Force," by Jessie M. Good, appeared in October; "A Decade of Civic Improvement," by Charles Zueblin, and "The Municipal Problem," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, in Bovember; "The Civic Function of the Country Church," by Graham Taylor, and "Federation of Rural Social Forces," by Kenyon L. Butterfield, in December; "How the Chicago City Council was Regenerated," by George C. Sites, "The Harrisburg Achievement," by J. Horace McFarland, and "Making St. Louis a Better Place to Live Ia," by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, in January; "Municipal Art," by Lucy Fitch Perkins, in February; "A Democratic Art Movement," by Mrs. Ella Bond Johnson, "A Neglected Social Force," by Calvin Dill Wilson, in March. Subjects to follow include School Extension, Public Recreation, Sanitation, Village Improvement, etc.

work is carried on in a social atmosphere; East London workingmen are often invited in to dine with the residents, and there are frequent social gatherings at



HEADWORKER'S APARTMENT University Settlement, New York.

which university men and the natives of Whitechapel smoke or break bread together while they discuss the questions of the hour. The leading men and women of England have taken an interest in the settlement, and have assisted in its work by lecturing or otherwise.

The university settlement idea was contagious, and Toynbee Hall did not long enjoy the distinction of being its only. exemplification. Oxford House, in Bethnal Green, was opened the same year. There the work is predominantly religious, but there are lectures and discussions, and the residents exercise the duties of citizenship much as at Toynbee Hall. conditions have been investigated and sanitary reforms promoted. The fundamental object of both settlements was early defined to be "to bring the educated classes face to face with that large mass of men and women in the east of London who seem to want something to brighten a life of toil."

The Women's University Settlement, south of the Thames, originated in 1887 at a meeting in Cambridge at which Mrs. Barnett was the principal speaker. It is

supported by the various women's colleges in England, and is under the management of a joint committee. Mansfield House, four miles east of Toynbee Hall, was founded under Congregational auspices. It has "pleasant Sunday afternoon" religious meetings and a "poor man's lawyer," and the residents have been very active in local administration. University Hall was founded by Mrs. Humphrey Ward with the special object of popularizing the Higher Criticism through lectures and discussions. It was not located in a poor neighborhood. Other settlements rapidly sprang up not only in London, but in Manchester and in various large towns throughout England, and the movement was extended to Glasgow and Edinburg through the influence of Professor Drummond and Professor Caird.

When Dr. Stanton Coit returned to America in 1887, after having spent sev-



NEW YORK COLLEGE SETTLEMENT

eral years at the University of Berlin and resided for a time at Toynbee Hall, he went to live in the most crowded district of New York City. There, he said, he found problems of every-day life which all the political economy and philosophy he had learned at Berlin were insufficient to solve. His brief experience at Toynbee Hall, however, seemed to supply the inspiration needed to make his philosophy take

on a practical form. By getting acquainted with his new neighbors, he endeavored to ascertain the fundamental needs of the crowded East Side. Finding a club of boys already existing in the neighborhood, he invited them to meet in his room, and thus he became the natural leader of the dub. Out of this small beginning there grew a complete system of clubs for all ages and both sexes, with a kindergarten for the little children, and the adults, organized as the Tenth Ward Social Reform Club, adopted an ambitious program of local improvements, including small parks and playgrounds, municipal baths and laundries, and the abolition of sweatshops. The clubs collectively formed the Neighborhood Guild. Dr. Coit's theory of the neighborhood guild is that in every neighborhood there are some persons capable of taking the lead in a movement for bettering conditions; but they need to be brought together, organized, and set to thinking about the needs of their neighborhood. The guild house afforded limited and indifferent accommodations for a settlement of university men from Columbia and elsewhere, and the University Settlement Society, with President Low at its head, was instituted to enlist the interest and support of the public. The result is seen in a handsome building at the corner of Eldridge and Rivington streets, with a gymnasium and baths in the basement, meeting halls, club-rooms, and a library on the lower floors, residents' quarters above, and basket-ball and handball courts on the roof.

In September, 1889, Miss Jane Addams and Miss Ellen Gates Starr went to live on the edge of the Italian quarter in Chicago, in the old Hull mansion, which had degenerated into a tenement house, but which soon became the social center of the neighborhood and the training-school of American settlement workers. Hull-House, Miss Addams says, "endeavors to make social intercourse express the growing sense of the economic unity of society. It is an effort to add the social function to democracy. It was opened on the theory that the dependence of classes on each other is reciprocal." Italian, German, and Bohemian neighbors came in weekly, on separate evenings, and revived their interest in the traditions and literary master-



WELCOME HALL, BUFFALO



ROOF-GARDEN AT THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE SETTLEMENT

pieces of their native lands. "College extension" classes were formed for the more ambitious of the younger people, and, as the number of residents and other workers grew, numerous clubs were organized, leading up from the crèche and kindergarten to the Men's Club, Women's Club, and Social Science Club. An annex for male residents was opened just around the corner on the north, and the "Jane Club," a coöperative boarding club for working girls, took a building around the corner on the south. The generosity of friends has gradually surrounded the old mansion with new buildings for special departments of work, containing a gymnasium, a coffee-house, a theater, a "Children's House," lecture rooms, and art Weekly concerts of excellent music have been given; there have been loan exhibitions of paintings, and photographs of great works of art have been circulated among the people like books from a library. An industrial museum has been established to keep alive an interest in handicrafts, and to teach working people interesting and vital facts connected with their trades. Although the permanent residents have been women, civic activities have not been neglected;

Mrs. Kelley was chief factory inspector, Miss Lathrop a member of the state board of charities, and Miss Addams was appointed a garbage inspector.

Evidences of simple neighborliness, though less conspicuous than the machinery of the formal work, are never lacking. All sorts and conditions of men, women, and children come to the residents at Hull-House for advice, sympathy, and friendly aid. A group of more or less foreign-looking neighbors may be found waiting almost any evening in the hall which runs through the center of the old mansion—a hall which was once appropriately dubbed the "Midway Plaisance" by a resident whose keen observation and ready wit have since made her famous.

Settlements of college women in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are supported by the College Settlements Association, which has chapters at the various women's colleges. The New York Settlement, in Rivington street, was opened in 1889, only a few weeks after Hull-House, though the association was not formally organized until the following spring. Other settlements are supported by associations or committees at particular institutions, as the University of Chicago, Northwest-

ern University, and Pratt Institute. Still others are supported by churches, and in some cases are almost indistinguishable from missions or parish houses. latest edition of the "Bibliography of Settlements" gives a list of more than one hundred settlements in the United States alone, besides nearly half as many more in Great Britain, and a few on the continent of Europe and in Japan, India, and Australia. The list includes some. however, which are not strictly settlements in the distinctive meaning of the word, either because they have no residents or because their purposes and ideals are not those of the settlement movement.

Residence is essential to a settlement, because without it the workers can neither



POURING TEA ON THE ROOF

identify themselves with the civic and political life of the neighborhood, nor exercise a natural and genuine hospitality. These are the fundamental ideas to which the formal institutional work is incidental; and those who think they can have a "settlement" without living in it are copying merely the outward and visible mani-

festations of a movement they do not understand. Without residence, moreover, it is almost impossible to ascertain the needs and desires of a neighborhood. which is the first business of a settlement. The residents go to the settlement with no ready-made theories or methods for improving social conditions, but if they are willing to learn sociology from the unlearned, and capable of profiting by observation, they are likely to make discoveries which will be of value to themselves and others. "Our knowledge of society, and of the members of society, will become perfect only as it becomes sympathetic."* The social studies published by settlement workers from time to time represent a fundamental, much-needed, and most valuable side of

> settlement work.** Meanwhile the clubs and social gatherings, even if they sometimes represent imitation rather than investigation, meet a universal need. Social pleasures are of more importance in a community than many more imposing and less pleasurable activities. "According to their good or evil character," says Professor Giddings, "they unite or demoralize the population. . . If the heterogeneous masses of population in the tenement-house wards of our great cities are ever socially organized, it will be after they have been brought under the influence of more healthful social pleasures than those to which they often instinctively resort."***

Those who do settlement work, even in a real settlement, with-

* W. D. Johnston, "The Social Settlement in Towns and Villages," p. 5.

** "The City Wilderness" and "Americans in Process," from South End House, Boston; "Hull-House Maps and Papers" and Miss Addams's "Democracy and Social Ethics," and the pamphlets published annually by the University Settlement Society, are the most valuable collections of such studies.

*** "Principles of Sociology," p. 121.

out living in it, miss also the chief pleasures and inspirations of settlement life. The typical settlement preserves many of the best features of college life, to which it adds others found nowhere else. It is composed of young men and women mainly from the recent graduating classes of the leading universities and colleges, who are brought together by a common enthusiasm and the attraction of a strong personality. During the day they are scattered and engaged in various occupations, but in the evening they are members of one family and devoted to a common cause. Picture at one dinner-table a kindergartener, a trained nurse, a leader of children's clubs, a "turning teacher," a factory inspector, two or three lawyers, a lawyer's clerk, a bookseller, a newspaper man, a college professor, an artistic craftswoman, and a minister or two, with some distinguished and interesting guest from abroad; imagine at the head of the table a woman of infinite loving-kindness, wisdom, tact, patience, charity, and sobriety of judgment, lacking in none of the social graces, and causing both residents and guests to appear at their best-and you will understand, in part, why some scores of men and women look back upon Hull-House or their college settlement as a second Alma

Mater, wherefrom they received the best and most vital part of their education. One who is privileged to live for a time in a settlement of the best type usually gets from it much more than he gives.

"The settlement is an assertion of the oneness of mankind." It is tolerant toward new ideas, and affords a free floor upon which socialism, anarchism, and conservatism meet and wear off their rough, crude edges. Its residents soon find "that the things that make us all alike are stronger than the things that make us different," and, it might be added, that there are more of them; that if we have sometimes seemed to be divided into classes by satin ribbons, we are bound together by cables of woven steel. settlements are building a bridge across the social chasm like the new bridge from Williamsburg to Delancey street. It is so far from finished that only a few of the most daring builders have as yet ventured across; but these few are laying a broad roadbed upon which, in the not distant future, men and women may go back and forth as easily and as naturally and as frequently as from one borough to an-The bridge will stand, and will be traversed by increasing numbers, long after the builders of it are forgotten.



Home Problems from a New Standpoint

MORE BEAUTY FOR ALL

BY CAROLINE L. HUNT

EAUTY is a term which is difficult of exact definition. Primarily it denotes a quality of a material object by means of which the object gives pleasure through an

appeal to the senses. We are not, however, satisfied with this restricted use of the word, and stretch it to mean a quality of an immaterial thing like life or character which inspires admiration by appealing to the intellect rather than to the sight or to the hearing.

Esthetics is the philosophy of beauty. A narrow conception of its province makes it concern itself exclusively with beauties like those of form and color and design. A broader and better conception brings into its province all beauties, including these of lives in harmony with their physical surroundings and their social environment.

Home economics, like esthetics, finds a large part of its interest in material things. The objects of its concern, the common articles of every-day use, such as chairs, tables, beds, and bureaus, involve the beauty problem in many if not all of its phases. Being material, they are capable of beauty of outline and color. Being tools for the expression of the tastes of their owner or user and for the satisfaction of his desires, they are capable of giving to his life the beauty of harmony with its material surroundings. Being

made and sold and oftentimes cared for by others than the user, they are capable of giving beauty by bringing his life into accord and into sympathetic relations with other lives. There is then a place where home economics and esthetics overlap.

As there is a narrow and also a wide view of esthetics, so there is a narrow and also a wide view of home economics. The former makes it deal exclusively with the details of household management: the latter makes its chief concern the problem of the adjustment, through home life, of the individual to society.

Where home economics and esthetics, considered in their restricted senses, meet we have a field of inquiry legitimate in itself, but fearfully liable to suffer by losing connection with life and with vital interests. This common ground we call the art of household decoration. It concerns itself with the form, color, and ornamentation of articles of house furnishing and with the problem of so arranging them as to please the eye.

But household decoration is not the only common ground between home economics and esthetics. Considered broadly, the two subjects present an overlapping territory coextensive almost with life itself. On this field, which no one has ever named, there present themselves for investigation not only the finer articles of household utility—the furniture, the

This is the seventh of a series on "The Home: Its Relation to the Problem of More Life for All." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Homes for the Greatest Number (October).

More Life for Woman (November).

More Life for Man (December).

More Life for the Household Employee (January). More Physical Vigor for All (Pebruary). More Beauty for All April'.

More Pleasure for the Producer of Household Stuff

More Conscience for the Consumer (June).

curtains, and the draperies—but also the meaner and commoner articles, the pots, even, and the pans. Each one of these demands to be studied not only with reference to its power to give esthetic satisfaction through the sight, but also with reference to its fitness to serve the purpose for which it was created, with reference to its usefulness in the particular life with which it is associated and with reference to whether there was anything in the circumstances of its manufacture or sale or is anything in the conditions of its care—anything of injustice or oppression—which has the power to destroy the beauty of the life of the user by throwing it out of harmony with that of the maker, or of the seller, or of the care-taker.

The desire to make home beautiful we have always with us. At times it gets planted where it can draw nourishment only from that part of the field of household decoration which is not only narrow, but, because it is cut off from connection with life, is shallow also. Planted there where there is no deepness of earth it sprouts with fearful rapidity, and behold! a prodigious growth-three sets of curtains in every window, sofa pillows upon which no one is ever allowed, and no one ever wishes to lay his head, grill-work for the archways, plaques, and sometimes even embroidered banners and painted tambourines to hang upon the wall. Presently, however, new fashions arise and turn their blazing rays full on this marvelous plant, and, because it is not rooted in utility, it withers away and is sent to the junk-shop or to the rummage sale or given to the poor. The soil is then ready to raise another crop.

Occasionally this same desire to make home beautiful takes root where it can draw nourishment from the whole broad field where home economics and esthetics overlap. Then it finds itself in deep soil. Slowly it pushes its way up through a great mass of considerations—considerations of beauty of construction, of material, of workmanship, of fitness to ex-

press the individuality of the user, of the welfare of the producer, the seller, the cleaner, the care-taker. Of necessity then, and not of choice, and because it knows it has much to learn and many lives to think of, it puts forth but a tiny growth in the form of house furnishings—a growth whose chief characteristic is simplicity.

Thanks to the fact that some of the greatest thinkers and teachers and artists of modern times have interested themselves in the problem of beauty as it concerns the commoner things of life, the number of those who are able to plant deep in knowledge their desire to make home beautiful is constantly multiplying, and the crop of simple house furnishings is constantly increasing. It has in fact grown large enough of late to attract the attention even of the thoughtless. They being always ready for something new have of late been taking slips from this new and sturdy growth and have been planting them in their shallow ground, and behold another prodigious growththis time of plain furniture and severe draperies—highly polished mahogany tables costing a hundred dollars each, but plain, absolutely plain, and wall-papers costing three dollars a roll, but severe and simple in design.

And so simplification has become the motto of the unthinking as well as of the thinking, and is at present the butt of the ridicule of the funny man, and threatens to become as much of a stumbling-block to the mind if not to the feet as the passion for decoration was a few years ago. For this reason it seems fitting in a series of articles which deal with the home problem in relation to the problem of more life for all to inquire whether simplification can be the means of expanding life by increasing beauty.

The greatest stumbling-block, perhaps, which simplification has laid in our way is the temptation to think of it as an end in itself. This it never is and never can be. The flowers with their bewildering complexity of structure, the birds with

their brilliant plumage, the cathedrals of the Old World with their elaborate ornamentation laugh at the very suggestion. I may take down curtains because by so doing I can sit in the house and watch the clouds float by, or lie in bed and look at the stars, or get time to make excursions to see the sun set or the moon rise, but that does not necessarily mean that life would not be richer with both the curtains and the natural beauties. feeling that I am not educated in form and in the principles of ornamentation, buy a table with straight and absolutely plain legs because I know that such a table fulfils the first law of beauty for articles of utility, that of fitness to purpose, and because I prefer not to trust my judgment further, but that does not mean that a table of some other form and more ornate might not serve its purpose as well and be more pleasing to the eye. I may select one kind of pottery in preference to another infinitely more beautful in form and finish and decoration because I know that by buying the first I give some one a chance to express himself and to gain happiness and development through work, while by buying the second I am simply putting money into the pocket of some one who is exploiting for gain the talents of In each one of these cases the simplification was not an end in itself, but the result of recognizing and accepting a limitation, arising in one case from lack of time and energy, in another from lack of knowledge, in another from unjust social conditions.

But to say that simplification is the necessary result of the recognition of human limitations is not to say that it brings its reward in the form of beauty. Whether it does or not can not be determined off-hand for all lives under all conditions. It depends upon the beauty value to each life, of what is lost and what is gained by the process. No one person can determine values for any other. All that we can do is to show that under our present unideal conditions simplification

brings beauty into life. It remains for each individual to decide whether or not it brings to his life more than it takes away.

The first beauty that simplification brings is the greatest of all material beauties—that of the human form. does by giving opportunity for rest and healthful exercise. One of the most melancholy sights in life is that of a sallow, wizened lady befrizzled and befurbelowed. When that same woman is set down amid the bric-a-brac which has helped to wear her out, the sight becomes pathetic as well as melancholy. One cannot help wondering what the effect would be if such a woman should wear plain gowns and dispose of the bric-a-brac, and spend the time saved in lying out in the fresh air, and the saved money on egg-nogs and cream and cocoa and other easily digested, fattening foods. It is probable that if the modern tuberculosis cure in all of its details respecting rest and fresh air and sunlight and food should be taken for six months by all the women who could take it without sacrificing more than the purchase of a spring suit or a pair of curtains, the world's supply of beauty in the form of bright eyes and pink cheeks and rounded figures would be increased ten- and possibly a hundredfold.

The increase of enjoyment of the beauties of nature which comes with reduction of care has been spoken of so often that it need not be more mentioned here in spite of its importance. The reduction of care, however, is not the only way in which simplification brings natural beauty. Plain, uncarved woodwork and furniture reveal the natural beauties of the wood. Unpolished surfaces make it possible to have plants here, there, everywhere, on window-sills or tables, wherever they can be most often seen and most easily cared for.

Next, simplification may lead to increase in the beauty of house furnishings themselves. If we go through the house and challenge every article to prove that it is

worthy of its care—worthy to be taken down and dusted 365 times every year or fifty-two times, as the case may be—and dispose of all those which do not pass muster, thus getting down to rock-bottom in our possessions, there are likely to be two results. The first will be the revelation of the uglinesses of the rock-bottom; the second will be time to learn how to beautify it. And beauty in the rockbottom-in floors and walls and in necessary furniture—is very little trouble to care for, and frequently destroys the craving for superficial decorations. we take down the steel engraving of "Lincoln and His Cabinet," take it from its frame, roll it up and put it among our books where it belongs because its value is historical and not decorative, a large patch of wall will be brought to light. Now if the wall-paper is ugly or at best not beautiful, the fact will be ever before us. This may lead us to make so thorough a study of color and design that the next time the walls are covered we shall get such a beautiful paper that our pictures will have to pass a second testthat of being beautiful enough to cover up a piece of the wall.

If a table is crowded in among other pieces of furniture and covered with a cloth it may be ugly without any one's being the wiser. If we uncover it and make it stand out in bold relief its ugliness

comes to light. Under these circumstances, however, we may discover that its outlines are really beautiful, but are spoiled by machine-turned trimmings. A little judicious use of a saw, a little attention to the finish, and we may have a thing of real beauty.

Finally, simplification gives us time to study the conditions under which the articles in use in our home are made, sold, cared for, and cleaned, and the willingness to have few things may make it possible to know that those we have were made under conditions that favored the health and happiness of the maker, and that those who care for them are neither overworked nor underpaid. In the light of this knowledge the barest and plainest of houses appears beautiful because it becomes the expression of harmony between the life within and the life without.

Simplification, then, though not an end to be sought for itself alone, may be the means of elaborating life by increasing the beauty of the human body, by bringing in the beauties of nature, by inspiring us to, and giving us time for, the study of the principles of true art, and by bringing our lives into sympathetic relations with other lives.

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THE MINISTER'S STUDY

BY CHARLES PARKER CONNOLLY

Out yonder the need of the Many,
In here the word of the Few:
There thirst knowing not that it thirsteth,
And calling the false the true.
Here Shakespeare and Goethe and Plato
.And Browning and Brooks and Paul;

Above them the Master of Lovers,
And God who hath filled them all.
Here Science, and song and the story,
The record of slum and art—
How will He mix them together?—
A drink for the thirsty heart.

The Arts and Crafts Movement

THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ART IN AMERICA II

BY RHO FISK ZUEBLIN

MERICA'S pride is in her future, and her rejoicing is that of the young to run in the race. Still she has some of the possessions that point to a past, and in handicraft she can boast of two good traditions, the Indian and the Colonial. The Indian, full of vigorous character, is represented

especially in pottery, blankets, and baskets; the Colonial, marked by simple grace and strength, often with Puritanic restraint, is left to us mainly in furniture, textiles, and embroidery. Both of these traditions are being revived today in products and in designs, and are also suggesting new ways and new ideas.

Home industries always have the alluring claims of association and inheritance, and bear the "tool-marks" of personality. Art work that is springing up on the mountains and in the sleepy hollows has been inspired by one of two motives. It may represent some eager soul who is finding it helpful and happy to work out art problems alone and in close touch with nature. Thus are fashioned objects to be cherished and valued on account of their personal feeling and character, and such are the fireside arts done by talented But again there has been individuals. the added incentive and desire to make

such work of value to, and expressive of, the life of the community, adding interest and giving outlook to lives that have been starved and shut in, where both human genius and good materials were going to waste. Such have been the promptings for numerous revivals in village industries.

Already the United States numbers triumphs in craftsmanship, and can mention many names with satisfaction. The growing number of young artists who are entering the crafts and immediately claiming some mead of success and praise is increasing past the possibility of making record of them. But considering the accomplishments of a few we can mark what creditable work is being done and what a wide field is already covered in individual conquering of crafts.

Our broad stretches of country ought surely to furnish many clays that will respond to original treatment, and we can easily count many who have been tempted to put their hands to the wheel, or, indeed, to be more primitive still, and put their hands in the clay. The artist who probably has won the greatest honors in pottery, due both to his years of work and his genius, is Charles Volkmar, whose Crown Point pottery comes from his kilns

This is the seventh article in a series on "The Arts and Crafts Movement." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Pre-Raphaelites: The Beginnings of the Arts and Crafts Movement (October).

A Survey of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England (November).

The Art Teachings of The Arts and Crafts Movement (December).

Ecosomics of the Arts and Crafts Movement (January).

Continental Tendencies in the Arts and Crafts February .

The Production of Industrial Art in America-I (March.

The Production of Industrial Art in America—II
(April).

The Education of the Producer and the Consumer

⁽May).
The Patronage of the Arts and Crafts (June).

at Corona, Long Island. His life and work have been a sincere striving for, and personal interpretation of, beauty which has expressed itself in charming pots and jugs and vases. Though a skilful designer he works with great reserve, and usually uses no decorative motive whatever. The shapes are worthy, and he has attained a beautiful egg-shell glaze, but his keenest effort is for color, declaring his longing for "rich but delicate color qualities." These are surely secured in the sea grays and sea greens, and oak-leaf reds which his glazes bring forth from the fire.



JEWELRY BY MRS. KOEHLER

This is a story of years, but a younger generation is pressing into the ranks of the potters, and we are constantly hearing of new devotees of the wheel. Some of them are making it a life task, and others are playing with it out of school-hours. Losanti ware comes from Cincinnati, where Miss Louise MacLaughlin in her own home and garden, having "broken

all cardinal rules" of the potter, ing forth a translucent porcelain with a very wide range of color. Mrs. and Miss Perkins, working in a New York studio with the hands of sculptors and not even admitting the forming whirl of the wheel, are fashioning "Black Pottery." That black represents the real color is denied. and it has been said with its mat surface to quite resemble in color and texture Japanese bronze. Here the chief desire and chief glory is in form, and the jars and vases show a fine and forceful feeling for line and curve. The decorative design, which is often extremely simple and again elaborate, only lends its pattern to strengthen the character lying in the form. The work ranges from small, graceful creations to huge garden-pots, while the control of proportion makes both the big and the little things perfect after their kind.

American minerals lie buried in our mountains and river beds, and, indeed, are thrown away in wrongful waste. have their own values in color and form, and may suggest the treatment that poetic justice should claim for them. Jewelry with a personal touch, paying respect to the nature of the ornament through gifted designing and capable craft, is being made. In one instance the pearls of an Ohio stream are being cleverly used by Mr. Thresher, while Mrs. Koehler, Mrs. Wynne, and Mrs. Klapp do work of rare merit and cunning workmanship in jeweled and enameled metals. There is variety in designing as seen in the lovely buckles and brooches, pendants, necklaces, and rings from flowery blooms to very strict conventions. They recognize the individual character of each precious stone, whether it be in holding or flashing color or in exquisite shape, and fashion the setting and temper the gold or silver or copper sympathetically. They do not torture the stones by mercilessly cutting them into unmeaning uniformity. enamels sometimes only accentuate the jewels, but when used freely and sepa-



GROUP OF POTTERY BY MRS. AND MISS PERKINS, NEW YORK

rately they give freedom to the artist both as to wide choice in color schemes and independence in designing. Some years ago when writing of the new movement in crafts, Mr. Blount exclaimed, "Talk of a change of style, it is only a change of heart that will save us!" Jewels have been so vulgarly treated and worn with such abandon that we feel this "saving grace" is especially demanded in the work of the gold and silversmiths.

American Colonial furniture represents two quite distinct styles, the English and the Dutch. The first has graceful dignity, the other is of sturdy mien, its builders having truly made a virtue of necessity. This unpretentious, comfortable beauty we find in the furniture made by Henry Swan, who with one helper at Wadham Mills, New York, makes the "Mayflower" furniture. Many of the chairs and settees have rush seats and backs, and this reeding is done by Mrs. Swan, she being so far the only apprentice to be found who works with sufficient care and honesty. Mr. Swan has studied old models for inspiration and suggestion, and his special ideal has been to make furniture that will last. To this end his main tenets are patient and thorough workmanship, respect for the grain of the wood and for the proportions of the object. The furniture bespeaks all this health and steadiness, and in its own being makes a goodly promise for a "serene old age," a fitting destiny for its Adirondack pine and oak.

The making and printing and binding of books has given work to the hands of many who were desirous for handicraft and at the same time possessed an intellectual love for literature. Mr. Mosher. of Maine, was one of the first of that growing group who are sending out choice examples from a private press, and he has always been true to a fine spirit of choice, selecting those things for printing and reprinting which were worth while and worth the pains, and bestowing this time and care upon them. Ellen Gates Starr, beginning with the aim of being a good and thorough binder of books and doing justice to the teachings of her master, Cobden-Sanderson, has developed a delightful gift for designing and a nice skill in tooling. We have from her workrooms at Hull-House, Chicago, books with rich gold decoration, sometimes with leather inlay, all of them rare examples of beautiful binding.



SWAN FURNITURE

Mrs. Ormsby Gray, finding some isolation in her life through mountain residence and family cares, has wrought, as a source of income and as recreation in itself, extremely pretty and sensible white cotton table-mats and doilies. The conventionalized flower patterns are admirable and various, and prompt praise both for their design and for the very skilful way they are adapted to, and carried out on, a crochet-needle.

The word "spinster" has had a sorry degeneration and but faintly suggests the lauding which Solomon bestowed on the woman seeking flax and wool and working willingly with her hands. Yet busyness with the loom still offers attraction to women, and modern hand-weaving has brought into existence many beautiful and useful things in cotton and linen and wool and silk; especially has this been the case with rugs and hangings.

Miss Marie Little has turned an artist's gift and pleasure to this task, her loom being in the Essex county mountains. She chooses cotton for both warp and woof, sometimes using cotton velvet. She buys her materials, but does her own dyeing. The texture of the rugs gives them charm, there being almost no decorative pattern, but their great success and artistic merit lie in their color and color combinations. She has unerring instinct for color, and most lovely subdued tints are worked into harmony for the intended surroundings, making them a perfect decoration.

Mary Ware Dennett and her sister, Clara Ware, have for some years in their Boston studio studied and worked in the revival of a lost art, the gilded leather of Spain. She speaks very feelingly of this work, and regards it as a craft "more than ordinarily sensitive to the integrity and skill of the workman." The original

processes have been faithfully followed with the result of gaining triumphs comparable in dignity and beauty to the real Cordovan hangings. The leather is both gilded and tooled, and has for its decorative virtues wonderful durability and splendor.

All these craftsmen have their personal inspiration and incentives. They are generally brought into direct and helpful relations with the patron, and are thus allowed a cherished interest in their work after this has become the possession of another. Their work is individual and self-controlled, and they may give full play to the artistic temperament. Their work may also be quiet and cheerful in its independence and have lurking about it the peace and pleasure that would happily name it a home industry.

But the interest in home industries has a broader outlook and deeper social significance than is found in the work of individual artists. The revival of cottage crafts in most cases has meant either the renewal of traditional arts or the introduction of a handicraft for community betterment.

Mrs. Helen R. Albee, finding that her rural paradise would lose its satisfaction in mere selfishness, followed instinct and logic, and finally turned her own artistic training into general benefit by reviving the New England hooked rug. She writes racily regarding the former estate of this hooked rug, describing its decorative features as "purple cats, reposing amid parti-colored foliage and woolly roses," which, descending from mother to daughter, became the "unimpeachable standard of taste." She discovered that the reasons for this unnecessary horror in rags were partially, perhaps, the lack of gift for designing, but also the use of any and all scraps, which had faults of poor color and rottenness. She now buys a burlap foundation and also the all-wool cloth destined for the rag strips. She does her own dyeing, using, however, certain mineral dyes which she considers good, and puts in the design on the burlap. Then the villagers do the rest. Having thus secured a very durable rug and having given it beauty in place of crude homeliness, she has made it a successful village industry. Also by her two books, "Mountain Playmates," and "The Abnakee Rug," and by very generous teaching, she has influenced the establishing of the same industry in some twenty villages.

The Sabatos rug hails from Maine, where Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Volk, aroused to interest in their vacation haunts, have initiated and encouraged this industry. The possibility came to Mrs. Volk's mind while passing a winter season in Center Lovell and seeing the patience with which during the long winter evenings the village dames and maids plied their hooks in their rag savings. problems regarding ways and means Mrs. Volk thought and worked out carefully in her New York studio. She seems to hold rather strongly to primitive methods, and in the process of enlisting the village folk in the work has revived the forsaken. arts of carding and spinning and weaving and dyeing, their allegiance to vegetable dyes having prompted the practical and social amusement of "barking bees." They have as results of the villagers' winter work and Mrs. Volk's studio weaving and designing, a rug "a product of hand-labor in which the natural wool is spun from the carded fleece, colored with vegetable dyes, drawn with a hook, and securely knotted through a hand-spun and woven woolen foundation webbing." The decorative borders are designed by Mrs. Volk, and also the tapestries which have been woven in silk and wool.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler also inspires the production of woven rag rugs as a village industry in the Catskills. These are mainly blue and white cotton rugs, durable and washable, and are named after their native village, Onteora.

In these undertakings there exist different opinions and practices as to the valuable amount of hand work, the absolute necessity of vegetable dyes, and particularly the economics involved in rags. There is a good deal of antagonism to cutting up new cloth for rags, while Mrs. Albee uses for herself the argument of durability. Mrs. Wheeler probably takes the best ground in theory by advising the use of scraps (odds and ends from tailors, modistes and factories) which are new.

Mrs. Sarah Avery Leeds helped to organize an industry on Avery's Island, Louisiana, among the Acadians. There has been great success in the character of their work and in the interest it has brought to lives otherwise unclaimed by any delightful pursuit. The weaving is all in cotton, and very good and simple coloring, mainly blues and browns, are used. They achieve exceedingly pleasant weaves, and the varied pieces, owing to comfortable color and nice texture, are very wholesome and delightful.

Berea College, in Kentucky, conscious of its social responsibility for the homes from which its students come, and foreseeing the benefit both economic and spiritual for these homes, has done a wonderful amount in prompting and encouraging forgotten industries. sent out a leaflet for this purpose among the mountain hamlets with the text, "Mend that loom." As one consequence a woman rode twenty-seven miles on muleback to obey the injunction! Thus they have set agoing many looms in the Kentucky mountains, and behold what we have, the delightful fancy-firm and fancyfree "Kivers." The color is emphatically good, mainly blue and white, and the clevefly conventionalized patterns are most skilfully woven. Some one has said it would be easy to write a symphony with merely the names of jewels, and surely with the names of the designs of these Kentucky covers one could write stories and legends: Pine Burr, Four-leaf-clover, Battle of Richmond, Young Man's Fancy, Rose-in-the-wilderness, Gin'ral Jackson's Army, Dogwood Blossom and Running Vine, Governor's Garden, Blooming Leaf, Cat Track and Snail Path, Lee's Surrender—a delightful mix-up of love and war, politics and nature!

All this wise encouragement and help and the securing of markets is the result of the efforts of President and Mrs. Frost, and Miss Josephine Robinson. They have now taken a historic log hut, and are adding to its meaning by making it the attractive headquarters of these mountain industries. Thus has this belated community been helped to advance simply through a bit of self-realization.

There has been a surprisingly successful venture in Boston in lace-making. beginnings lay in Mrs. E. J. Weber's personal love and liking for lace, which led to her own thorough study. first was a mere matter of books, but later she was persuaded to try her hand An old Italian woman in the immigrant quarter of Boston provided a needed connecting link with a bit of practice left in her old fingers. There were difficulties also regarding proper thread, but, these initial hindrances passed, workers have been found impatient and capable for the industry. Under Mrs. Weber's control, and working from her designs, with the staunch support of the Boston Arts and Crafts Society, the work has proceeded admirably, both in the mending of old laces and in the making of new. They now pledge the best in the finer varieties of needle and pillow laces, and the work thus far has been eminently successful from an artistic and from a social point of view.

However, the great achievement in village handicraft we know belongs in the annals of that quiet neighborhood, Deerfield, Massachusetts. Its historical interest and rural beauty have had addec to their charms in recent years the captivating work that has busied the hands of many of the villagers, and has attracted wide attention and enthusiasm from abroad.

The starting point was the founding of the "Society of Blue and White Needle-

work" by two residents, Miss Margaret Whiting and Miss Ellen Miller. They had great.curiosity and admiration for this old New England art, and for their own satisfaction had made collections and studied From this simple fact came the awakened interest which directly inspired the undertaking of this embroidery. There was the necessary seeking for the proper cloth and thread, and then a resurrection of indigo vats. Nearly all the work is done in blue and white, four shades of blue being used. The sign of the society is a "D" in the middle of a conventionalized spinning-wheel, and this stands as a sign both of authenticity and of approval by the society. Their work has been practically a revival of old designs, and the pleasant character of this designing, suggesting the life and character of the grandmothers who held the needle, has been rather quaintly and piquantly worded by one writer:

"Some of them evidently studied nature as seen in the forest and the simple gardens which could be created in the wilderness. Others worked in Oriental designs, notably the conventional palm-leaf, familiar in India shawls and doubtless suggested by some treasure from a sea-The French influence, captain's chest. 100. is easily discernible, and was probably brought in satin and brocades that found their way across the water even in those troublous times. There are strange leaves and stranger flowers, with now and then a grotesque bird or butterfly, yet all tinctured with Puritan primness."

These old designs have been adapted to linen for both old and new uses, especially for table linens, and in their possession one can almost feel that she has received a legacy from her great-grandmother.

Besides the work in embroidery so full of distinct character, there have sprung into existence two societies for making baskets, "The Deerfield Basket-Weavers," and the "Pocumtuck Basket-Makers." The first group is made up chiefly of older women who used to do braiding, and they make very creditable and pleasing

things, using for their work palm-leaf, reeds, Spanish grass, corn-husks, seagrass, Manila hemp, and sweet-grass. The other company is made up of younger women who work under the generous



REVOLUTIONARY CANTEEN AND HOMESPUN QUILTS

From a mountain cabin.

leadership and are inspired by the good designs of a gifted artist who spends her summers in Deerfield. They are working with raffia, and are making baskets which have great originality and fascination, and, by their strength of character, not at all by any similarity, suggest the splendid satisfaction of our Indian baskets. The same woman superintends the indigo tubs for the Blue and White Society, and dyes the raffia for the basket-makers, and they now have admirable fine-toned reds,



MILLER HOUSE, DEERFIELD

yellows, greens, blues, and strong black. These good works, and yet others broadening and becoming of quite general interest and importance, brought into being the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Society, which now has them all under its supervision and advising council. They have fitted up an old barn, remodeled for the uses of the society, making the haymow into a gallery, and it has been popularly dubbed the "Art Barn." Thus there has been much reviving and adapting and originating, and in the truest sense it has been a putting to use of home talents and materials and associations. In the phrases of Sylvester Baxter, there has been joined to their "mellow past" an "active present," and this activity has really entered into the community life, and thereby enriched the heart of things in Deerfield.

We may either look upon this important movement in village industries as a conscious effort at art revivals and social helpfulness, or we may believe it to be a natural expression of today's industrial order. Mr. Triggs writes that the movement is not "a fanatical protest against machinery or a revival of the domestic system of the middle ages, but represents the first stages of a new industrialism, answering to the demand of the workers

for more individual expression and of consumers for the satisfaction of their individual and higher wants." likely that the same evolution and scientific advance that has brought about the mastery of machinery will also lend its power to making easy and possible work carried back to the home: new ideas in education and life will make work with the hands and industrial effort more general and more fruitful. In pleading or arguing for home industries the same plea and the same argument go along together for the home as well as for the craft, for the village as well as for the industry: that life itself is made broader and healthier.

With assurance that there is stir and growth in the movement, we believe that these delightful expressions in American craft should make us look forward rather than backward, and let us regard them as promises rather than reminders.

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The United States as an Art Center

THE OLD FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES II

BY N. HUDSON MOORE

S one advances in the study of art and takes even a scattering view of the wealth of achievement left to the world, one turns with reverence, over and over again,

to the marvelous paintings of these "primitives."

This work, reaching back almost to the middle ages, contains such a luxury of opulent detail, such unmatched landscape, architecture, and costume; it shines with such jewels, such glory of lace and damask, gold work and furs, all rendered in a technique so absolutely faultless, that it dulls even the splendors of the Renaissance, or of the eighteenth century.

Not a painter (and of some of them even the name is unknown) but shows in his art such vigor and such realism, such power of color and such command of his resources, that it is impossible to speak of them without the greatest enthusiasm and admiration.

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN

First on the list we place Lucas van Leyden, 1494-1533. His family name was Jacobsz, but in common with some other artists he became associated with the city of his birth, and its name clung to him. His life was almost as brief as that of Raphael. It covered but thirty-nine years, and his paintings are extremely rare. His engravings are better known.

The details of his life and circumstances are quite obscure, yet it is assumed that he was a man of wealth, as he traveled much and entertained his brother crafts-

men, among whom were Quentin Matsys and Dürer.

Less than a dozen authentic pictures by this master-hand remain to show his wonderful talent, and of this small number we own two, both presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the late Mr. Henry Marquand.

One of the remarkable facts about this painter which is actually known, is his remarkable precocity, for he etched plates from his own designs before his tenth year, and was equally successful in both historical and landscape art, and portraits as well. He used oil and tempera as mediums, and his copper-plate engravings give him rank with Dürer.

The two pictures at the Metropolitan claim individual notice. "Christ Presented to the People" is on canvas, and but 173/4x103/4 inches. Into this small space, which shows a public square in Jerusalem, he has introduced a group of six persons with Christ in their midst, and below the platform on which they stand are many more figures gaily dressed, and still others looking from the windows of houses. The colors are fresh and brilliant, and this picture was bought by Mr. Marquand from a descendant of Baron Carondelet, Spanish governor of the province of Louisiana. An ancient document accompanies the picture, and records that it came from the collection of the Prince de Conti and that it is the original of the painting in the Belvedere Gallery, Vienna. An engraving of this picture by Van Levden himself, dated 1510, is also extant.

The second and more interesting of these two pictures is called "Joseph's Coat." The record of this picture claims attention from the fact that it is one of the few paintings by this master which is authenticated by documentary proof. is on linen, and is 561/2x671/2 inches in It was one of a series of tempera painting on linen, illustrating the life of Joseph, and ornamented a house in Delft. There Van Mander saw it and records even at that early date that it was suffering from the damp atmosphere of Holland. There are records showing that in 1766 it belonged to Lord Methuen, and it hung for over 100 years in the collection gathered by him at Corsham, England. In 1866 it was purchased by Mr. Marquand. Mr. Claude Phillips, the English art critic, speaks of it thus, after mentioning Van Dyck's portrait of "James Stuart," given in our previous paper, and also bought from Lord Methuen's collection:

"There is a still greater rarity, the 'Joseph's Coat,' painted in tempera on canvas by Lucas van Leyden, and authenticated by Van Mander's description. Here, then, is a painting which is of little or no use where it now is, with the rest of Mr. Marquand's pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, because it is there isolated, with little or nothing to back or explain it. It would on the other hand have been invaluable in the National Gallery (London), which as yet, like so many of the great European collections, can show no genuine Lucas van Leyden."

Mr. Phillips speaks from an Englishman's point of view.

From the death of Lucas van Leyden till the birth of Frans Hals, 1584, the Dutch School was kept alive by a line of feeble painters whose work is of small value. This next period, from 1584 till 1684 was the Golden Age of Dutch Art. It reached its greatest heights and produced master painters.

In many ways this century was Holland's greatest, she became free religiously and politically, and a new art was unfolded showing the beauty of every-day life, with no flights of fancy toward the unseen or mysterious. Even the "Holy Families" are but portrait groups, the homely vrouw and her maid-servant shining through the saintly postures and garments. It is among such painters as these with their marvelous fidelity and love of truth in nature that even the commonplace onion becomes as ornamental as a flower.

MICHIEL MIEREVELT JAN VAN RAVESTEYN

Michiel Mierevelt, born 1567, and Jan van Ravesteyn, born 1572, were the only two painters of merit in that interval before Frans Hals was born. Of both these men we have found examples, splendid portraits of women, one Mierevelt being at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, another owned by Mr. Blakeslee, and the Van Ravesteyn portrait being sold at the Harris-Holbrook-Blakeslee collection.

FRANS HALS

Of Frans Hals the man one hesitates to speak, of the painter one can speak with a high degree of praise. He was born at Antwerp, 1584, and died at Haarlem, where he passed nearly the whole of his life.

It is to be noted that this artist, one of a nation of painters who turned from one subject to another with the greatest versatility, never painted a religious, a classical, a historical, or a nude subject. His early work is not known, and he was in his early thirties when his civic compositions and portraits were in demand and brought good prices for the artist.

He is called a "painter's painter," his gifts of technique, his methods which were so swift and sure, compelling the admiration of those who are brothers of the craft. Yet with him—you have but to look at his portraits—the sitter was never subordinated to the technique. The human interest is always paramount, and he seizes with avidity and sets down with author-



MRS. NICHOLAS TULP (So called)

By Rembrandt van Ryn. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

ity the salient points in his subject's personality.

The most interesting painting by him in this country is a portrait of the Rev. John Livingston. Mr. Livingston never left Holland for this country, but his son came by his father's express desire, so it is said, and brought the portrait with him. Mr. Livingston died in 1672, so the portrait was painted before that date.

There are a number of other excellent examples of his work here, and we have thosen the fine and dignified "Portrait

of a Man," as it is called, which is such an ornament to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. This portrait is signed, and came from the collection of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. While Hals was never a colorist, we go to him for brush-work, for modeling, and for a certain truth about his sitters, and we are never disappointed. It is a strange idea to recollect as we look on his pictures that during the eighteenth century Hals was "out of fashion." The late Lord Hertford, who began the now famous



DR. NICHOLAS TULP (So called)

By Rembrandt van Ryn. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Wallace Collection" in London, first recalled attention to him by buying his "Laughing Cavalier." The "Portrait of a Man," now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, sold years ago at Christie's in London for four hundred dollars. The American who bought it in 1899 paid over fifteen thousand dollars for it, and also gave more than ten thousand dollars for the companion piece, a portrait of a woman.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN

But the crowning glory of the Dutch

School is Rembrandt van Ryn, born July, 1607, at Leyden, and died in Amsterdam, 1669, where he had lived for many years. He was the son of a prosperous miller, was educated at the Latin school in his native town, and after a short period of study under two artists in Leyden and Amsterdam turned then to Nature for his guide, and worked alone. It is melancholy to reflect that his last years were clouded by poverty and misfortune, and that the bailiff sold out his goods and pictures not many years before he died.

Rembrandt was a typical painter of the

Dutch School, yet was more affected by his imagination than most of his countrymen. They gave him the title of the "King of Shadows," on account of his fondness for painting pictures with the light clear but limited and coming to its brightest through masses of shadows. His greatest efforts were his corporation pictures, great canvases with splendid groups of figures in the picturesque dress of those days, and with the accessories treated with that careful attention to detail so characteristic of this school. His religious pictures are equally true to nature, and his models were often drawn from his neighbors in the Jew's quarter in Amsterdam, where he lived. His etchings are better known than his paintings, and even in Holland his religious pictures are lamentably few-less than twelve.

It is in his portraits, wonderful transcripts of nature, that we are richest, and we give the two splendid ones belonging to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, formerly thought to be Doctor Tulp and his wife. This doctor was the one so wonderfully perpetuated in the wellknown "Lesson of Anatomy," long the adornment of the beautiful little gallery at The Hague. Even though their names are forgotten, the spell of these portraits still holds its own, and the witchery of a dimple is as potent today as it was two hundred years ago. Rembrandt appreciated to the full the elegancies of lifewith what care he has painted the splendid Flanders lace which both of them wear, how admirably both portraits are lighted, and the mellow tones of the paintings have a richness to which no photograph can do justice.

The long and brilliant line of Dutch painters after Rembrandt naturally resolves itself into several groups, those who painted (1) domestic life and interiors; (2) landscape; (3) marine artists; (4) still life.

GERARD TER BORCH

First among the genre painters comes

Gerard ter Borch, or Terburg, as he is usually and wrongly called, born 1608, died 1681. His forte was painting white satin, which seemed of the "stand alone" variety, and which was always introduced somehow into his pictures.

ADRIAN JANSZ

Then came Adrian Jansz, called Van Ostade, born 1610, died 1685, also a painter of *genre*, but of the peasant rather than the courtly side.

BARTHOLOMEUS VAN DER HELST

Bartholomenus van der Helst, borg 1613, died 1670, of whom Sir Joshua Reynolds said, regarding his masterpiece, the "Banquet of the Civic Guard," "This is perhaps the first picture of portraits in the world, comprehending more of those qualities which make a perfect portrait than any other I have seen," is also represented here. The pictures by this artist are most difficult to obtain, yet we have several.

GERARD DOW THE MIERIS GABRIEL , METSU

Rembrandt's pupil, Gerard Dow, born 1613, died 1675, also chose genre, in which he excelled. The two Mieris followed in the same path with more or less success, and then came Gabriel Metsu, born 1630, died 1667, whom we have chosen to illustrate this wonderful and brilliant group. Beside him we place Caspar Netscher, who, though born in Germany, married and settled at The Hague, where he ever remained faithful to his adopted country both in his tastes and pictures.

"The Usurer," by Metsu, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, shows his freedom of touch and the richness of his color. There is more sentiment in it than in many of the pictures of this school, and the hard face of the old man, prepared to wring even the mite from the widow, shows out admirably in the strong light from the window. The whole composition is finely planned, the management of the



THE USURER

By Gabriel Metsu. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

curtain most effective, and the absence of that painty feeling quite marked.

JAN STEEN JAN VER MEER

Jan Steen and Jan ver Meer, also famous Dutchmen of this same period, will be found duly noted in our list of pictures, and we turn to

CASPAR NETSCHER

born 1639, died 1684, with all the pleasure

that this group of masters inspires. He painted "Singing Lessons," and ladies at their dressing-tables, and all manner of subjects where costumes and interior finishings were of importance. He rivaled Ter Borch and Metsu in painting fabrics, even the white satin specialty of the former, and excelled in depicting gold-smiths' work.

Our picture is "The Card Party" from the Metropolitan, chosen on account of the beauty of the details. How brilliant is the gold-work touched with beads on the lady's dress, and how prettily it is displayed as she considers her next play! With what fidelity is rendered the "Turkey carpette" which covers the table and turned stool! This artist has the agreeable faculty of inspiring pleasure—he gives us no flagellations or martyrdoms, no roastings at the stake nor decapitations. He loves beauty and pleasure, and he paints it—the true mission of the artist.

PETER DE HOOCH

Peter de Hooch, born 1632, died 1681, was so little remembered, even though he approached Rembrandt in the brilliancy of his effects of light and shade, that often his name was painted out and one better known substituted. He, too, loved to depict the beauties of home life and the pleasures of the fireside, and we are fortunate in being able to study his pictures with their wonderful effects, for they are rare even in his own country.

In American colonial times many rich Dutch merchants and patroons were importing from the Low Countries rich furniture, silver, and fabrics to give comfort to their houses in New Amsterdam and New Orange. In the inventories of the period appear many items of pictures, and as a Dutch king was on the throne of England at the end of the century and the Dutch dignitaries were numerous in the kingdom much Dutch art should have found its way here.

Governor Gordon, who came to Philadelphia in 1726 and was governor for ten years, had, as his inventory expressly states, "two Dutch pictures, five landskips, two sea pieces, etc." Cornelis Steenwyck, of New Amsterdam, who died 1684, had fourteen "fine pictures," and what more probable than that they were painted by the popular artists of the day at home? Dom Nicholas van Rensslaer, of Albany, who died in 1679, owned "twenty-one pictures and the king's arms." Here are only two examples out of scores, and the ques-

tion arises, where are these pictures now? The furniture and plate has survived to a certain extent, and why not the art which was subjected to no wear and tear?

OTHER ARTISTS

To return to our artists of the day, now come Jan van Goyen, Aelbert Cuyp, and Wouvermans, all belonging to the landscape group. The latter artist, Wouvermans, was so fond of putting a white horse into his pictures that you grow to expect it in every one. Then followed Paul Porter, not represented, Solomon and Jacob Ruysdael, uncle and nephew respectively, both living between the years 1600 and 1682.

JACOB VAN RUYSDAEL

In technique Ruysdael the younger may have been equaled by other Dutch landscape painters, but none of them has ever approached the lovely sentiment and the mystic beauty with which he invested his pictures. The example we give, from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is less lovely than many which are familiar from photographs and engravings, but the "Ruined Cottage" has a melancholy all its own. His pictures of brooks, of running water, and waterfalls, overshadowed by great forest trees or purling over rocks, are his truest transcripts of nature, but we chose this picture because the white horse and figures were painted in by Wouvermans, as Ruysdael never painted either figures or animals himself.

MEINDERT HOBBEMA

Contemporary and next in rank comes Meindert Hobbema, born 1638 at Amsterdam, where he died in 1709. He chose sunlight scenes, where Jacob Ruysdael painted gloomy effects, but, alas, like so many of his brother artists, he died in poverty and gloom. The record of these old Dutch painters is sad, for there is scarcely one who did not go down to the grave in misery and distress. Ruysdael died in the almshouse at Haarlem, while Frans Hals



THE CARD PARTY

By Caspar Netscher. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

perished in "abject misery," his last commissions given to him out of charity, to execute which he had not the money for materials.

Now their pictures, even of cabinet size in panels, bring an amount of money which would have kept them in affluence. No later ago than January, 1903, a small De Hooch brought, at Mrs. S. D. Warren's sale, \$3,500, while Hobbema exceeds that many times over, his "Water Mill" selling last year in London for \$32,050, showing that all people do not agree with the late John Ruskin, who expressed a wish that all the pictures of the Dutch School might be burned! Within the last few months twelve of the Flemish pictures belonging to the Somzee's collection, which was exhibited at the showing of "Early Flemish Art" at Bruges, have been sold for \$130,000. The purchaser is said to be Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but owing to the

high duty, thirty-six per cent of their value, he will not send these pictures to this country, but retain them at his house in London.

ADRIAAN VAN DER VELDE

Adriaan van der Velde, born 1639, died 1672, was the last one we should class under the landscape group.

WILLIAM VAN DER VELDE

Holland, exhibiting such prowess on the sea, naturally had her painters of marine subjects, and her best artist in this line was William van der Velde, younger brother of Adriaan.

The still-life painters were many, but no great name brightens the list, and, while there are a number of this class of pictures in this country, they are only of sufficient value to show the student their painstaking and minute finish.

Art in Holland suffered an eclipse after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, when the form of government passed into the hands of stadtholders. The Golden Age has not come again to that heroic country, but the monuments of her achievements are great and glorious.

PAINTINGS OF THE OLD DUTCH MASTERS OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN

"Joseph's Coat." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
"Christ Presented to the People."

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

MICHIEL JANSZEN MIEREVELT

"Portrait of Mme. van Dorp." Boston Museum of Fine Art.

"Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman." Mr. Blakeslee, New York.

JAN VAN RAVESTEYN

"Portrait of Elizabeth Brant." Harris-Holbrook-Blakeslee sale.

FRANS HALS

"Portrait of a Burgomaster." Mr. Schwab, Pittsburg.

"Portrait of Artist's Son." Art Institute,

"Portrait." Mr. T. J. Blakeslee, New York.
"Hille Bobbe von Haarlem." Metropolitan
Museum of Art, New York.
"The Smoker." Metropolitan Museum of Art,

New York.

"Portrait of a Man." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Wife of Frans Hals." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Rev. John Livingston." Owned by family.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN

"Portrait of Man With Hat." Metropolitan

Museum of Art, New York.
"Portrait of Man With White Collar." Met-

ropolitan Museum of Art, New York. "The Adoration of the Shepherds." politan Museum of Art, New York. Metro-

"The Mills." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Dr. Tulp" (so-called). Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Mrs. Tulp" (so-called). Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Portrait of a Girl." Art Institute, Chicago. "The Accountant." Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Chicago.

"The Shower of Gold." Mrs. Francis Brooks, Boston.

"An Accountant." Mr. Schwab, Pittsburg. "The Gilder." H. O. Havemeyer, New York.

Two other portraits, H. O. Havemeyer, New York. "Rembrandt in Plumed Hat." Mrs. J. S.

Gardiner, Boston. "Portrait of Nicholas Ruts." Mr. J. P. Morgan.

GERARD TER BORCH

"Portrait of the Artist." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
"Interior of a Protestant Church." Metro-

politan Museum of Art, New York.

"Portrait of a Gentleman." Museum of Art. New York.
"The Guitar Lesson." Art Institute, Chicago.

ADRIAEN VAN OSTADE

"The Jubilee." Art Institute, Chicago. "The Old Fiddler." Art Institute, Chicago.

BARTHOLOMEUS VAN DER HELST

"Portrait of a Dutch Burgomaster." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Guitarist." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Portrait of Jean van Male." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

WILLEM VAN MIERIS

"A Tippler." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Happy Mother." Art Institute, Chicago.

GABRIEL METSU

"The Music Lesson." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Usurer." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

CASPAR NETSCHER

"Portrait of a Dutch Lady." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Card Party." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Soap Bubbles." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

JAN STEEN

"The Family Concert." Art Institute, Chi-

cago.
"A Dutch Kermesse." Metropolitan Museum
of Art. New York.

of Art, New York.
"The Old Rat Comes to the Trap at Last."
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

JAN VER MEER

"A Young Woman Opening a Casement."



THE RUINED COTTAGE

By Jacob van Ruysdael, figures by Jan Wouvermans. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

PETER DE HOOCH

"The Drowsy Cavalier." Mr. Francis Bartlett, Boston.

"Dutch Interior." S. P. Avery, New York.
"Dutch Interior." Metropolitan Museum of
Art, New York.

JAN VAN GOYEN

"The Moordyck." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"View of the Environs of Haarlem." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

AELBERT CUYP

"Cavaliers on a Road in Holland." Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Chicago.

"Dordrecht." Boston Athenæum.

"Landscape with Cattle." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

JAN WOUVERMANS

"The Halt." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

JACOB VAN RUYSDAEL

"The Castle." Art Institute, Chicago.

"Landscape." Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago.

"A Wooded Landscape." Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Chicago.

"The Ruined Cottage." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Landscape." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Skirt of the Forest." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Marine." E. A. Andrews, Boston.

SOLOMON RUYSDAEL

"A Dutch Kermesse." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Marine." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Ford." Greene estate, Boston.

"Landscape with Cattle." A. V. Armour, Chicago.

MEINDERT HOBBEMA

"The Water Mill." Art Institute, Chicago. "Schloss Tharandt." R. D. Evans, Boston. "View in Holland." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

ADRIAAN VAN DE VELDE

"Landscape with Figures and Cattle." Art Institute, Chicago.

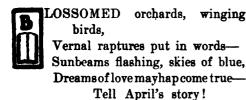


EARLY BIRDS AND PLANT COLONIES

BY ALICE G. McCLOSKEY

Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study.

APRIL'S STORY



A greenish blur, things growing lush,
A bluebird's note, a lilting thrush—
Wind-severed petals swirling high,
The twilight's misting lullaby—
Tell April's story!

Mother hens perturbed with pride,
'Neath whose wings we fledglings hide—
June-like airs born with the light,
Sudden-kindled fires at night—
Tell April's story!

Violets, anemones,
Blithe nest-building in the trees—
Ferns in woodland ways unfurled,
Ecstacy—a ravished world—
Tell April's story!

-From Country Life in America. By permission of Doubleday, Page & Co.

EARLY BIRDS

No one needs to be coaxed out-of-doors in spring weather. We can not stay in the house while the genial sun shines and the sweet winds blow. All the mysteries of springtime are about us. We long to know more of them. But is it the genial sun and the sweet winds that first call us out? More likely it is that a robin or a bluebird heralds the other joys. And this thought brings to my mind the fact that the song and an occasional glimpse are all that many know of the early birds.

Again and again the question comes to us from teachers: "How shall I begin

my study of birds?" There is but one answer: "Associate with them!" Take books on birds with you, if you choose, but the essential part of your study must come through a spirit of patient inquiry in the outdoor world. Do not try to become familiar at once with all the birds you see. Learn to know a few well, and begin with those that are most common. Plain little Robin Redbreast, the playmate of your childhood and the companion of your later years, has no end of interesting things to tell you of himself and familythings you may not have found out in all the years that you have known and loved Not long ago I was in the field with a number of students interested in ornithology, not one of whom was able to describe accurately the coloring of a robin. If you will write out a description of one and then compare it with the bird you may be surprised to find out how carelessly you have been looking at the little fellow.

Every bird student should keep a notebook in which he records all field-trip events. The importance of this in outdoor study can scarcely be estimated. Following are a few suggestions that will be helpful in making the notes full:

- 1. Date of trip.
- 2. Condition of wind and weather.
- 3. Description of bird.
- 4. Where seen?
- 5. Was it alone?
- 6. If in a flock, was the flock large or small?
 - 7. Time of mating.
 - 8. Nesting.
 - 9. Eggs.
 - 10. Young.
 - 11. When the young leave the nest.

- 12. Songs and call-notes.
- 13. Compare male and female.
- 14. Note any change in color.
- 15. Remarks.

To those who are beginning the study of birds I shall say that if you come to know five birds well this year you will be laying a good foundation for future work. The robin, bluebird, and song-sparrow will probably be among the first chosen. In appearance these are familiar to nearly every one, so it is unnecessary to give a description of them. Two others that I hope will be added to the list this year are described by L. H. Fuertes in the Cornell Nature Study Quarterly as follows:

Red-Winged Blackbirds.—The redwings begin to come into the marshes soon after the grackles, and are at that time in full feather and song. Their rich, deliberate "clonk-ka lrrrrrr," interlarded with the clear piping whistles of some of the flock, make a concert of bird notes very dear to all who are familiar with them. In their scarlet and black velvet dresses these birds are impossible to mistake, whether seen chasing over the marshes, singing from an elm top, or balancing with spread tail upon some tall reed stalk.

Meadow Larks.—The mellow flute notes of the meadow lark float to us from the middle of some large, open field, and are among the most beautiful bits of bird music we ever hear. They are not to be represented by notes, and can only be most inadequately described. There is great variation in the sequence of notes, but all are beautifully clear and ringing, and have a decided tinge of what would be sadness if it were not so sweet. The bird flies in a very characteristic manner, never raising the wings above the plane of the back, and when seen below the horizon line always shows the white feathers in the tail. His saffron breast and black breast-mark seldom show on the living birds, and the mottled brown back is a wonderful safeguard against his many overhead enemies.

PLANT COLONIES

We know that different plants grow in different places. We go to the open field for daisies, to the woods for mosses, to the swamp for jack-in-the-pulpit. We know, too, that certain plants form societies. Daisies do not grow alone in the field; moss does not cover the entire forest floor; jack-in-the-pulpit is not sole proprietor of the swampy land.

Let us begin to think about the plants that live together as we go to the wood for hepaticas this spring. Do these brave little blossoms live alone but for shrubs and trees in early spring? If not, what associates do they have? Watch the changes that take place in the woodland colony during the summer.

How pretty some plant societies are! Down in the valley saxifraga and ferns grow on the side of a bank. On sunny afternoons shadows from the tall pines above lie across the little colony. There are other plants there besides those bearing the white blossoms and the green fronds. You will always find, however, that in every plant society one or two plants seem to have right of way. The prettiest colonies are not always the most interesting.

I wish that every mother and teacher might gather some little people about them this year and with them study a weedy bit of land in some neglected field or garden. Many a valuable lesson in perseverance can be learned from one of these despised patches of ground.

The plant societies are appearing rapidly. Every bit of plant-covered land is a society. The field is one; the bank of a stream is another; the roadside is still another. The lawn is a plant society; the chief occupant is grass, but there are dandelions, and plantains, and perhaps docks. Notice the weedy and bushy societies in the fence corners. Do not try to study more than one society this year. Dry a specimen of each plant that you find in it. Add to your collection as new ones appear during the summer. You will be surprised to find how many specimens you will have as the season closes.

Stories of Heroic Living

A SAINT OF UNFREQUENTED WAYS



ago, in a North Carolina seminary, I became acquainted with a girl who attracted me by her amazing ignorance and simplicity.

Her name was Lizzie Crofts, and she was awkward in figure and manner, and plain of face, but in spite of her uncouthness she gave promise of something unusual. She wished to become a teacher, because that vocation would leave more or less time to devote to her family, which was very large and needy, for she had four sisters and five brothers, all younger than herself with the exception of a twin sister, who was even more ungainly than Lizzie, but whom the latter loved devotedly.

The girl had many rebuffs and snubs to overcome in her educational climb, for most of her fellow students were daughters of well-to-do folk, and some of them felt their outward superiority, while others had not outgrown their natural arrogance, but Lizzie Crofts met every trial bravely, even smilingly. Once a week, on Friday afternoon, her twin sister Mollie drove to town in a shambling old top-buggy hitched to a miserable, stiff-kneed mule, to take her sister home, and early Monday mornings she brought her back. Lizzie earned her board and lodging at a village grocer's home by doing heavy chores after school hours. As the summer wore on the grocer's son sometimes took Mollie's place in the old chaise, and once or twice he called for per on Friday evenings in his spic-andstan little grocer wagon, to the scornful amusement of the other girls.

One Monday morning Lizzie did not appear as usual, but her absence created no comment one way or the other. On Wednesday Mollie called, looking very white and worried, to say that her sister had met with an accident while out with the little brothers. One of them had ventured too far out on the shoals of a waterfall, where he was playing, and Lizzie had lost her balance while trying to reach him, and had fallen to the rocks below. She was pretty badly bruised and lamed so that she would not be able to walk for some time, and she wanted her books in order to keep up with her studies.

Nothing more was heard from Lizzie until she reappeared three weeks later, looking very pale and thin, but smiling brightly as usual. She was quite well again, except that her head pained her a good deal at times. She had hurt her head and neck at the time of the fall, but the pain would doubtless wear away in time. I regret to say that none of us were thoughtful or kind enough to help the brave, patient young girl with her lessons until it was too late. Study and close application brought on frequent and violent headaches, so that when the school term ended for the summer Lizzie was forced to give up her ambition and go home for good.

After that I lost sight of Lizzie for eight months until corn-planting time, when a friend took me driving through the beautiful hill-country skirting the Blue Ridge. As we stopped to inquire our way of a woman dropping corn near the road I

recognized the thin, plain face under the uplifted sunbonnet. It was Lizzie Crofts, very worn and weary looking, but still wearing the old bright smile. her furrow and came out to shake hands and ask after the late acquaintances, and in answer to my questions she told me of her resigned ambition. She could no longer read for the pain in her head and eyes, so she helped in the house and field, where help was so sorely needed. She was trying to save enough money to send her sister Mollie to school in the fall. Would I try to make her acquainted with the other girls? Mollie was so timid, so reserved, that she would suffer at first, for while the girls undoubtedly meant well, they were not very socially inclined toward strangers!

I think I was never so deeply touched in my life as with that girl's patient submission to her hard lot. All that day and many days thereafter her plain little face with its lines of pain haunted my thoughts. I called on her whenever possible, and several other girls fell into the habit of accompanying me Saturday afternoons to the little brown shack among the pines where the Crofts lived in cleanly poverty, until the rains set in and the roads became little muddy rivers.

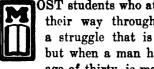
One cold day early in November, Lizzie sent the old top-buggy for me, and knowing that some urgent need had prompted her message, I complied at once. It was quite clear to me from the first glance at her ghastly, wasted face that she would not recover. She knew it, too, but dreaded to break the sad news to her family. They were so poor, so helpless, and could not afford an expensive doctor, and it would have grieved them needlessly to know how she suffered. So she had said nothing.

"I am not afraid to dic," she whispered, as she drew me down very close, "but one thing troubles me sometimes, and I should like to tell some one-some girl who will understand. Do you remember John, the son of the people I stayed with while at school? He is such a good, honest, manly fellow. He wanted to marry me, but I found out that Mollie loved him just in time to make it right for her. It's a hard life for the poor girl, this farm drudgery, and she's such a dear, sweet-tempered child I couldn't bear to take him away So I told him it was Mollic who loved him instead of me, and that he must forget me, and marry her. everything is over he will love her, I'm sure. He has been very good to me all this while, coming here all sorts of weathers. His visits are Mollie's only pleasure."

Nothing could be sweeter than this little woman's angelic fortitude to the very last. Many of the schoolgirls visited her during the week preceding her death, and I doubt that the memory of her gentle heroism will ever fade from their minds. The last I saw of her tired, plain little face was in its sleep of death with the strange, grave dignity of infinite repose veiling its Around the dead girl stood a circle of humble mourners, and at the foot of the coffin, a little back of the rest, a young man with a kind, homely, rugged face bowed in silent grief. That was John, whose love her great heart had rejected for the sake of another.

H. F. H.

COLLEGE STUDENT



OST students who attempt to work their way through college have a struggle that is hard enough, but when a man has reached the age of thirty, is married, and has four children dependent upon him, before

beginning his college life, the effort to complete the course sometimes becomes almost pitiful.

In one of the numerous Ohio colleges there was just such a case—one that aroused the sympathies of all who knew the story. It is true that some of the vounger and more thoughtless students were sometimes seen to smile at one another significantly when Mr. Lanbaugh and his wife, poorly but neatly dressed, took their places in the chapel for the Sabbath services. Then, too, occasionally, a shocked expression came over some faces in the elective psychology class when Mr. Lanbaugh answered "Not prepared" when called upon to recite. A few looked askance at his shabby clothing, rough hands, and uncouth ways, but most had a very kindly feeling for "the student whose wife bakes."

Such delicious things as she did bake, too! The boys, tired of their "club grub" of prunes, potatoes, and hash, were only too glad of an opportunity to buy the good home-made cookies and pies for an occasional "feed" in some "fellow's" room. The "dorm" girls, too, were just as eager to purchase, and made great inroads upon the supply of good things when Mr. Lanbaugh brought his basket around twice a week. But the bread and cakes and pies represented a great amount of hard work. Poor Mrs. Lanbaugh had only an ordinary kitchen stove in which to bake the hundred or so loaves of bread and dozens of cakes and pies that her husband delivered to his customers every week. All of this baking was in addition to the regular housework and the care of her three girls and the baby.

Mr. Lanbaugh was born in the country, and attended the district school only until he was about twelve. All that he learned after that he worked out for himself. After a time he began teaching in one of these country schools, and although almost tired out with hearing from thirty to forty recitations daily, he studied until late at night in order to improve himself.

A period of several years passed in this way. He married, and had three daughters, before he decided that a college course would be necessary before he could do his best work. With all his family, he moved to a college town and rented a small house about half a mile from the campus. By re-renting some of the rooms to students he made a sufficient income to pay most of his house rent. During the winter weather he shoveled paths and tended a number of furnaces in order to make a little more money. His extra time in the spring and summer was devoted to driving cows to and from pasture, and making and tending gardens: all this besides peddling his wife's baking. He was so busy that everyone wondered when he contrived to find time for study.

A bright boy who had formerly been one of Mr. Lanbaugh's pupils was a great aid in running errands and helping to sell the bread. The boy himself was too poor to pay all his expenses even in the preparatory department; so, despite the fact of his own hard struggle, Mr. Lanbaugh did all he could to give the boy what help he could by giving him a home and work to do.

Although her husband and the boy and the three girls all helped Mrs. Lanbaugh with her heavy burden of work, the constant strain seemed to be almost too much for her strength. Her husband became alarmed, and insisted that she give up the baking for the time at least. She consented, but gave it up to-keep a boarding house for some laboring men who had come to town to help with some large buildings that were being erected. Some persons feared that perhaps Mr. Lanbaugh might prove unworthy of his wife's devoted efforts on his behalf, just as another young man had done-a young man who left his wife because he felt that she was no longer his equal, even though she had almost paid his way through college by her hard work. However, Mr. Lanbaugh has always showed the greatest consideration for his wife, and frequently has proudly said, "I couldn't have done it if it hadn't been for her." C. E. E.

The Round Table

OUTLINES, Programs, Helps and Hints for Chautauqua Circles; Civic Improvement Associations; Reading Clubs; Current Events Clubs; Women's Clubs, etc.

HULL-HOUSE WOMAN'S CLUB SONG

A house stands on a busy street.
Its doors are opened wide,
To all who come it bids "Good Cheer"
To some it calls "Abide."
Gathered within its friendly walls,
A club of women find
The joys of sweet companionship,
Contentment for the mind.

For they have learned, what all must learn,
That in life's hardest storm
The shelter we together build
Is all that keeps us warm.
That fellowship is heaven-sent,
That it alone can free
The human heart from bitterness,
And give it liberty.

Some hours they spend in quiet mood
On poet's wings upborne.
They lose themselves in others' joys,
Or weep with those who mourn.
Some hours by traveled memory led
To foreign lands they roam,
Some hours they bide beside the hearth,
And talk of things of home.

Some hours they sit 'neath music's spell,
And when the air is rife
With all the magic of sweet sound,
They heal the pang of life.
Some hours they dream with civic pride
Of cities that shall be,
Within whose streets each citizen
Shall live life worthily.

Some hours they sew with tender thought,
To keep one memory green
They talk of those whose lives are hard,
Who suffer wrongs unseen.
They ever open wide their hearts
To all who are opprest,
And in life's strange perplexities
They "strive for what is best."



"Of the New York University Settlement at least I think it may be said that it is, in any social crusade, like those football players who are usually to be looked for at the bottom of the pile when the whistle blows."—Joseph Lee.



A MODEL GIFT

To the Trustees of the Goodrich Social Settlement:

I hand you with this a deed of Goodrich House, No. 300 St. Clair street, and I intend to give certain sums from year to year to form an endowment fund for the house.

I desire the house to be used (as named in your articles of incorporation) for a Christian social settlement as long as, in the judgment of the trustees, that is a useful and needed work in that neighborhood; but if ever in their judgment there comes a time when, through the changed character of the neighborhood, to continue such a work there would be a waste of energy, the trustees may dispose of the property.

The building is constructed so that it can be used for business purposes. My object in erecting the building in the locality was to provide for the social, spiritual, and material betterment of the neighborhood, and I want such a work to continue there as long as it is needed.

a work to continue there as long as it is needed. If it shall be deemed wise by the trustees to discontinue the work there, I wish them to use the funds, including the proceeds of any sale of the house, to carry on a similar work in some other down-town locality; but if the coming years bring something better than the social settlement for accomplishing the purpose which I have named, then I wish the trustees to devote the funds to such charitable use as may be best fitted to that end and as near as may be to that to which the property is now applied.

FLORA S. MATHER. No. 331 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio,

March 26, 1900.



OBJECT OF HULL-HOUSE (as stated in its charter).—"To provide a center for a higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago."



SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

Without going into details, interesting though they are, some idea of the scope of a single social settlement's activities may be gained from the briefest statement of the work of the winter of 1902-03 at Chicago Commons:

Social clubs (nine in number) for men, women, boys, and girls.

Gymnasium classes and baths (fees nominal, ten cents per month or twenty-five cents for working boys).

Choral clubs, children's chorus, two orchestras (adult chorus twenty-five cents a month).

Instruction in piano and other instruments.
Educational classes and coöveration with evening public school (including drawing, Italian-Engush, elocution).

Day nursery (five cents a day), and kindergarten and training school.

Penny savings bank (interest on deposits of five dollars and over).

Public library, cards and catalogues.

District visiting nurse (any person who can do so is expected to pay from five to twenty-five cents a visit, the money to be used in charity

work).

Manual training for boys and girls (ten cents a month).

Cooking school for women and girls (cooking, sewing, dressmaking, kitchen garden, battenberg and embroidery).

Loom for weaving carpets, rugs or curtains. Pleasant Sunday afternoons, with music,

song, pictures, stories.

Free floor lecture course and discussions. Self-imposed regulations of discussion: All sides; no favors to any; stick strictly to the point; one at a time, three minutes apiece; keep your temper or be still; don't think you know it all; be fair; trust the truth; all freely welcome. Open house Saturday evenings.

Rooms for private gatherings, weddings, family festivals, social, labor and church organizations

Neighborhood parlor for meeting place, reading or rest.



THE CREED OF MANSFIELD HOUSE.—"Mansheld House is a university settlement, founded for practical helpfulness, in the spirit of Jesus Christ, in all that affects human life. We war, in the Master's name, against all evil—selfish-ness, injustice, vice, disease, starvation, ignorance, ugliness, and squalor; and seek to build up God's kingdom in brotherhood, righteousness, purity, health, truth, and beauty."



HULL-HOUSE LABOR MUSEUM

Beginning with the experiment of showing the processes of weaving known to the foreign residents of the quarter of Chicago in which Hull-House is situated, there has developed such a demonstration and exhibition that a marvelously complete historic sequence is now presented. The museum has been able to trace three forms of the very earliest way of twisting the fibers into thread, the processes being illustrated by two Italian women and one Syrian woman from the neighborhood. The development of spinning is further traced from the simple stick, through the large hand wheel to the small Saxony wheel. Various kinds of looms have been set up and operated, while historic charts hung on the walls reveal in startling manner the length of time the stick spindle was used compared to the very transient spinning-wheel and the infinitesimal time during which steam has been applied to spinning. The poems and dramas accompanying each period of transition have been given in several evening readings and discussions with textile workers. The Field Columbian Museum has very kindly lent to the Hull-House Labor Museum almost the entire collection of the textile department-finished products and raw materials as well as textile implements and tools.

One of the remarkable results of this feature has been the honor paid to elderly people whose skill and knowledge of "lost arts" have thus been displayed to their neighbors.



SETTLEMENT NOTES

As third arbitrator in a serious difference between a large shoe shop and their lasters, the warden of Chicago Commons was gratified to have secured a unanimous decision, possibly promoting the interests and relations of the entire shoe industry in the city. The other arbitrators, who signed the decision, were Edward M. Cole, a Chicago shoe manufacturer, who was nominated by the employers, and Father T. McGrady, of Cincinnati, who was nominated by the lasters.

The Christian Association of Vassar College enlists its members in varied social work by requesting each student to volunteer for one or more of the following lines of service: Missionary work—collection of offerings, work in the missionary library; philanthropic work—dressing Christmas dolls, making of garments, collecting of old clothes; work for maids in the college-leading devotional meetings, furnishing entertainments, teaching classes; work in Poughkeepsie-Sunday-school classes, classes, gymnastic and dancing classes, friendly visiting, work at Old Ladies' Home, work in hospital, children's Bible classes, children's guilds and clubs.

During the past summer from the 1st of July to the middle of October, a station was established at Hull-House for the distribution of Pasteurized milk and modified milk, which was prepared this year, as well as the year previous, at the Northwestern University Settlement. The milk was sold in sterilized bottles and the purchasers instructed to use them as feeding bottles, in order to avoid contamination of the milk. The milk was sold chiefly to families in which there was a sick baby or a typhoid patient, the physicians of the neighborhood giving the work their active support. During August and September the sales averaged two

hundred bottles a day.

Over the inner doorway of the Goodrich Social Settlement, Cleveland, Ohio, are two inscriptions, carefully chosen and appropriate to the place. The words of one are from Abraham Lincoln: "With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right;" the other from John Hay: "He who would rule must first obey.

"If the settlements did nothing else they would have a scientific value as ingenious instruments for deep-sea dredging in the ocean of humanity. And any one who thinks that they can bring up nothing but slime is pitifully mistaken. Many a rare and exquisite jewel of character; many a transparent and lovely nature; generosities and heroisms that might well put to shame the pale products of clearer waters -such things as these are almost the common-

places of discovery in the work of the settlements. If power to resist evil; if cheerfulness under heavy burdens; if purity that stands the strain of temptation of a kind elsewhere unknown; if mutual helpfulness in the sore distress that follows the ravages of fire and of sickness-if these are jewels, indeed it would

be worth while, were nothing else accomplished, to be assured once more that they exist in the deep waters of human misery; it would be worth while to find again among the oft 'forgotten half' nobilities of soul that increase one's belief in, and hope for, the race of man."-Richard Watson Gilder.



CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT

- Roll-call: Every member tell briefly his idea of a "settlement."
- Papers: History of the Settlement Idea.
 The Settlement Purpose and Spirit. The Methods of the Settlement.
- "Social Settlements." (See 3. Summary: article in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, April,
- Character Studies: Arnold Toynbee, Jane Addams.
- Book Reviews: "Social Settlements," by Charles R. Henderson. "Philanthropy and Social Progress" (see Reading List).

- Roll-call: Quotations from settlement literature.
- Settlement Pictures: Stories from settlement literature read or told by members.
- 3. Paper: Settlement Work in the Moun-(See "Settlement Work in the tains. Kentucky Mountains" in *Home and Flowers*, January, 1903; "Social Settlement Work in the Kentucky Mountains," The Commons, May, 1902.)
- The Settlement in the Village. 4. Paper: (See "The Settlement Idea in Relation to Small Communities," by Lillian W. Betts, in The Outlook, January 24, 1903; "The Settlement Idea in Small Towns," in "Social Settlements," by C. R. Henderson.)
- 5. Report: Settlements in This State.
- Settlements in Our Own City. Report:
- The Local Field for Settlement Report: Effort.
- Paper: The Mission of the Non-Resident Worker.
- 9. Periodical Review: The Commons, Chicago. Copies should be secured for distribu-

READING LIST

See "College, Social, and University Settlements," a selected bibliography in THE CHAU-

TAUQUAN, March, 1900.

"Bibliography of College, Social, University, and Church Settlements," compiled by Caroline Williamson Montgomery for the College Settlement Association. Price ten cents. Every student should possess a copy.

The Commons, Chicago, a "monthly journal devoted to aspects of life and labor from the social settlement point of view." Edited by

Graham Taylor.

"Social Settlements," by C. R. Henderson (Lentilhon & Co., New York. Sixty cents). "Cowers in short space the history, theory and prospects of social settlements. Contains lists of settlements arranged in the chronological order of the dates of their foundation, a tabulation of varieties of educational and ameliorative work now being carried on in settlements, directions for establishing a settlement, etc."

The following selected volumes are suggested in Henderson's "Social Settlements":

"English Social Movements," by Robert A. Woods. (Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$1.50.)

"Neighborhood Guilds," by Dr. Stanton Coit. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London. Price 2s 6d. (Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$1.00.)
"Letters of Edward Denison," edited by Sir Baldwyn Leighton. (R. Bentley & Son, London. Price 1s.)

"Literature of Philanthropy," edited by Frances A. Goodale. (Harper & Bros., New York. Price \$1.00.)

"An Experiment in Altruism," by Elizabeth Hastings. (Macmillan Co., New York. Price 75 cents.)

"The Universities and the Social Problem," by J. Knapp. (Rivington, Percival & Co., Lon-

"Philanthropy and Social Progress." (T. Y.

Crowell, New York. Price \$1.50.)
"Forward Movements, No. 2, Hand-book Series." (The Congregationalist,

Price 4 cents.)
"University Settlements." Article in John-

son's Cyclopedia.

"Arnold Toynbee," by F. C. Montague. (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Price 50 cents.)
"Hull-House Maps and Papers." (T. Y. Crowell, New York City. Price \$1.75.)
"A Practicable Socialism," by Canon and

(Longmans, Green & Co., Mrs. S. A. Barnett. London. Price 2s 6d.)

Address the following or other settlements, enclosing ten to twenty cents for copies of reports and other printed matter: Chicago Commons, Chicago; Hull House, Chicago; Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago; University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago; Neighborhood House, Louisville, Kentucky; Denison House, Boston; South End House, Boston; College Settlement, New York City; The University Settlement, New York City; The Goodrich Social Settlement, Cleveland, O.

Correspondence regarding settlement topics addressed to the American League for Civic Improvement, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago. will be referred to members of the Social Settlement Section, including the following well-known workers: Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; Starr Cadwallader, Cleveland; A. A. Hill, New York; Robert Hunter, New York; R. A. Woods, A program course treating of the movement of which the settlement is an expression is being prepared by Miss Jane Addams for use by clubs and classes.

CANADIAN LEAGUE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

About seventy-five delegates, meeting at Toronto. Ontario. on February 14, organized the Canadian League for Civic Improvement, a federation of Canadian societies similar to the American League in the United States.

Mayor Urquhart welcomed the delegates, and the speakers included President J. F. Ellis, of the Toronto Board of Trade; A. McNeill, Dominion fruit inspector; A. Alexander, of Hamilton; Wm. Rickard, M.P.P., of Newcastle; John D. Hayden, of Cobourg; A. W. Campbell, provincial inspector on good roads, and R. Tasker Steele, of the Hamilton Local Improvement League.

Organized groups of architects, artists, fruit growers, and horticultural societies, improvement workers, commercial bodies, and good roads associations were represented. Editors, mayors, and government officials, business and professional men took part. The gathering was notable in that it was made up entirely of men, and the time was considered very opportune for such a national movement as the Canadian League.

This new organization is closely affiliated with the American League for Civic Improvement, whose active coöperation had much to do with the successful inauguration of the Canadian movement. E. G. Routzahn, field secretary of the American League, represented that organization at the Toronto convention.

The officers elected were:

Honorary president, Her Excellency the Countees of Minto; president, J. D. Hayden, Cobourg; first vice-president, Major R. Y. Ellis, Toronto; second vice-president, R. Tasker Steele. Hamilton; third vice-president, W. E. Snallfield, Renfrew; secretary-treasurer, Major H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg. Directors: Messrs. G. R. Pattullo, Woodstock; J. P. Hynes, Toronto; W. D. A. Ross, Chatham; C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, Toronto; T. H. Race, Mitchell; G. A. Reid, R.C.A., Toronto; Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa; Linus Woolverton, Grimsby; Judge A. R. Klein, Walkerton; H. F. Duck, Toronto; E. W. Rennie, London; M. A. James, Bowmantille.

OHIO FEDERATION TAKES UP CIVIC IMPROVE-MENT

The following circular shows a trend of activity among women's clubs which is exceedingly gratifying to all friends of the movement for civic improvement:

To the Club Women of Ohio:

The officers of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs have decided to take up a new and as we think, a very important line of work for the coming year. This work is to be the different phases of civic improvement.

We believe the greatest good can be accomplished if the women's clubs should take up the special work best adapted to their own community. With this in view we submit the following suggestive list, believing that each club can select and carry into effective operation the work of one or more of the topics named:

Playgrounds—Parks—Public Squares.

Preservation of Natural Features.
Study of Public Health and Civic Beauty.
Art in Public Schools.
Arbor Day Recognition.
Pure Drinking Water.
Home Gardening Association.
Importance of Tree Culture.
Care and Utility of Vacant Lots.
Country Roads.
Beautifying District School Grounds.
Public Stations of Comfort.
Neighborhood Meetings for Civic Improve-

ment.

Railroad Stations and their Surroundings.

Pernicious Advertising.
The Smoke Nuisance.

It is a matter of great significance that in the dawn of the new century the spirit of altruism is uppermost in the minds of the civilized world. The desire to uplift humanity was never so universal as at the present time. And since environment has power to uplift or debase, it follows that harmonious surroundings tend to elevate the people.

We believe that women are particularly adapted to aid in these endeavors, and that the club women of Ohio, organized as they are in city, town and hamlet, have within their grasp the opportunity to accomplish a great and good work

We therefore appeal to your club to lend a hand and take immediate steps to forward a movement that means so much to our state.

Trusting for your sympathy and helpfulness in our new department.

MRS. EDWIN F. MOULTON, Chairman. MRS. SAMUEL B. SNEATH, President.



The Twentieth Century Club of Kosciusko. Mississippi, has just succeeded in materializing a long cherished idea, and the result is a "rest room," of which not only the club, but the entire community, is justly proud. It is a large, comfortable room, intended as a place of rest for women and children from the country who wish to spend a day in town, and is furnished with dressing-table, wash-stand, a couch, easy chairs, and other things needed for their convenience during the day. It is further embellished with artistic draperies, rugs, pictures, etc. On the 1st of February it was formally opened with a well attended public reception given by the members of the club. While the idea originated with the club, and all the work was done by this same organization, the heaviest expenses were borne by the business men of the town.

Another work in charge of the club is a "flower show." This will take place during the month of November, but the prize list, with

rules and regulations, is now in the bands of the printer. The list is printed and will be firculated thus early that any one may select the premium she may desire to work for, and have ample time to purchase and grow the plants necessary to that end. Any club wishing to undertake work of this kind can be supplied with the "list" and rules on application.

This is a small club, consisting at present of twenty members, but it is very enthusiastic and full of energy, and will be glad of any helpful suggestions for club workers.

MRS. LOTTIE H. SMITH.



A NEW LEAGUE AT DALLAS

The Civic Improvement League of Dallas, Texas, reports a membership of nearly two hundred inside of sixty days from the date of organization. The secretary, James Johnson Collins, says, under date of February 14:

"We are already able to see good influence being exerted upon the municipal administration and the community at large. February 22 is Texas Arbor Day. The most we can hope to do this year is to get a number of trees, shrubs and flowers planted upon the public school grounds.

"Tomorrow the News, the leading paper of the Southwest, will inaugurate a contest among the five hundred pupils of the high school, by offering fifteen dollars in gold to the boy who writes the best article upon two questions submitted on civic betterment; ten dollars to the boy writing the second best article; fifteen dollars to the girl writing the best, and ten dollars to the girl writing the second best. These, with a number of others which may be found worthy, will be printed in the News. The awards will be made by the executive board of the Dallas league."

J. T. Trezevant is president of the league, Webster Snyder, treasurer. There are five vicepresidents, and the executive board is made up of representatives from each of eight wards and a suburb.



NEWBURYPORT IMPROVEMENT.

Many Civic Improvement Associations might well take hints from the exceedingly attractive and tasteful literature used by the "City Improvement Society" of Newburyport, Massachu-Pamphlets, circulars, announcements, and stationery express refreshing originality. In a booklet reprinting an interesting history of "The Trees of Newburyport" appears the following modest statement:

The object of this society, founded in 1890, is indicated by the following partial list of its achievements. It has secured or assisted directly or indirectly, many other improvements; and it has acted, and hopes to act again, with the generous cooperation of the city government, and other clubs and societies of the city and its vicinity:

Public bath house presented at a cost of

\$1,600.

Historical and Antiquarian Work: Preparation of historical leaflets, and tabular directory of local points of interest. Investigation of the history of local objects of interest—Can-non-ball on Independence street, Chain Bridge, etc. Chain Bridge marked, bronze tablet placed at the Old Hill Burying Ground, and on Oldtown Green to commemorate the expedition against Quebec.

Planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers; maintenance for six years of flower beds on Brown high-school; forty to the Jackman school.

Removal of disfiguring advertisements. Contributions to the tkinson Common fund

and the soldiers' and sailors' monument. School Pictures: Three presented to the

square. Free lectures given on civic embellishment

and improvement.

Societies in cooperation with which the C. I. S. has acted include the Newbury Historical Society, Newbury Improvement Society, Belleville Improvement Society, Old Newbury Chap-ter Daughters of American Revolution, and the Newburyport Woman's Club.



FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC CONSCIENCE

This announcement from a church in Grand Rapids, Michigan, is suggestive and carries its comment:

Winter Evening Services at All Souls Church, for the Development of the Civic Conscience.

The following subjects will be presented by prominent speakers, and the meeting will be open for free discussion:
December 21—The City Home—Its Function

in the Development of Higher Municipal Life.

December 28-The Larger School-The Civic Center for Popular Education.

January 4—Musical. January 11—The Social Evil in Cities—The Right Attitude of the Civic Conscience Towards Vice.

January 18-Public Recreation in Cities-Its Relation to the Physical and Moral Well-Being of the People.

January 25-Municipal Art-The Artistic Improvement of the City as a Means to Elevate Citizenship.

February 1—Musical. February 8—Sanitation—The Lack of Conscience as a Means to Undermine the Community's Health.

February 15—Organized Labor in Cities-The Relation of Industrial Democracy to Municipal Life.

February 22-Direct Legislation-A Means of Expressing the Civic Conscience.

March 1- Musical.

March 8-Taxation in Cities-Sharing the Common Burdens of Civic Life.

March 15-The Public Crib-The Attitude of ('itizens in Finarcial Relations with City.

March 22-The Mortgage on the Future-The Selfishness of the Present Generation.

March 29- Civic Cooperation—Practical Means to realize Human Brotherhood.

You are invited.

A CHILDREN'S SCHOOL FARM

The Children's School Farm, established last summer at De Witt Clinton Park at the foot of West Fifty-third street, New York, has more than fulfilled the expectations of Mrs. Henry Parsons, the School Board director, who originated the idea. "It has been," she said, "an absolute success. Each child has taken home much of the produce. Sixteen boxes were sent to the Board of Education. Invitations were sent to six hundred city officials, principals, and teachers of schools. Many of the latter brought pupils with them to see the little farmers at work, and the daily average attendance has exceeded three hundred children. I want to see next year a children's school farm in every school district, where the little ones can study nature. The farm in De Witt Clinton Park will be maintained permanently. You should have seen the children when they first saw the tassels of the growing corn. They were almost bereft of their senses. A singular feature in connection with the farm is that not a leaf there was wilfully injured during the summer, while vacant tenements were stripped of everything portable. What is wanted there are equipments for the swings and other gymnastic apparatus, and I hope some liberally disposed persons will heed my appeal for them."-The Beacon.



FROM THE FIELD

At Chautauqua, New York, workmen are making furniture in the arts and crafts shop, some of which will be on exhibition next summer during the Assembly season. A small printery has been built for doing job work. The summer school for students will be opened May 1.

The progress of the art of book binding during the year 1902 in this country was surveyed by W. G. Bowdoin in the New York Saturday Times Review for January 17. The increasing number of women who are studying the art and becoming craftswomen in it is notable. Six exhibitions in New York and others in Richmond, Indiana, San Francisco, Cleveland, and Boston were recorded.

It is considered noteworthy that there were a dozen exhibitors of arts and crafts products in the annual exhibition of the Society of Western Artists at Cincinnati this year.

A national convention on "Municipal Ownership and Public Franchises" was held under the auspices of the New York Reform Club in New York City February 25, 26 and 27.

It is reported that the attendance at the free lectures under the auspices of the New York City board of education for the fall courses was 437,000, divided as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 220,000; Brooklyn, 150,000; Queens, 55,000; Richmond, 18,000. There are sixty-two lecture centers in Manhattan and the Bronx, thirty-one in Brooklyn, sixteen in Queens, and six in Richmond.

"Workshop and School" is the title of a remarkably suggestive contribution to current literature on the relation of industrial art to education. It is written by Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs, and appeared in *The Craftsman* for October.

The prospectus of The American Institute of Social Service may be obtained from 287 Fourth avenue, New York, the office of the League for Social Service, which has now grown into the larger name and plan. Eleven departments have been outlined: Bureau of information, investigation, illustration, publication, legislation, lecture bureau, training school for social secretaries, library and archives, security, personal study and research, international relations.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at Buffalo, New York, July 7, 8, and 9.



CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

 Roll-call: Answered by quotations from recent utterances on the negro problem.

". Congressional Summary: Brief review of the entire work of the fifty-seventh congress, March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903.

- gress, March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903.

 Papers: (a) The Alaska Boundary Dispute. (b) Analysis of the New General Staff Bill, United States Army. (c) The Principles of Anti-trust Legislation Recently Enacted. (d) Significance and Organization of the Cabinet Department of Commerce. (e) Child Labor in the United States.
- 4. Readings: (a) From "The Pit," by Frank Norris, chapters describing scenes on the Board of Trade. (b) From "The Production of Industrial Art in America," I and II (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for March and April). (c) "The New Aspect

- of the Negro Question," by Thomas Nelson Page (Collier's Weekly, February 28, 1903).
- Debate: Resolved, That Restriction of Negro Suffrage is Justifiable.

FOREIGN

- Map Exercise: Ask all present to draw a sketch map of Macedonia showing countries which bound it. Then compare with correct map.
- 2. Address: Lessons of the Venezuelan Trouble and its Settlement.
- 3. Papers: (a) Famine in Sweden and Finand. (b) What the Panama Caral Will Do for South America (1, in shortening trade routes, building up commerce and developing resources, and, 2, in insuring more stable governments). (c) The History of British Territorial Aquisition in Africa.

Readings: (a) From "Greater Germany in South America," by Stephen Bonsal (North American Review for January). (b) From "A Glimpse at Venezuela Politics," by James Barnes (The Outlook, February 28, 1903). (c) From "The Lion and the Bear in the Far East" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April).

5. Discussion: How Can Reforms in Macedonia be Obtained?



THE TRAVEL CLUB

FIRST WEEK-

Roll-call: Descriptions of St. Petersburg
"types" (See "In the Streets of St. Petersburg," Littell's Living Age, February 4, 1893; "Life in St. Petersburg," Atlantic Monthly, December, 1885; "The Nevsky Prospect," Scribner's Magazine, September, 1892; "Northern Russia and St. Petersburg," Scribner's Magażine, November, 1892)

Papers: Alexander III, His Problems and His Character; Alexander III and Bulgaria (See Morfill's "History of Russia from Peter the Great to Nicholas II;" also histories of modern Europe; articles by W. T. Stead in Review of Reviews, January, 1892; The Forum, vol. XVIII, p. 396; North American Review, vol. CLIX, p. 735; Contemporary Review, vol. LXIII, p. 189; THE CHAUTAUQUAN, January, 1901, pp. 387-389).

Pronunciation match.

Readings: Selections from Turgeneff (See "A Survey of Russian Literature," chap. IX).

Papers: The Holy Synod, its neighbor to Tzar and People (See histories of Peter The Holy Synod, Its Relation to. the Great and of Russia; "Empire of the Treat and of Russians, "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," by Leroy-Beaulieu, vol. III, bk. II: Wallace's "Russia," chap. XXVII; The Outlook, 53, 1142; Contemporary Review, vol. LXIII, p. 584, and all available magazine articles); The Dissenting Churches (See above references, and "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," vol. III, bk. III).

Reading: From "Impressions of Russia," by H. C. Lodge (Scribner's Magazine, May, 1902).

SECOND WEEK-

Roll-call: Description of objects of interest in St. Petersburg.

 Papers: Characteristics of the Russian People" (See "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," by Leroy-Beaulieu, vol. III, bk. I); Comparison of St. Petersburg and Moscow as Typical of the Two Heads of the National Eagle (See Wal-lace's "Russia," chaps. XXV and XXVI, and "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," vol. II, pp. 210-215).

Map Review of St. Petersburg, or drawing of rough sketch maps of the city, locating the objects of interest from memory.

Reading: Description of Peter-Paul Fortress (See "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," pt. V, also published in Atlantic Monthly, 1898).

per: The Jewish Question in Russia (See "Empire of the Tsars and the Rus-5. Paper: sians," vol. III, bk. III; "Russian Chris-

tianity and Modern Judaism," Century Magazine, May, 1882; Littell's Living Age, vol. CXC, p. 748; The Forum, vol. II, pp. 103 and 611).

Reading: Description of Prince Kropot-kin's escape from Russia (See "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," also The Atlantic Monthly, 1898).

THIRD WEEK-

ll-call: Answers to questions "'Who's Who' in Russian Literature" (See "C. L. Roll-call: S. C. Round Table" for March and April; also "A Survey of Russian Literature,"

by Hapgood).

Papers: A Great Russian Statesman, M. de Witte (See Scribner's Magazine, March, 1901, or "All the Russias," by

March, 1901, or "All the Russias," by Norman, chap. XXII; also Review of Reviews, vol. XXIII, pp. 599-601).
Readings: "The People's Theaters of Russia" (See full article in Littell's Living Age, December 6, 1902); or selections relating to the Russian theaters from "Russia," by Pierce, Atlantic Monthly, October 1902 Monthly, October, 1902.

Pronunciation match.

Reading: "The Imperial Library at St. Petersburg" (The Nation, March 21, 1889); or selections from "A Russian Summer Resort" (Tzarskoe Selo), At-lantic Monthly, September, 1893. Discussion: The Liquor Problem in Rus-

sia (See articles in Review of Reviews, April, 1902; Contemporary Review, December, 1902, article by E. Sellers; The Outlook, January 11, 1902, article by Kennan).

FOURTH WEEK-

Roll-call: Brief accounts of famous Russian women (See the empresses of Russia, also articles on "Russian Women" in THE

CHAUTAUQUAN, March and April, 1901).
Reading: From "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," describing the awakening of the Russian women (See pt. IV, chaps. VI and XII)

Paper: A Manufacturing Establishment in Russia (See "All the Russias," p. 377, or Henry Norman's article on M. de Witte,

Scribner's Magazine, March, 1901).

Discussion: What Advantages and Disadvantages Does Russia Gain from Her Censorship of the Press? (See "Conducting a Russian Newspaper," World's Work, January, 1903; "The Future of Russia," Atlantic Monthly, November, 1900; "Empire of the Tsars and the Rus-

sians," vol. II, bk. V).
Paper: Pobedonostseff (See Contemporary

Review, vol. LXIII, p. 584).
Reading: Description of the School for Pages in "Memoirs of a Revolutionist."

The C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. HENRY W. WARREN, D.D. J. M. GIBSON D.D. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.
W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Be strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift. We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.

-M. D. Babcock.



THE GREAT WORLD'S FARM

When the spring months come most well regulated human beings are seized with a longing for a "return to nature." On every hand flowers and birds and the very breezes call upon us to renew our devotion to the great mother of us all. It is in accordance with this primal law of our being that we shall find "The Great World's Farm," our fourth C. L. S. C. book for this year, adapted to our needs, and Miss McCloskey's "Nature Study" notes which will appear in the April and May numbers of "The Round Table" will, we trust, help every reader of the book to supplement his readings by practical work and observation.



"Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare."—Tolatoy.



TO BELATED '03'S

There are still three or four months before the summer assemblies meet. Ninety days at the very least, still in your possession, if, though behind in your work, you cherish the hope of graduating at some Chautauqua. Perhaps you do not expect to attend any assembly. Then you have until October 1, six months, in which to finish your reading. Don't-let your courage fail, and don't plunge ahead in thoughtless fashion, but carefully reckon up the days and the amount of unfinished reading, apportion it arcurately, making allowance for interruptions, then exert your will power and keep your eye on the goal.



"The maintenance of the courage of the future, and the strengthening of the sense of victory, are in themselves the forerunners of the victory. He who anticipates and forecasts his failure has failed in advance. He who has done the best he can has a right to be happy in the

hope of ultimate triumph, as though he were already enthroned amidst that triumph."—N. D. Hills.



THE CLASS OF 1903

The Edgewood Free Public Library building has been the meeting place of the "Roger Williams Chautauqua Circle" for the past four years. Many of the members of this circle belong to the Class of '03, and their president, Mrs. A. M. Hemenway, is also the president of the national class. As the summer season approaches the thoughts of '03 naturally turn to diplomas and to Chautauquas. Mrs. Hemenway will be at Chautauqua to welcome her classmates, and, it is possible, may be able to meet. some of them at other Chautauquas also, though she is unable to make any definite announcements just yet. The '03's are possessed of a goodly share of class spirit, and there will be many enthusiastic rallies at the various assemblies. The spirit of the class is well expressed in the following letters, which may be taken as typical. This is from a lone reader in Kentucky: "I trust that we, as a class, will rise



EDGEWOOD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Where the circles and women's club meet.

to all that is expected of us, and that our president rey feel that we are standing together strong and ready to help. My contribution must necessarily be small, but call on me if you need my help." A California member says: "I want my name on the list of those contributing for our class banner. How many are there



NIKOLAI VASILIEVITCH GOGOL

in the class? Do they all help raise the banner of '03?" Do not let class responsibilities rest too heavily on the president. In an organization where most of the work must be done by correspondence the chief burdens are necessarily borne by a few, but if all members will write to the president and let her know of their willingness to help it will expedite class arrangements most surprisingly.



"WHO'S WHO" IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE

- 1. Who was persecuted because of the truth of his play?
 - 2. Who were "the authors of the forties"?
- 3. What famous critic wrote for "The Annals of the Fatherland"?
- 4. What region is vividly depicted in "The Demon"?
- 5. What emperor gave orders to have "The Inspector" played?
- 6. Who wrote a ballad in which Ivan the Terrible plays a prominent part?
- 7. Who did Turgeneff say possessed all the chief qualities of a great critic?
 - 8.. Who wrote "Woe from Wit"?
 - 9. Who was the original of "Rudy Panko"?
- 10. What poet became minister to Persia and perished there in a tumult?
 - 11. Who wrote "A Family Chronicle"?
- 12. Who has been called "the father of modern Russian realism"?
 - 13. Who was the creator of Russian drama?



ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

- 14. Who wrote the historical romance "Prince Serebryany"?
- 15. Who is the most renowned of Little Russian poets?
- 16. What poet deals with the life of the Decembrist exiles?
- 17. What poet received a great ovation at the unveiling of the monument of Pushkin?
- 18. Who invented the word "samodur" (self fool)?
- 19. What poet began his public career as an artist?
- 20. Of whom was it said, "A new Gogol has made his appearance"?
- 21. What writer ranks in wit and humor with Pushkin and Kryloff?
- 22. What poet was threatened with death for treason and then sent into exile?
- 23. Who became editor and proprietor of The Contemporary?
- 24. Who wrote a comedy satirizing the Moscow merchants?
- 25. What poet is famous for his powers of psychical analysis?
- 26. Who wrote "Who in Russia Finds Life Good!"
- 27. What poet wrote ballads describing the free life of the Kazaks?
- 28. Who wrote a famous trilogy of historical plays?
 - 29. Who wrote "Notes from a Dead House"?
- 30. What poet was rescued from serfdom by the wife of Nicholas I?
 - 31. What writer ranks with Pushkin and

Tolstoy in his broad treatment of Russian life?

32 What poet was trained in the school of engineers?

33. What poet has depicted noble types of Russian life?



TO READERS OF "THE GREAT WORLD'S FARM"

BY ALICE G. M'CLOSKEY

To every one who reads "The Great World's Farm" intelligently the out-of-doors will present a new aspect. In the daily walk new interests will appear on every side. Even a pebble is no longer a thing to be pushed aside carelessly as we go on our way. It has a past and it has a future. Where did it come from, and where is it going? The inquiries have interest for us.

Experimental work in connection with the reading of this book should be largely field work. It is through frequent association with field, and wood, and roadside that we really come to know the great world's farm. A few daily observations will require little effort, but bring big results.

During April and May whenever you put on your hat, put pencil and note-book into your pocket. Records of outdoor events are a source of pleasure and profit. It may be well to write in the note-book a few headings suggested by reading "The Great World's Farm."

I. PIONEER LABORERS.—Disintegration of rocks, the work of pioneer laborers in the great world's farm, is one of the most interesting of outdoor studies. You may think, as you read the chapter on this subject by Selina Gaye, that the facts are old. Make them new by actual observation.

In passing a cliff or rocky hillside note the work of pioneer laborers. You will see fissures in some rocks, many that are broken, and still others crumbling away. Ask yourselves the question: What agents have been at work here -heat. frost, hammering of rain, or action of Fater? Visit a stone wall, a pebble-strewn field, a pebbly beach, or a brookside. Make a thorough study of a single stone. At first you may not be able to learn anything of its history. Persevere in your investigations as diligently 24 you would in solving a problem in mathemaries. The reward of your effort is sure. Such questions as these will come to you: Why is this stone flat while others lying near are spherical? What has caused the variation in color? Why should one pebble have a smooth surface, while others are angular? If I had fourd this pebble farther up stream, would it be larger or smaller? What will be the fate of the pebble?

II. Soil Makers.—All the soil makers can not be discussed in this paper. Let us take for special study one that has an interest for every one with seeing eyes—the lichens. These plants have appealed to pedestrian, scientist, artist, poet. Perhaps we find in the plant world no better illustration of the fact that "plants grow where they must, not where they will." We find lichens growing on rocks, trees, old fences, and on the earth. Sometimes the growth on stones will look like stains. Examine closely with a hand lens. As you go through a forest notice on which side of trees lichens grow, the north or south. Why? This observation is an important one to the traveler in an unknown wood.

You have read that lichens secrete an acid used in dissolving mineral substances which they absorb. Their harshness and coloring are suggestive of the mineral food.

A single experiment or two will help us to appreciate the importance of acid in plants on rock disintegration. Germinate some seeds (corn, peas, souash) between the folds of blotting paper, keeping them moist, but not wet



IVAN TURGENEFF

Root-hairs which contain acid will develop on the roots of these plants, and if we touch them to blue litmus paper it will turn red. This is the raction of acid on blue litmus paper. The experiment is simple, but after you have tried it your interest in this phase of plant life will increase. To note the effect of the acid on a rock, drop dilute hydrochloric (muriatic) acid on a piece of limestone or on a clam shell.

III. Soil Carriers .- Even in the city one can watch the effect of running water as a soil After a heavy rain storm we can watch the stream of water in the gutter. Here is illustrated in a small way the process that is going on in brooks and rivers. If it is running down a steep slope observe the material that is being carried.

If possible one should frequently visit a creek or river and see its work. There we watch with interest the ceaseless effort of the stream to widen and deepen the valley. What tools does it use? At what season does it do its best work? Have you ever thought of the difference in the life of a young stream and one that has reached old age! Where do you find the stream current swiftest? What is the difference in the nature of material carried in the swift part of a stream? Why are the stepping-stones flat?

IV. PLANT LIFE.—In preparation for the study of plants during April and May let us sow a few seeds. It matters not whether they are sown in a flower pot or out-of-doors. In my window are thrifty plants growing in eggshells. They are there for the pleasure and profit I receive from their companionship. The struggle that goes on in their daily life to make the most of an opportunity teaches a lesson that is worth the learning.

The common vegetables, such as beans, corn, radishes, cabbage, etc., will give material for

interesting observations. Take soil from different places and note in which they thrive best. Watch their pretty ways as they develop from day to day. Keep an accurate record of the life of at least one plant.

In April every one likes to be out on the great world's farm. Even city folks try to reach a bit of wood. There they search for the first spring blossoms-hepaticas. Let this year find us all filled with the spirit of inquiry as we watch the plants develop. Hepaticas live in shady woods. Do you suppose this is the reason they blossom before the foliage of other plants deprive them of sunlight? Which appears first in hepatica, the blossom or the new leaves? Is the stem of the flower hairy or smooth? Note the new leaves as they appear; on which side are they fuzzy? Observe the three little bracts that at first look like the calyx of the flower. The calyx of the hepatica looks like the corolla of other plants because of the color. How many different colors can you find in hepaticas near your home? Does the color seem to be associated with the degree of fragrance?

Although the above suggestions for becoming more familiar with the great world's farm may seem simple, and, to many, perhaps, hardly worth the while, I believe that, if followed, they will do much to increase the interest in outdoor life. They are given in preparation for further experiments next month.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Saxon and Slav"

Required Books: "A Survey of Russian Literature," chap XI. "The Great World's Farm," chaps. VIII and IX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Capital of All

Required Books: "A Survey of Russian Lit-

Required Books: "A Survey of Russian Litature," concluded. "The Great World's

"The Great

erature," chap. XII to p. 249. World's Farm," chaps. X and XI.



APRIL 15-22-

concluded.

APRIL 22-29-

the Russias."

APRIL 29-MAY 6-

erature," concluded.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR APRIL

MARCH 25-APRIL 1-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "A Visit to Tolstoy's Home."

Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Literature," chap. XII, pp. 250-263. APRIL 1-8-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Practical Studies in English," Qualities of Style.

Required Books: "A Survey of Russian Literature," chap. X to p. 195. "The Great World's Farm," chaps. I and III.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Saxon and Slav" to

"The Manchurian Question."
Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Literature," chap. X concluded.

APRIL 8-15-

Farm," chaps, XII and XIII.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

APRIL 1-8—

- Roll-call: Reports on recent events relating to Russia.
- de Witte (See Scribner's Magazine, March, 1901, also Review of Reviews, vol. XXIII, pp. 599-601.)
- 3. Readings: "The People's Theaters of Rus-

sia (See article in Littell's Living Age. December 6, 1902); selection relating to the theater from "Russia," by H. H. D. Pierce, Atlantic Monthly, October, 1902.

Pronunciation match on proper names, or correction of exercises as suggested in "Practical Studies in English.

Discussion: The Liquor Problem in Russia (The circle should be divided into two sections taking opposite sides of the discussion. See "Temperance Legislation in Russia," Review of Reviews, April, 1902; Kennan's article in The Outlook, January 11, 1902; E. Seller's article in Contemporary Review, December, 1902; comment on this article in Review of Leviews, January, 1903).

APRIL 8-15

Roll-call: Reports on paragraphs in "High-ways and Byways."

Summing up by the leader of the first two sections of "Saxon and Slav."

Map Review: Showing the steps in the

conquest of the Amur region.

Paper: Muravieff (see "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," pp. 184-186, also "Asiatic Russia," by G. F. Wright).

Reading: "On the Amur River," from "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," pt. III, chap. IV. (These memoirs were first the Atlantic Memoirs and Memoirs were first the Atlantic Memoirs and Me 5. Reading: published in the Atlantic Monthly, 1898.)

6. Discussion of practical observations on "The Great World's Farm" (See suggestions

in "The Round Table").

 Brief Pap 's by members on Characters in Russian Literature, the characters to be guessed by the circle. These should be assigned at the previous meeting, and the papers should give not the incidents. in the lives of these authors, nor the rames of their works, but the qualities of character which each possessed and the kind of ideas which he set forth in his works.

APRIL 15-22-

1. Roll-call: Brief accounts of famous Russian women (See the empresses of Russia, also articles on "Russian Women" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March and April, 1901).

2. Reading: The Awakening of the Russian Woman (See "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," pt. IV, chaps. VI and XIII).

per: Alexander III, His Problems and His Character (See Morfill's "History 3. Paper: of Russia from Peter the Great to Nicholas II:" also histories of modern Europe, and articles in Review of Reviews, January, 1892; The Forum, vol. XVIII, p. 396; North American Review, vol. CLIX,

Discussion of "Saxon and Slav," taking up the several paragraphs and bringing out

the important points.

5. Map Review: Covering the points discussed

in "Saxon and Slav.

6. Reading: Account of Prince Kropotkin's Escape from Prison (See "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," pt. V; chap. V).

7. Debate: Resolved, That Russia's Expansion is a Source of Weakness Rather than Strength. (See bibliography, also "Impressions of Russia," by H. C. Lodge, Scribner's Magazine, May, 1902.)

APRIL 22-29-

Roll-call: Description of St. Petersburg types (See "In the Streets of St. Petersburg," Living Age, February 4, 1893; "Life in St. Petersburg," Atlantic Monthly, December, 1885; "The Nevsky Prospect," Scribner's Magazine, September, 1892; "Northern Russia and St. Petersburg," Scribner's Magazine, November, 1892).

Paper: Comparison of St. Petersburg and Moscow as the Two Heads of the National Eagle (See "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," by Leroy-Beaulieu, vol. II, pp. 210-215; Wallace's "Russia," chaps. XXV and XXVI, and articles by Henry Norman in Scribner's Magazine, November and December, 1900, or chapters on St. Petersburg and Moscow in "All the Russias").

ading: Description of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul (See "Memoirs of Reading: a Revolutionist," pt. V, also published

in the Atlantic Monthly, 1898).

Map Drawing: Each member should study carefully the map given in THE CHAU-TAUQUAN, then draw a rough map from memory, locating as many of the buildings as possible.

Pronunciation match on proper names.

Pages" (See "Memoirs of a Revolutionist"). Reading: Description of the "Corps of

APRIL 29-MAY 6-

Roll-call: Let each report on the four Russian writers whose career and work have been of most interest to him or her.

Question match on "'Who's Who' in Russian Literature."

Discussion: Advantages and Disadvantages to Russia of Her Censorship of the Press, half of the members taking each side (See "Conducting a Russian Newspaper," World's Work," January, 1903; "The Future of Russia," Atlantic Monthly, November, 1900; "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," by Leroy-Beaulicu, vol. II, bk. V).

Paper: Pobedonostseff (See Contemporary

Review, vol. LXIII, p. 584). ading: Selections from "A Russian Reading: Summer Resort," Atlantic Monthly, September, 1893.

Discussion of practical observations on "The Great World's Farm."

FROM THE CIRCLES

The members of the Round Table gathered with unusual alacrity for the April meeting, and Pendragon regarded them with much approval as he noticed the generally alert air which pervaded the company. "I believe you've allatouch of the spring 'madness,' "she remarked.

"I've a slight attack of it myself, which takes the form of a wild desire to get out of the beaten track and roam away to the ends of the earth. Suppose we each mention the name of some book or poem that especially appeals to us at this time of year. You know the Scriptures

urge us to do some things in season and out of season, but when it comes to our book friends there is a tide in their affairs which ought to be taken at the flood."

"My favorite spring poem is Shelley's 'Cloud,'" said a Florida member. "The spring comes early with us, and for weeks past whenever I have stepped out-of-doors after a shower these lines have seemed to come unbidden:

"'I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under;
And then again I dissolve it in rain,
And laugh as I pass in thunder.'"

"Yes, that is charming," responded a Yankee delegate across the table, "but Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal' seems to express my sentiments peculiarly when he says,

"'And there's never a leaf or blade too mean

To be some happy creature's palace.'"

"Oh, but you must read Sidney Lanier's 'Hymns of the Marshes,' "interposed a Marylander.

"Or better wait till you've lived on the soil of Indiana," said another voice. "Then you'll appreciate Riley's 'Knee-deep in June' as you never did before."

"That is all very fine, and I sympathize with you," remarked a gentle Californian, "but if you had seen our California poppies and then read Sill's 'Field Notes' you would understand what these lines mean:

"'Can I add to the poppy's gold one bit?"

Can I deepen the sky or soften it?"

"I'm afraid," laughed Pendragon, "that we can't allow further quotations, as our time is short, but let us have just the names of a few books and poems."

The following list was quickly made up: John Burrough's "Wake Robin," "Pepacton," "Locusts and Wild Honey," Thoreau's "Walden," Torrey's "The Footpath Way," poems of Sidney Lanier, Lowell, Wordsworth, Emily Dickinson, E. R. Sill, and James Whitcomb Riley.

"Now," continued Pendragon, "be sure to get these all down in your note-books, and when you go home see how many of them are in your libraries. Then take them all out and put them on the table within easy reach. Better slip a book-mark in where you want to consult a special poem or chapter, and then let these charming writers call upon you whenever you have a few odd minutes. Fancy how it would brighten a busy day to have John Burroughs step into your parlor for ten minutes after lunch and tell you of some of the sights and

sounds that nature has made so real to him. We must all learn by practice what is meant by the 'friendship of books.'"

"I hear you've been making a trip to Kansas. Won't you tell us something about it?" suggested an Indiana member.

"It was really a great experience," replied Pendragon. "I often think of what a Connecticut friend once said to me. He had lived in one of the intellectual centers of that vigorous little state a large part of his life, and was then called to a university position in Minnesota. Some years later when literary work recalled him to New England, he remarked that he had to go to Minnesota to become an American.

"As I journeyed southward across those wide Kansas prairies I kept wishing that every Easterner might visit this great Western country, and every Northerner tread the soil of the sunny South. The far Westerner does come East, and the Southerner does come North, but the other two currents ought to be set in motion more than they are. Then we shall appreciate the great possibilities of our wonderful country."

"I believe Chautauqua has done an immense amount to promote this national spirit," said a Missourian. "I have no ties in the East, but when I was ready to graduate in the C. L. S. C. I decided to go to Chautauqua, and in my graduating class there I met no less than twenty persons who were at least five hundred miles away from home, north, south, east, and west, and to whom their Chautauqua visit had been the chief incentive for the journey. I for one went home with a new sense of kinship for my countrymen."

"As the Wichita delegation is unavoidably absent today, I can speak quite freely of my experiences," continued Pendragon. "We had a splendid Chautauqua rally in the cozy Music The ten circles of the Hall of Wichita. town and many of their friends made a fine audience, and at the close of the program there was a chance for handshaking and the other pleasant features of a reception. Both of the circles at Winfield, thirty miles away, were represented, and I met also a member from the new circle at Augusta. The whole town is pervaded by the Chautauqua spirit, and every good work that is undertaken is quite sure to have the backing of the Chautauquans. As an illustration of their spirit, the directors of the Winfield Chautauqua Assembly, who were also present, assured me that outside of Winfield itself, which is a small community, their Wichita neighbors were their strongest allies in the summer work.

"This large-minded way of looking at things

is quite characteristic of the town. Justly proud as they are of their own city, they can appreciate the ideals of their neighbors, and the Winfield Chautauqua, now seventeen years old and with a record which is a credit to all the people connected with it, has succeeded just because the Kansas Chautauquans are quick to recognize the possibilities of a good cause and help it along. You must all go to Kansas without fail. Our Chautauqua secretary at Wichita, Mrs. Piatt has charge of the Round Tables at the Winfield and Ottawa Assemblies, and this summer is to go also to the assembly at Old Salem, Illinois. The Wichita Chautaumans always rally to her support with enthusiastic loyalty, and even the possibility of friction never enters into their calculations. This summer, after doing their duty at the Winfield Assembly, the Wichita Chautauquans propose to make up a party and come to Chautauqua to relebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C."

Pendragon next introduced one of the Southern members, saying as he did so: "The Chautauqua altruistic spirit is being very happily expressed by the circle at Corinth, Mississippi, and I want you to hear from their delegate."

The secretary, Miss Mary H. Phillips, responded as follows: "The Corinth Chautauqua Reading Circle is surely the most wide-awake, enthusiastic circle in the list. With a membership of twelve, we meet every week, rain or shine, and every member comes with a good lesson and a store of thoughtful ideas. There is not a laggard in the number. We have had a desperate tussle with Russian names, and have had several pronunciation contests. A few weeks ago the circle was tendered a charming reception by Mrs. James Holley, the guests present were delighted with the program and the work being done by the circle.

"The Chautauqua Circle has organized or established reading tables in three of the manufactories here. A committee of three is appointed weekly to collect the papers and other literature and to take them to these establishments for the benefit of the employees.

There is a plan on foot now for starting a public library. This would result in much real good to the people. We hope to see much lasting good come from the efforts of the Chautauqua Reading Circle."

"The Virgil Circle, of Binghamton, New York," said Pendragon, "shows what even the busiest young people can do with the help of a wise leader. It ought to inspire some of us to go and do likewise. Let me quote from a bright little report sent me by one of these Young girls:

"The initials of the C. L. S. C. might well

stand for chatter, laughter, study, and cake, when applied to Virgil Circle. This circle started three years ago with seven members. We are now just twenty-one. The 'chatter and laughter' are still heard, but the 'study' has grown deeper, broader, and more earnest, as is befitting to our years. The 'cake' is not despised, as our social evenings plainly show. Our first year we did nothing but devour our reading. Last year we began noticing things more, and broadening out, each one striving for credits which were given for current events, required reading, attendance, search questions, etc., the side having the smaller number at the end of the year giving a banquet to the other. This year we count the credits each month, the losing side providing some entertainment for the evening. 'Paul Revere's Ride' was illustrated one evening by three ghostly figures in white, whose startling acts and gestures would certainly have turned that worthy gentleman back had he seen them.

"But I see that the leader of this circle, Mrs. Whipple, is here," observed Pendragon, "and I want her to tell us more of the interesting work of these young people."

"Our monthly social meetings above mentioned have been a very valuable feature of our circle," replied Mrs. Whipple, "for they have developed originality, and, as sometimes the members are allowed to bring their friends, the work has spread. We have enjoyed the 'Studies in English' very much. In 'Descriptive Writing' they were given ten minutes for each to write a description of her right-hand neighbor-afterward guessing the subject of each paper. We also tried a description of our courthouse and the square on which it stands, giving 'color,' 'motion,' and 'sound.' This brought out many amusing incidents. In 'Narration' we had a Chautauqua story. Three who had been to Chautauqua gave a description of the grounds. three old members wrote a history of the C. L. S. C., and told how they would explain Chautauqua to a person who had never heard of it. The new members gave an account of their beginnings with the work, the class to which they belong, their room in Alumni Hall, etc. In connection with 'Spoken Discourse' we had a debate on 'Resolved, That life in a large town or small city is preferable to life in the country.' They had judges from outside the circle, and each side gathered statistics and other information with great enthusiasm. The negative won, but the affirmative consoled themselves with the fact that they 'had had the experience anyway.' The Chautauqua pronunciation lists have been a great help, and the difficulties with Russian words grows less as we approach them."

Pendragon took up a letter from his budget on the table, remarking, "You remember last fall that Mr. Z. L. White, of Columbus, Ohio, organized a fine large circle among the employees in his store. He reports that the members have kept up their interest most creditably, and that he is having maps of the various countries studied posted up in different parts of the store to facilitate the reader's study of geography. Brief quotations from the authors studied are also posted in this way. One can imagine what pleasant little centers for discussion these map and quotation bulletin boards will become. The circle holds five-minute sessions once a week at the close of business, so that all may compare notes and encourage each other.

"I am happy also to have a letter from Mr. Francis Wilson," added Pendragon. "You know he is one of the vice-presidents of the Class of 1904, and has had a circle in connection with his opera company ever since. The distractions of traveling do not interfere with his studies in the least, and every Friday afternoon his circle holds its Round Table and discusses the week's reading with enthusiasm. In this letter he says, 'We signed an appreciative note today to Mr. Joy. His Shaftesbury tribute made us sit up and applaud.'

"Another type of C. L. S. C. leader who ·can't be mentioned too often is the publicspirited minister. Here is the report of a fine, strong circle in the Plymouth Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo, New York. They have found it best to meet in the afternoon. and so the circle is necessarily composed of women, but once a month they hold an evening session, when THE CHAUTAUQUAN articles are made the basis of the program. The men attend this evening session, and find time to study carefully the 'Saxon and Slav' through the pages of the magazine, and they show a growing interest in the meetings. The plan seems to be a very effective one for a busy city church. Dr. W. C. Wilbor, the pastor of the church, has, by reason of the Methodist itinerary system, been able to build up strong circles in many places. He has formed them successfully in his parishes at Le Roy, New York, Richmond Avenue, Buffalo, Olean and Hornellsville, New York, and now at Plymouth Church in Buffalo.

"There are so many of us present today, and you all look so interesting," continued Pendragon, as he surveyed the assembly, "that I wish we could have some brief reports from a good many. Give what you feel is the strong point of your circle. Suppose we start with Idaho."

"Our circle is at Caldwell," replied the delegate. "It is a town of two thousand people. and we call ourselves by the name of our state, 'Gem of the Mountains.' We have one 1902, but are chiefly members of the Class of 1906. As we are all women, we belong to the Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs. We enjoy the pleasant relationship, and it enables us to bring the helpful influences of Chautauqua before other clubs. We have tested the 'Studies in English' by writing papers as directed, and have had one debate where our forces were very evenly divided. It was concerning the respective merits of the old Mediterranean nations and those bordering the Atlantic today. We can report some altruistic service also, for we have a village improvement society, and are working especially in behalf of our free library."

"We have been having such good meetings this year that we feel we must tell The Round Table about them," said the Ladonia, Texas, member, as she rose to her feet. "We meet every Saturday afternoon from 2:30 to 5, and are taking the regular course supplemented by definite Bible study work under Chautauqua We have no public library, but through our own membership have access to about fifteen hundred standard books. first of the year we bought the famous trilogy of Sienkiewicz, and have found it very helpful. We have been instrumental in organizing two circles, and shall be glad to correspond with an isolated reader. We have had one delightful social meeting this year, when we had a sort of 'return to nature' celebration, giving recitations, quotations, conundrums, etc., which brought back the days of our youth."

"May I venture a remark?" said Pendragon.
"You Ladonia people are such an indefatigable set that I fancy your next step will be to let those well-used private libraries break bounds, and each contribute something to start a public one. What a splendid chance you have. I've no doubt you will improve it all in good time."



ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS

"SAXON AND SLAV"-MARCH

1. Four thousand—five thousand meters. 2. Napoleon's expedition to Egypt in 1798-99 was preliminary to a probable invasion of India. Egyptian campaign failed. 3. Gladstone wished to keep England out of foreign entanglements. It was charged that be was even willing to see his country humiliated abroad, if only attention might be centered on reform at home. His policy in marked contrast to that of Disraeli. 4. See text of treaty in Review of Reviews, April, 1902: 5. Five years.





Wallace's "Russia" is one of the "required books" recommended in the Chautauqua Special Course on Russia, along with Rambaud's "History" and Leroy-Beaulieu's "Empire of the Tzars and the Russians." This special course was prepared by Isabel F. Hapgood, the wellknown writer on Russian topics, and the subject is outlined in stated reading lessons, with notations, full bibliographies, and other helps which provide the only thorough study of Russia obtainable in English. The recognition of Mr. Wallace's book as one of the three most valuable books on the subject in this course is a commendation to which the reviewer has nothing to add. The author is fair-minded, writes from personal investigation, and presents his subject. by topics, including The Village Priest; A Peasant Family of the Old Type; The Mir, or Village Community; Towns and Mercantile Classes; The Imperial Administration; The New Local Self-Government; Proprietors of the Modern School; The Noblesse; Social Classes; Among the Heretics; Pastoral Tribes of the Steppes; St. Petersburg and European Influence; Church and State; The Crimean War and Its Consequences; The Serfs; The New Law Courts; Territorial Expansion and the Eastern Question. F. C. B.

["Russia." By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. Large 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co.]

The author of the current "Practical Studies in English" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Mr. B. A. Heydrick, is also the author of an exceedingly helpful little book called "How to Study Litenture." We consider Mr. Heydrick's work in these lines peculiarly valuable. His teaching qualities have developed through experience, and he is able to put results of that experience into such form that others may benefit by it. The volume at hand is a guide to the intensive study of literary masterpieces. Outlines are given for the study of six types: epic, lyric, and drama in poetry, fiction, essay, and oration in prose. For teachers and home students we do not know of a better book. F. C. B.

["How to Study Literature." By B. A. Heydrick. 75 cents, postpaid. New York: Hinds & Noble.]

It will particularly interest C. L. S. C. readers of the course this year to know that they can find in the Cambridge Poets Edition (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) complete and thoroughly serviceable volumes of the works of Alfred Tennyson and Robert Browning. The volumes in this edition are all edited by scholars, and each contains a portrait of the poet, a biographical sketch, and many valuable notes and indexes. The volume on Tennyson is edited by W. J. Rolfe, and that on Browning by Horace E. Scudder. A volume on William Wordsworth, edited by A. J. George, is in preparation. The Tennyson and Wordsworth cost, each, in cloth, \$2.00, half calf, \$3.50. Browning, cloth, \$3.00, half calf, \$5.00. L. E. V.

Mr. Pancoast's name upon the title page of any work on English literature is warrant enough that this work is a valuable contribution to the field of letters, and his recent "Standard English Prose: Bacon to Stevenson" will be found a most satisfactory addition to the library shelves as well as an excellent text for school or college. The aim has been to give at least one complete and adequate example of an author's writings, so that when we have done we may gain some real conception of what that author stands for in literature and in life. Of course this means that even in a book of 676 pages many names well known in literature must be omitted, but the resulting gain of a more thorough and complete appreciation of the spirit and purpose of such writers as are presented is more than compensation for the loss of a few lesser lights. The men speak to us through their works and we are spared the wearisome catalogue of dates and non-essential details from their lives that so often crowd out the more vital matter of their writings. appended notes furnish the reader with such assistance as is needed for a full understanding of the text. After the seventy-four selections from thirty-five authors follows an appendix of brief extracts from writers before the time of Bacon to serve as specimens of language and style which were used in the earlier period.

A. S. H.

["Standard English Prose: Bacon to Stevenson." Selected and edited by Henry S. Pancoast. New York: Henry Holt & Co.]

Now a history of literature may be reliable: it may in addition to this be practical as a text for the student both in the classroom and out of it; some go even beyond this and are found interesting; now and again one is actually sympathetic with its subject; once in a long, long time we are blessed with one that gives soul and spirit to the catalogue of facts, that sets men, alive, before our eyes, that makes plain to us purpose and reason as well as result. It may be fulsome praise to say that all these things are accomplished in Dr. Simonds's "Student's History of English Literature," for the book has its faults, yet it unifies, organizes, vitalizes its material in a way that disposes one to forget the faults in the successes. At least it is one of the newer order of books of this kind-an order which humanizes what has hitherto been mostly only catalogued. literature of a period is treated as the direct result of the modifying influence of conditions and events upon the makers of literature, so that the book is, in a way, a history of England -but only as literature itself is a history of life. In like manner the details of an author's life are given only as they are of importance in their effect upon what he wrote. The comparison and inter-relations of contemporaries is a further commendable feature, and the "Suggestions for Study" following the more important writers point the way, by suggestions for supplementary reading, bibliographies, directions, and questions, toward an understanding of both breadth and depth in the literature. In places the author wanders from his excellent purpose of weeding out extraneous material, and perhaps the "Suggestions for Study" sometimes ask too much of the student, but this last is easy of remedy, and one can only feel glad that one has "found" the book. A. S. H.

["A Student's History of English Literature." By William Edward Simonds, Ph.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.] J. S. Montgomery has written an excellent monograph on John Ruskin, in which he not only pays tribute to the man, but expounds and praises many of the teachings of the great scholar. Many of the thoughts are full of strength and beauty. A few extracts from the little book may well be quoted: "The world is filled with gifts good and perfect, but the richest products of any age are conscience, love, and ideals. Humanity is the first and last of his sermon. Often it is to live in peace with God we must live in enmity with man. He was more concerned about earth's hell than the hell to come. Reality and ideality must reach after divine things."

["John Ruskin." By J. S. Montgomery. .35. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.]

In his "Text-Book of Commercial Geography" Mr. Adams makes a valuable contribution to modern methods of education. The subject is a tremendous one, and the author has shown his wisdom by presenting only the dominating features of commerce and industry. "The facts of commerce are treated as the effects of conditions that determine the quality and the quantity of trade." After a few introductory chapters giving a natural basis and a survey of the field each country or region is treated by itself, products being introduced with the country when they are especially prominent. The numerous maps, pictures, and statistics are well-chosen, authoritative and instructive.

A. S. H.

["A Text-Book of Commercial Geography." By Cyrus C. Adams, B.A., F.A.G.S. New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Somehow the title, "A Woman's Hardy Garden," well chosen though it is, does not prepare one for the book. Does working and living in such a garden so enrich the worker that in the long evenings she can sit down to a first liter-



From "A Text-Book of Commercial Geography."

D. Appleton & Co.

ary venture and write so pleasingly as this? For the style of this book is smooth and rhythmical and finely done, and of the heart. Yet it is only the setting down of facts learned by life-long experience among the flowers and shrubs. It tells not of hothouse growths, but of hardy growing things-annuals, biennials, perennials, and a few bedding-out plants, of how to plant, transplant, protect, and propagate. It makes us long to do it—and we are not a woman either, and so are not invited, not specifically, at least. It is something of a regret that the writer seems to care for only the formal, "right-angled," almost conventional garden which is too much a perversion of nature to be wholly sound. Yet all the rest is true and sane and healthful, and it should help many a dwarfed and artificial nature a step toward the fuller, broader way of living. The volume is freely and artistically illustrated with photographs from life and with numerous maps and plots. A. S. H.

["A Woman's Hardy Garden." By Helena Rutherford Ely. \$1.75 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

As to the value of Professor Hodge's "Nature Study and Life" as a text for grade and summer schools we must turn to the host of indorsements from those who know. For we do not. That is, we are not versed in the delicate and exacting technical requirements of this field, but if this book is read by real, live children they will be interested in it, and if they are interested in it they will, before they know it, gain an astonishingly wide yet trustworthy knowledge of the insect, animal, and plant world that lies at their hand. And it does far more and far better. It seems self-evident that a book on nature should be both natural and full of tife: on the contrary most of them have been about as natural as a wax rose and as full of life as a multiplication table. The present volume seems almost revolutionary-it is "nature study and life." Nature, shown in relation to the life of man, is brought alive before the pupil, in schoolroom or out-of-doors, as it is in the "Nature Study" articles running in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and in accordance with the awakening beginning to spread among educators in general. But this text is a pioneer, and will be both impulse and means to the furtherance of the movement. It is even much more than this, for it opens a new world to the average adult as well as to the child, since most of us have had neither incentive nor guidance to the mystery and charm that we ignore and lose through all our life. A. S. H.

["Nature Study and Life." By Clifton F. Hodge. \$1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co.]



From "Dog Town."

Macmillan Co.

WADDLES BAYING THE OWLS

"Dog Town" is not a happy or euphonious title for what is in reality one of the best, if not the very best, of recent stories of animals. The attractive binding and illustrations, however, soon induce one to read this story of some remarkably clever dogs, and as the pictures are from real life the interest is increased. The book will prove both helpful and entertaining.

["Dog Town." By Mabel Osgood Wright. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Instinctively, on the mention of John Burroughs, we turn in our mind to green fields and shady woods and the things that live and grow therein—and with good reason. Yet Mr. Burroughs is the apostle of more than the outdoor world—of human life and literature as well as of the life of flowers and bugs and birds. In no one of the eighteen essays (some of them from the Atlantic and Century) gathered under

the title "Literary Values and Other Papers" is nature, in the narrower sense of the word, made the subject of discussion, yet in every one of them we find the flavor that comes only from one who has lived under the sky and who has loved the quiet world of nature as well as the noisy world of men. It is natural that Thoreau, Gilbert White, Emerson, and Whitman should



FROM "LIFE OF HELEN KELLER," BY HERSELF

be given an essay each—they help link in our minds the man of letters with the man of the woods, and we go on very willingly into literature, ethics, philosophy, always with the feeling of reading in the open air. Breadth and fairness and kindness characterize the treatment, though often the opinions advanced are almost startlingly decided—radical, perhaps. To me the chief value and charm—there are many others—lie in this opportunity to see men and life and letters through the eyes of one who is essentially the man of out-of-doors.

A. S. H.

["Literary Values and Other Papers." By John Burroughs. \$1.10 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

In "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," F. Hopkinson Smith has added another delightful book to those productions which have won so many ardent admirers. The artistic perception that we have learned to associate with his work, whether in words or more tangible colors, has never been more strikingly evinced. The scenes are laid in a Southern city just before the war, and in that little New York circle which struggled through the early days of American art. The lack of comprehension, approaching narrowness, that existed between the North and

'h is forcibly drawn, although Mr. Smith us only the best side of his characters.

both Northern and Southern. They are very real, lovable people, none the less, and it would be hard to name a more charming and sympathetic sketch of the Southern gentleman of the old school than Richard Horn, Oliver's father. He is perhaps the most winning personality among all the fascinating people who live in the pages of the book, and in its portrayal a caress-

ing touch is manifested which captivates at once. The hero is a Southern boy of artistic tendencies, and his development through misunderstanding and labor for his daily bread is carefully worked out. The perfect, clear-cut English, united with unusual descriptive powers, the sustained interest, the healthy tone—these things are a relief to the reader wearied by sensational, historical, and morbid problem-novels.

M. K. S.

["The Fortunes of Oliver Horn." By F. Hopkinson Smith. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

It seems to the writer that a considerable amount of captious criticism has been given to "The

Pit," by the late Frank Norris. Comparison with "The Octopus," the first book of a proposed trilogy styled "the epic of the wheat," is inevitable, but it would appear to be shortsighted judgment which declares one to be more powerful than the other. If the same manner had characterized each book, criticism of effectiveness would be better grounded. Nowhere have we found such a picture of the domination of the American speculative instinct and practice in nature's production as Norris paints in "The Pit." Nor can we admit that Chicago atmosphere has been misrepresented or bunglingly presented. The sacrifice of a wife-a contradictory creature, real at least so far as masculine ideals of the day conceive the position of the American woman-heightens the tragedy of business. Stronger fiction than this, in our opinion, has not been produced by writers of this generation in America. F. C. B.

["The Pit." By Frank Norris. \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.]

It is by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," is "Lovey Mary," and Mrs. Wiggs herself reappears in its pages to amuse us with her rich, unconscious humor, and make us better for her homely philosophies of cheer and unselfishness and love. So the book needs no introduction, for Mrs. Wiggs has a wide circle of friends. Alice Caldwell Hegan is Alice

Hegan Rice now, but Mrs. Wiggs is still Mrs. Wiggs, and that is warrant enough for the book. A new interest is introduced in "Lovey Mary," who runs away from an orphan asylum with her beloved little Tommy and takes refuge in the ('abbage Patch from the child's outcast mother. We learn a deal of "Lovey Mary" from this little sketch with its relieving touches of the pathetic, and we learn to love her and rejoice keenly in her final happiness. Now and then we find an expression used by "Billy Baxter" or one worn rather threadbare on the vaudeville stage, yet not sufficiently often to impair the peculiar originality of the quaint and taking humor. It is a charming little book, is "Lovey Mary."

["Lovey Mary." By Alice Hegan Rice. With eighteen illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn. \$1.00. New York: The Century Co.]

"The Doffed Coronet," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," is a rather conglomerate story, opening in Egypt at the time of the Arabi Pasha Rebellion and closing in a vinecovered house somewhere in New York. Thrilling adventures in sandstorms and subterranean passages, intrigues with wily Turks and checkmates by a clever and rather omniscient woman make up the Eastern phases of the tale. happiest part of the book, however, is that which tells of the brave attempt of the writer and her husband after their loss of wealth to make a place for themselves in America. One feels a sincerity here, though it does leave the impression that many of the butchers, waiters, and grocers of New York City are submerged noblemen who will not declare their glory. M. C. D.

["The Doffed Coronet, a Love Story." By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." \$2.25. New York: Harper & Bros.]

"Almost" is the word in one's mind when one lays down "The Coast of Freedom," for the writer's real power is robbed of its best attainment by a certain crude workmanship in the handling of plot-elements and an unfortunate tendency toward a kind of impressionistic "fine writing." The tale has for central figure Captain William Phips, the "first self-made American," seeker for treasure in the Spanish Main, governor of Massachusetts Colony, and a cool head and dominating spirit in the wild times of the witchcraft craze. The technical hero is Roger Verring, a Puritan lad broadening from the old belief, and the story tells of his finally successful adventures in behalf of the "Maid," whom the noble-born villain pursues with intent to gain her English inheritance through her murder. He is well drawn, this same villain,

and so is Captain Phips; and the half-fanatic Puritans are convincing enough, though Cotton Mather is perhaps overdone in his fanaticism. The hero is rather captivating as a lad, but his later possibilities are left largely undeveloped, while the heroine somehow does not prove her right to all the traits and qualities cast to her part. There is too much description, particularly in the first half, and there are places overly romantic, and phrases that are positively lurid, and quite often a sentence confusing from the tardy appearance of the verbobject. Yet there are occasional keen psychological insights, and on the whole the characters are real and the tale one to hold the interest. It is good, and it is a promise of something excellent to come. A. S. H.

["The Coast of Freedom: A Romance of the Adventurous Times of the First Self-Made American." By Adele Marie Shaw. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.]

"The Essays of Elia" have recently been issued in a new and artistic volume, uniform with other notable works of literature which comprise the Century classics.

B.

["Essays of Elia." By Charles Lamb. \$1.25. New York: The Century Co.]

Let no one mistake "Grimm Tales Made Gay" for a lively commentary for children. The

humorous travesties are in fact only for the elder people, but by them will be hugely enjoyed. Poor Mr. Grimm would scarcely recognize his ancient fairy tales, so transformed in this volume of satirical rhyme. This merry little book is written in the delightful style that has won Mr. Caryl such widespread



OWEN SEAMAN

Author of "Borrowed Plumes." Henry
h Hok & Co.

popularity among readers of lighter verse. B.

["Grimm Tales Made Gay." By Guy Wetmore Caryl. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

Perhaps the most satisfactory of all biographies of Thoreau is a recent work on "His Home, Friends, and Books," by Annie Russell Marble. This book is above the usual style of biographies, not merely describing the bare facts of Thoreau's life, but giving a well rounded idea of his times and the environments and influences that made up his life. Thoreau was so little appreciated during his lifetime that Mrs. Mar-

notable editions of the past year to short-story literature. These clever tales are strong and unique, and, so far, the most brilliant work of Miss Daskam. The tragedies of artistic temperaments are the themes.

B. ["Whom the Gods Destroyed." By Josephine

Dodge Daskam. \$1.25.

New York: Charles Scrib-

ner's Sons.]

Two books that read with the fascination of a novel relating facts stranger than fiction are the "Stories of Authors' Loves." Written in a style quite her own, Miss Laughlin has contributed one of the most entertaining books of the year concerning literary people. And yet while absorbingly interested these heart histories, we would rather the immoral behavior of some of our idols had not been so fully exploited. We are expected to know the private lives of those whose profession it is to teach and preach, but unless held up for warning and reproof, why dwell upon the liaisons of those whom it is unnecessary to know, except through the literature they have given to the world? Herein lies the harmful effect of certain portions of this book. The unholy unions of George Eliot, Shelley, and Byron are spoken of not only with complacency, but, in some instances, with positive approval. Miss Laughlin's palliation of Shelley is not only uncalled for, but amusing. His acts are condoned because he never "grew up."



FRONTISPIECE FROM "THE TURQUOISE CUP" AND "THE DESERT,"
BY ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH

ble's comprehensive study will help us better to understand a character that is now ranked as one of the great forces of American literature. The book is illustrated with portraits and photogravures of scenes about Concord.

B.

["Thoreau, His Home, Friends, and Books." Py Annie Russell Marble. \$2.00. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

"Whom the Gods Destroyed" is one of the few

Just why a distinction should be made between Shelley, who is considered merely a "naughty boy," and any other married man who elopes with another woman, it is difficult to know. The defense of Byron's amours enlists our sympathy instead for Lady Byron, who so long maintained a dignified silence before the world. It is pernicious to idealize the guilty loves of the great who are capable of the same misdeeds as other men. The author who is most severely rated

for the conduct of his love affair is Thoreau, and he is condemned not because of a low moral standard, but for holding too fine and critical an attitude towards sentiment. When we concider the number of authors whose love affairs were ideally pure and happy, we are glad to find in the "Stories of Authors' Loves" so few whose lives were moral wrecks.

B.

["Stories of Authors' Loves." By Clara Laughlin. \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-cott Co.]

"Masters in Music" is the title under which exceedingly valuable monographs are being published monthly by Bates & Guild Co., Boston. We have had occasion frequently to recommend this company's series on "Masters in Art," and the new series is of the same high grade. The first three issues have been devoted to Mozart, Chopin, and Gounod respectively. Each bears a first-class frontispiece photograph of the "master," a biographical sketch, authoritative reviews of the composer, an annotated list of compositions, and bibliography, besides thirtytwo pages of selected music. 20 cents per number, \$2.00 per year. В.

John C. van Dyke has written so much that is valuable on the subject of art that the little monograph on Italian painting is exceedingly welcome. The book is artistically designed and illustrated by beautiful photographs.

["Italian Painting." By John C. van Dyke. Boston and New York: Elson & Co.]

"Dorothy Dainty" is the appropriate name of a little girl whose mild adventures are the subject of a story by Amy Brooks. The book is well written, and, though ordinarily bound, contains artistic illustrations by the author. All who are interested in Dorothy's story will be glad to know that a sequel is promised entitled "Dorothy's Playmates."

B.

["Dorothy Dainty." By Amy Brooks. .80. Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

A charming series of children's books which have been published this season is entitled "The Golden Hours Series." While not in any way following the conventional "goody-goody" story, they are written in a style for the little people that proves the authors have discovered it is possible to entertain while they instruct. Especially good are "Frisky," a dog story, by Clarence Hawkes; "The Wonder Ship," not a fairy tale, but a delightfully humorous story of an unexpected trip of the Bunchberry Twins; "Daisies and Digglesses," by Evelyn Raymond, is a story of the mission of flowers in the city, and what resulted from a bunch of daisies that

reached a child in the tenements. "Mollie," by Barbara Yechton, is a plucky little girl whose experiences will prove equally interesting to boy and girl readers. "The Child and the Tree" cleverly combines a lesson in nature with a well-told story. Other books in this series are "A Little Dusky Hero," "How the Twins Captured a Hessian," "The I Can School," "Miss de Peyster's Boy," "Whispering Tongues." The majority of the books in this series are attractively bound and illustrated.

["The Golden Hours Series." .50 each. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

One of the year's classics for children is "A Pocketful of Posies," an exquisitely written and illustrated book of rhymes. The verses have a charm and sprightliness about them that will interest many "grown-ups" as well as the little ones. The idea of telling a story of the child's life through the day and year is effectively carried out in short and simple verse. The theme is a most attractive one, and Mrs. Brown has handled it in her usual artistic style. B.

["A Pocketful of Posies." By Abbe Farwell Brown. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

There has always been since the Bible became the property of the people a "Bible for Children," a tréasure of chosen stories, warnings and precepts, kept not in printed form, but in mothers' hearts for little children. Now, however, this long-used Bible has been put by a wise and reverent woman into an attractively bound and beautifully illustrated book. King James's Version has been kept throughout except where a necessary historical connection has been condensed into a few words. In the Old Testament, genealogies, repetitions, minute details concerning the laws, sacrifice, and the temple, and histories of Canaanitish wars have been omitted, leaving a clear and continuous story. The greatest gain has been in the New Testament, where by a skilful arrangement of the history of our Lord's life from the four gospels the story is brought with a new force and beauty even to those who have long been familiar with every detail. The whole book 18, however, more than an adaptation of the Bible for children. It is in a way the gift to them of the newer thought and criticism, which, recognizing that all parts of the Bible are not equally valuable, have made it possible to give in a form freed from all the confusing elements the vital truths of our religion.

["The Bible for Children." Compiled by Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder. New York: The Century Co.]

The title "The Spirit of the Ghetto," which Mr. Hutchins Hapgood has given his book describing the "peculiar" people as they are found in the Hester street region of New York, is a happy one. The book is certainly more than a collection of photographs snapped some Friday morning in the crowded street-market. It contains a series of character studies resulting

from a sympathetic and intimate knowledge of the everyday life of the men and women who are at the center of the intense and busy life of the Ghetto. These studies reveal to us the completeness and self - sufficiency of this community, which does not consist of isolated fragments torn out of Europe and dropped into the East Side. needed information as to what a human being is and how he came to be has seldom been put so adequately and delicately as in these little books.

L. E. V.

["The Self and Sex Series for Men and

["The Self and Sex Series for Men and Women." By Sylvanus Stall, D.D., and Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D. \$1.00 per volume. Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Co.]



Funk & Wagnalia.

FROM "THE SPIRIT OF THE GHETTO," BY HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

but which is a self-centered community having its own amusements, newspapers, and social customs. The book also reveals to us the process by which the old life of centuries is absorbing the new modern city life and developing out of this new and old social conditions unique and unexpected.

M. C. D.

["The Spirit of the Ghetto." By Mr. Hutchins Hapgood. \$1.35. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.]

The subjects which are discussed in the "Self and Sex Series" of little books are vital to men and women from birth to death. The questions dealt with in "What a Young Boy Ought to Know," "What a Young Girl Ought to Know," "What a Young Man Ought to Know," and "What a Young Woman Ought to Know" are always being asked, and if they are not answered frankly and delicately, as in these manuals, they will be answered in vicious and corrupt ways. The books for men are written by Dr. Sylvanus Stall, and those for women by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen. Beginning with the complete life story of a plant, in language suitable for boys and girls of tender years, the writers trace the wonderful story of sex and the reproduction of life through the animal -orld up to the human family. The much"Chips, Fragments, and Vestiges" is the title of an interesting collection of verse of all kinds from the pen of "Gail Hamilton" (Mary Abby Dodge), arranged by her sister, H. Augusta Dodge. The selections comprise just what the title indicates—little rhymes of earliest childhood, personal and playful verses to friends and family, translations from other languages, poems in many fields and for many occasions. Some of them are crude and halting enough, but each has its peculiar merit, perhaps only an amusing brightness, perhaps a touch of the writer's winning personality, at times the full ring of poetry that will remain through the years.

A. S. H.

["Chips, Fragments, and Vestiges." By Gail Hamilton. \$1.20 net. Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

"The Thoughts of Pascal," with an introduction by Benjamin Smith, has been published this season in a binding so artistic that it is a veritable edition de luxe. For those who have not yet read "The Thoughts of Pascal" a great mental and spiritual treat is yet in store. This classic is so well known that any further eulogy would be superfluous.

B.

["The Thoughts of Pascal." With an Introduction by Benjamin Smith. \$1.00. New York: The Century Co.]

A circular of thirty-two pages received from the University of Chicago Press announces an imposing publication, now nearing completion, which has the general title "The Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago." Twenty-seven volumes are announced, consisting of two series, the first, in quarto, of ten volumes-two volumes of the "President's Report," and eight volumes of scientific articles representing the work of research of the several departments of the university. Ninety-three contributions are listed in the series, to be issued separately and in the bound volumes. The second series is in octavo, consisting of seventeen volumes, also embodying original research, consisting of systematic treatises, unpublished documents, and the like. Each volume of the "Decennial Publications" bears the dedication: "To the men and women of our time and country who, by wise and generous giving, have encouraged the search after truth in all departments of knowledge."

These extensive publications, contributed to by 110 members of the teaching staff of the University of Chicago, are indeed a remarkable undertaking, a tribute alike to the scientific spirit of the new university, which is just entering its second decennium, and to the University Press, which puts out these volumes, richly illustrated by expensive plates in fine mechanical execution.

We have space to mention but a few of the titles of this publication. In the First Series we note: "Have We a Likeness of Christ?" by Franklin Johnson; "Practical Sociology in the Service of Social Ethics," by Charles R. Henderson; "On the Genesis of the Esthetic Categories," by James H. Tufts; "The Relations of Structural and Functional Psychology to Philosophy," by James R. Angell; "Credit," by J. Laurence Laughlin; "The Use of Loan Credit in Modern Business," by T. B. Veblen; "The Significance of Sociology for Ethics," by Albion W. Small; "Empire and Sovereignty," by Ernst Freund; "The Essential Elements of a Written Constitution," by Harry Pratt Judson; "The Structure of the Text of the Book of Micah," by William R. Harper; "The Proconsulate of Julius Agricola in Relation to History and to Encomium," by George L. Hendrickson; "A Sketch of the Linguistic Conditions of Chicago." by Carl D. Buck; "The Unity of Plato's Thought," by Paul Shorey; "The Introduction of Comedy Into the City Dionysia at Athens," by Edward Capps; "The Treatment of Nature in the Works of Nickolaus Lenau," by Camillo von Klenze; "Studies in Popular Poetry," by P. S. Allen; "What Has Become of Shakeapeare's Play 'Love's Labor's Won!' " by Albert H. Tolman; "Some Paradoxes of the English Romantic Movement of the Eighteenth Century," by W. D. MacClintock; "The Velocity of Light," by Albert A. Michelson; "A Contribution to the Theory of Glacier Motion," by T. C. Chamberlin; "The Self-Purification of Rivers," by E. O. Jordan.

There have already appeared in the Second Series the following volumes: I, "The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene," edited by Frederic I. Carpenter; II, "The Second Bank of the United States," by Ralph C. H. Catterall; IV, "The Poems of Anne, Countess of Winchilsea," by Myra Reynolds; V, "Assyrian and Babylonian Letters Belonging to the Kouyunyik Collection of the British Museum," by Robert F. Harper, and VI, "La Perfecta Casada, by Fray Luys de Leon," edited by Elizabeth Wallace. Among the other titles may be mentioned: III, "Light Waves and Their Uses," by Albert A. Michelson; VII, "Legal Tender, a Study in English and American Monetary History," by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge; VIII, "The Role of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants," by Burton E. Livingston; IX, "A History of the Greenbacks," by Wesley C. Mitchell; X, "The Study of Stellar Evolution," by George E. Hale; XI, "Studies in Logical Theory," edited by John Dewey; XII, "The Place of Apocalyptic Messianism," by Shailer Mathews; XIII, "Glacial Studies in Greenland," by . Thomas C. Chamberlin; XIV, "Lectures on the Calculus of Narrations," by Oskar Bolza; XV, "Studies in General Physiology," by Jacques Loeb, and XVI, "The Finality of the Christian Religion," by George B. Foster.

In his "History of Ancient Greek Literature" Dr. Fowler makes another valuable contribution to our store of written knowledge concerning classical times. The book is intended primarily for secondary schools and colleges, but the broad, thorough, scholarly treatment will commend it strongly to the general reader as well. By far the greater part of the text is devoted to Greek literature before the Alexandrian period, since this latter time produced comparatively little of value and only a small part of this production is extant. Yet, for their effect upon Roman literature and the progress of Christianity, there is included some account of Græco-Roman and Christian writers. tions from the best translations of the originals enliven and add force to the presentation, while the author's free, almost personal, yet always scholarly style, and his true artistic taste and judgment pave a very charming royal road to The bibliographical appendix, the comparative chronological appendix, and the combined index and guide to pronunciation of

proper names are valuable additions to this excellent text.

A. S. H.

["A History of Ancient Greek Literature."
By Harold N. Fowler, Ph.D. New York: D.
Appleton & Co.]

"1000 Classical Characters" and "1000 Mythological Characters" are two useful little sister books which will be appreciated by the general reader as well as by the student in school or college. The former in its three hundred pages presents its material in alphabetical arrangement, each name with a concise paragraph of well-sifted but comprehensive description. All offensive details are omitted. Besides the names of real people and places there are many names from classical mythology. "1000 Mythological Characters," a book half the size of the preceding, follows the same general plan, but covers Norse and Hindoo as well as Latin, Greek, and Egyptian mythology. Both books are illustrated by full-page half-tones. A.S.H.

["1000 Classical Characters." By Ivory Franklin Frisbee, Ph.D. "1000 Mythological Characters." By Edward S. Ellis. New York: Hinds & Noble.]

The work of Mr. Bourne will prove very helpful to all teachers of history and civics in the public schools, for whom the book is intended. · The style is clear and the treatment scholarly. Part I discusses, among other subjects, the meaning and value of history, history's place in the French, German, and American schools, and the methods of teaching history. The author, in a discussion of the source method, reaches the sound conclusion that "the study of original material cannot become the pupil's principal means of acquiring knowledge, and that it is chiefly useful in illustrating the statements of the teacher or of the text-book." His good judgment is again shown in his statement that while civics takes its interest from its vital relation to the present, nevertheless, without history it is "narrow in scope and superficial in treatment." Part II gives a review of the general field of history, and will be found helpful in answering the questions as to what facts of history are of most worth, and what is the best order of their presentation. A. S. H.

["The Teaching of History and Civics in the Elementary and the Secondary School." By Henry E. Bourne, B.A., B.D., professor in the College for Women, Western Reserve University. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

A select committee of the New England History Teachers' Association made an exhaustive report a few years since on the use of historical sources in schools. It has been enlarged, and now is available to the public. No teacher or

even intensive student of history can ignore the sources from which history is written. In this volume the way is pointed out by which such material may be reached, and the value of its component parts is fully described. The entire field of ancient and modern history is covered.

E. E. S.

["Historical Sources in Schools." By Charles Downer Hazen, Edward Gaylor Bourne, Sarah M. Dean, Max Farrand, and Albert Bushnell Hart. pp. 299. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

With the development of education as a science there has been a constantly increasing demand for the scientific training of professional educators. Among the books which have been produced to fulfil this demand is the recent publication of "Principles of Class Teaching," by J. J. Findlay. In addition to the able discussion of the more theoretical problems of education the author furnishes many excellent suggestions drawn from his own valuable experiences as headmaster of Cardiff Intermediate School for Boys. These are offered as suggestions only, realizing that every school is a changing society, and greatly influenced by its environment and the personality of its teachers and students. The practice of many schools to overload their curriculums is strongly condemned, and many tentative programs are offered, covering the course of study from the kindergarten through the secondary school.

A. S. H.

["Principles of Class Teaching." By J. J. Findlay. \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Perhaps the most marked characteristics of this "History of Western Europe" is the scholarly and purposeful selection and abstraction of material. The too common method of raining dates and facts upon the student without adequate recognition of their relative importance here gives way to a far more sensible arrangement. Minor characters and non-essential incidents are omitted, much needless confusion is thereby avoided, and in the space thus gained appears a valuable feature—an unusually full discussion of such great factors as the medieval church, feudalism, the Protestant revolt, the French Revolution, Gregory, Charlemagne, Abelard, St. Francis, Petrarch, Luther, Erasmus, Voltaire, Napoleon, Bismarck, and others. The illustrations are well chosen, the thirty-six maps peculiarly instructive, the style clear and direct, and the general scheme admirable.

A. S. H.

["An Introduction to the History of Western Europe." By James Harvey Robinson, professor of history in Columbia University. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

Spain and Her People" is an attractive book of travel, by Jeremiah Zimmerman, LL.D. It is, perhaps, a little disappointing in that so much space is given to hurried sketches of Spanish history and to descriptions of buildings, and so little to the conditions of the Spain of today. The last few chapters, however, take up the burning question of "What is the matter with Spain?" and give us the causes of her long decline, her pride in her own past and her indifference to the progress of other nations, internal corruption among government officials, and the dense ignorance of her people. Her present poverty is attributed to the number of state officials, the size of the army-one hundred thousand-its overofficered organization, the barrenness of the land, and the indolence of the poorer classes. With true American spirit the author feels that if only Spain could go to school to America, or, better still, if America could manage Spain, all would be well.

["Spain and Her People." By Jeremiah Zimmerman, LL.D. \$2.00. New York: George W. Jacobs & Co.]

Two more volumes of Mr. Hulbert's "Historic Highways of America" are at hand. Vol. II deals with "Indian Thoroughfares," vol. III with "Washington's Road" (Nemacolin's Path). In the former is included a striking tabulation showing the evolution of Indian thoroughfares

into military roads, and old trails into public roads in the Middle West. In the latter the reader gains a fresh conception of Washing ton's "extraordinary knowledge of the West which he championed." The readable qualities of these monographs which gives them the charm of storytelling is coupled with historical accuracy which make them standard works on the subjects covered.

F. C. B.

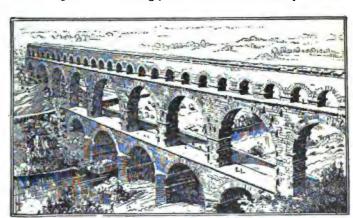
["The Historic Highways of America." 11, "Indian Thoroughfares." 111, "Washington's Road:

The First Chapter of the Old French War."
By Archer Butler Hulbert. Limited editions,
in sets. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H.
Clark Co.]

With the purpose of showing the connection of the history of the United States with that of the world at large, William Justin Mann has written of four epochs, beginning with 1492, 1620, 1788, and 1850 respectively. These essays or lectures are a strange compound of well-known facts and attempted philosophical deductions, but serve to illustrate the author's theory of historical treatment. Stephen A. Douglass would no doubt object to the new system which spells his name with an additional "s." E. E. S.

["America and its Relation to the Great Epochs of History." By William Justin Mann. pp. 304. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

Of late years Canada has been creeping into the field of English fiction, and a keen interest has been aroused in this Frozen Land at our own borders. The great Northwest is an old story to the hardy pioneers of the Hudson Bay Company, however, and gradually the Indian is being driven from another last hold, and the charm and mystery of this wild region are vanishing before the march of civilization. So it is well that we have from the pen of a man who has spent thirty years of his life in these great stretches of wastes and forests and who has already proved himself an authority in this field, a striking account of actual conditions as they are today or have been in the past. Mr. Young's story of "My Dogs in the Northland" is much more than a fascinating record of his favorite, "Jack," and the other faithful animals that drew his sled on many a missionary tour. The dogs, with their almost humanly individual



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characters, are most welcome acquaintances, but it is the vivid, detailed presentation of a missionary's life among the savage tribes of that interesting region which gives the book its permanent value. The ground with which we are made most familiar is that about Winnepeg Lake and Red River, where the author experienced many hardships, dangers, thrilling escapes and startling emergencies. A rich and unfailing sense of humor runs through it all and greatly adds to the human interest. A. S. H.

["My Dogs in the Northland." By Egerton R. Young. \$1.25 net. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.]

A careful all-around judgment will justify the claim made by an English critic that "Lady Rose's Daughter" is the best novel Mrs. Hum-

phrey Ward has ever written, and the finest piece of English fiction by a woman since George Eliot's "Adam Bede." "Eleanor," "Marcella," and "Sir George Tressady," all bore the stamp of the problemnovel which Mrs. Ward gave us in "Robert Elsmere." "Lady Rose's Daughter" is character delineation. subtle and mas-



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COVER OF "LADY ROSE'S
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terly. Julie le Breton, Lady Rose's daughter, is a woman of strong but somewhat erratic individuality, one of those social rebels who are galled by many of the conventionalities of life. Born out of wedlock, though her mother was the daughter of an English lord, she rises out of the social and intellectual dead level of the English aristocracy about her by force of mental gifts, charm of manner, and a certain subtle grasp of the motives of others which, the author admits, is largely intrigue. Julie is the center of everything in the book. Her love for Major Warkworth, although he is engaged to another woman, leads her to consent to meet him in Paris and to spend several days with him alone before he departs on his African mission. Then comes the dramatic moment, the really great scene of the book, in which Jacob Delafield, who loves her but to whom she is indifferent. intercepts her and forces her to return to London with him. She afterwards marries Delafield and learns to love him passionately. The jealousy of Lady Henry over Julie's social successes in the older woman's salon of great men, the spiritual battle between Jacob and Julie till her heart is won, the scenery descriptions in Italy and Switzerland-all are given with Mrs. Ward's master touch, a touch which always lays bare real human nature. And yet the appeal in this book is like that in all Mrs. novels-intellectual, not emotional. Julie le Breton is alive, finely alive, but she does not make us feel deeply for her—one merely thinks a great deal about her. The minor characters are all as true to life as Julie. The little Duchess of Crownborough is a really magnetic personality, almost a flesh and blood woman. Mr. Howard Chandler Christy has illustrated the book.

L. E. V.

["Lady Rose's Daughter." By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Illustrated by H. C. Christy. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.]

The "Warner Library of the World's Best Literature" is admittedly the most valuable work of such character for reference and study. It is the standard in libraries and among edu-In the compilation the late Charles Dudley Warner took special pride, and he associated with him a remarkable staff of editors and specialists, who shared the spirit of the editor-in-chief and gave their best judgment and effort to the work. The result is a great compendium of the important literary productions, in which trained discrimination is at the service of the comparatively untutored and the serious student. The plan combines the presentation of the text of masterpieces and special essays on the authors by recognized authorities in the field of letters. The volumes now appear in a "Memorial Edition" obtainable through the American Newspaper Association at half the original publisher's price, payable if desired in easy instalments. F. C. B.

In "Cap'n Titus" Mr. Clay Emery, who, by the way, is a busy business man with a twinkle of humor in his eye, has given us a character sketch of a dear old New England type that is rapidly passing away, if, indeed, he is not already extinct. Modern methods have displaced the rural postoffice as a center of village narrative, and with such displacement have gone the characters around whom was woven a halo of local admiration. "Cap'n Titus" is just a plain old salt who entertains the country doctor and the deacon with his yarns, which no one believes, but which have a charm because of their very unbelievableness. In the volume will be found half a dozen well-told yarns that savor of the salt; commonplace yarns they are, but spun with an exaggeration the boldness of which puts one in good humor for the rest of the day. G. F. B.

["Cap'n Titus." By Clay Emery. 75 cents. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.]

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volume by the New Hampshire Publishing Corporation. The writer is a member of the family whose almost complete extinction by an avalanche furnishes the basis for the plot. The legend itself is a charming one, and it is to be regretted that, in addition to an accurate knowledge of the region in which the story is laid, the writer could not have brought to his task more literary style and workmanship.

L. E. V.

["Soltaire." By George Franklyn Willey. \$1.50. Manchester, New Hampshire: The New Hampshire Publishing Corporation.]

In the preface to "Matthew Arnold's Notebooks" the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse writes: "My father used often to say, half jokingly, that if any one would ever take the trouble to collect all the extracts from various writers which he had copied in his note-books, there would be found a volume of priceless worth." This she has done with a loving care, the volume embracing the note-books of every fifth year from 1863 to 1888, the year of Arnold's death, and practically all of the briefer entries from 1852 to 1861. The notes are drawn from the best of the literature of six languages, and are printed almost as they stand-a testimonial of the practice in daily life of his dictum that criticism has for its business "to know and make known the best that is known and thought in the At the end of each year's notes is given a list of the books he wished to read during that year, with the ones actually read and checked off from the others. Aside from the intrinsic value of the selections themselves it is worth much to find them gathered together as an expression of what appealed to the great apostle of "sweetness and light" as being best and highest. A. S. H.

["Matthew Arnold's Note-books." With a preface by the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

This book will be found well adapted to the needs of pupils in the upper grades of the high schools, and, by use of references and suggestive questions, of more advanced students. The authors have wisely placed the facts and forms of government in their appropriate historical setting. By this method of treatment the science of civics loses something in definiteness and compactness, but the loss is more than made good by the gain in continuity, clearness, and interest. Civics is less an abstraction. A distinguishing feature is the adequate treatments of the extension of both Northern and Southern types of government into the Western The subjects of the several parts of the book show the field covered: Township and

County Government, City Government, State Government, Origin of the National Government and the National Government. The style is clear. The book is well equipped with aids for school usc.

C. O. P.

["The Government of the American People." by Frank Swany, Ph.D., president of the University of Oregon, and Joseph Schafer, M.L., assistant professor of history in the University of Oregon. .65 net. Boston: Houghton, Miffilia & Co.]

"The Captain," a stirring story of the Civil War, with Grant as the central figure, is a book that will appeal strongly to all American readers as still another picture of that great crisis in our national life. The book is significant as an appreciation of Grant and the part he played in the struggle. In his portrait are embodied all the ideals of manhood and real worth that are truly democratic and American, while it possesses that peculiar charm common to all intimate personal sketches of wellknown characters. The author deals in a masterly way with the love, the heart-breakings, and the bitterness of the war. He handles the old wound tenderly, dwelling impartially on the loyalty of the North, the gallant courage of the South, the indomitable spirit of the women, "who have their part," and Vicksburg panting under the blazing July sun-while in the background the quiet figure of The Captain, a. little stooped, "simple, unflinching, patient," dominates the picture. M. D. E.

["The Captain." By Churchill Williams, \$1.50. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.]

Jack London's first novel, "A Daughter of the Snows," is an absorbing tale of love and adventure in the Far North. Alaska is a new field for the novelist, and Mr. London has exercised the pioneer's prerogative in joyously dancing about on the untrodden snow untrammeled by any thoughts of the time-honored conventions of civilized society. On the whole there is a saneness about the book, a snap and vigor that only healthy life in the open air can bring-a stimulating atmosphere of snow and ice and sunshine, of elemental strugglethat makes the reader long to go out West and "do things"—even though by so doing he runs the risk of meeting and falling in love with Miss Frona Welse or her prototype. Is she, after all, so different from the American girls as the author thinks he has made her?

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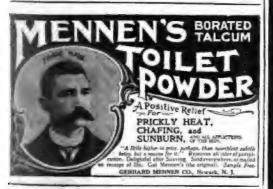
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now employed by the natives, to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry, and under Angio-Saron supervision. You cannot name any article of world-wide use whose production has undergone so radical a development as we are now engaged it without vastly enriching those who have accomplished the change. An acre of 200 rubber trees brought into bearing on our land will produce a net income of from \$200 to \$300 a year for more than a lifetime. We plant \$600 trees to the acre and "tap to death" 400 of them before maturity, leaving 200 trees, the sormal number for permanent yield. The advantage of this method is that by beginning the tappings thus early, dividends begin also in the same year.

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February 2.—Minister Bowen refuses a compromise offered by representatives of the powers, and insists on a submittal to The Hague.

3.—Warships are ordered to Honduras to

protect American interests.

5.—The last witness is heard by the coal

strike commission.

6.—The bill to expedite suits under the Sherman anti-trust law is passed. The president again refuses to arbitrate the question of preferential rates in the Venezuelan payments.

9.—The arguments are begun before the coal

strike commission in Philadelphia.

- 12.—The general staff bill goes to the president. President Baer, in his closing argument for the operators before the commission, proposes a sliding scale for the miners' wages. The president announces that Mr. Cortelyou will enter the cabinet as head of the new department of commerce and labor, to be succeeded as secretary to the president by William Loeb.
- 13.—The British, German, and Italian protocols for settlement of the Venezuelan controversy by The Hague are signed at Washington. Counsel Darrow closes the arguments before the strike commission.

14.—The president signs the department of commerce and the army staff bills. Minister Bowen announces that Andrew Carnegie offered to advance \$360,000 to Venezuela to pay the German claims.

15.—Memorial services for the destruction of the Maine are held on the wreck of that

vessel in Havana harbor.

16.—An American claimant against Venezuela for annulment of concession is awarded \$700,000 damages by the Venezuelan supreme court.

17.—The president appoints Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner the American members of the Alaskan boundary commission, and Secretary John W. Foster will have charge of the case for the United States.

18.—It is said that Mr. Bowen will not be allowed to represent Venezuela before The Hague unless he resigns his post at Caracas. Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, grants an injunction against the packers in the beef trust case.

19.—The president nominates William R. Day to be associate justice of the United States supreme court, vice Associate Justice Shiras, resigned. The coal strike commission meets in Washington to begin the preparation of its report.

21.—The cornerstone of the army war college

is laid at Washington.

22.—Ladrones are becoming more active in the Philippines.

23.—The supreme court decides that congress can prohibit the carriage of lottery tickets from one state to another.

24.—Minister Bowen proposes to the allies that the tzar name the arbitrators on the Venezuelan question.

25.—The Philippine currency bill passes con-

gress.

26.—Charges of polygamy are filed in the senate against Senator-elect Reed Smoot. Senator Morgan continues his fight against the Panama Canal treaty.

28.—The omnibus public building bill passes congress.

FOREIGN

February 2.—The sultan of Morocco pursues the flying rebels. King Edward is ill.

3.—The Venezuelan rebels are defeated near Caracas. Civil war breaks out in Honduras.

4.—Several cities in Spain are troubled with strikes and bread riots.

5.—Brazil sends a land and naval force to Acre, the territory disputed by Bolivia.

6.—Turkey prepares for trouble in Macedonia. War begins at Acre, and Brazil captures Puerto Alonzo.

8.—Bolivia agrees to Brazilian occupation of Acre pending a peaceful settlement. It is reported that a cyclone and tidal wave January 13 destroyed a thousand lives in the South Sea Islands.

10.—It is announced that the Brazil-Bolivia dispute will be settled by The Hague court.

11.—Bulgaria prepares for hostilities with

Turkey.

12.—Turkey orders fourteen battalions to Salonica. Right Rev. Thomas Davidson is installed as archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.

14.—Albanians capture the Turkish town of Ipek.

15.—The Venezuelan blockade is officially raised. Turkey has massed one hundred thousand men on the Bulgarian frontier.

16.—President Palma, of Cuba, signs the naval coaling-stations agreement with the

United States.

19.—A joint note of the powers in regard to reforms in Macedonia is handed to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople to be delivered to the porte. Diplomatic relations between Germany and Venezuela are resumed. Andrew Carnegie is reported as negotiating for a site for a "Palace of Peace" at The Hague.

20.—Leo XIII celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary as pope. The Russian government is warned of a dangerous uprising expected among the peasants of the province of Simbirsk.

21.—Railroad workmen in Holland decide on a general strike as a protest against a pro-

posed law to prevent strikes.

22.—Korea rejects the Russian demand for a railway concession.

23.—The sultan agrees to the plans for re-

form in Macedonia.

24.—Russia asks the United States and other powers to cooperate against the illegal importation of arms into China. A bill for equal suffrage to men and women over twenty-one is proposed in Holland.

25.—Secretary Chamberlain sails from Cape

Town for England.

26.—San Domingo rebels meet with successes. The Russian consul at Mitrovitza is killed by Albanians.

27.—President Palma signs the Cuban soldiers' pay loan bill authorizing a \$35,000,000 bond issue. Troubles in the Balkans show few signs of lessening.

OBITUARY

February 9.—The Duke of Tetnan, formerly Spanish minister of foreign affairs, is 'lead. Edna Lyall, the novelist, dies in England.

26.—Dr. Richard J. Gatling, inventor of the machine gun, dies, aged eighty-four, at Hart-

ford. Connecticut.

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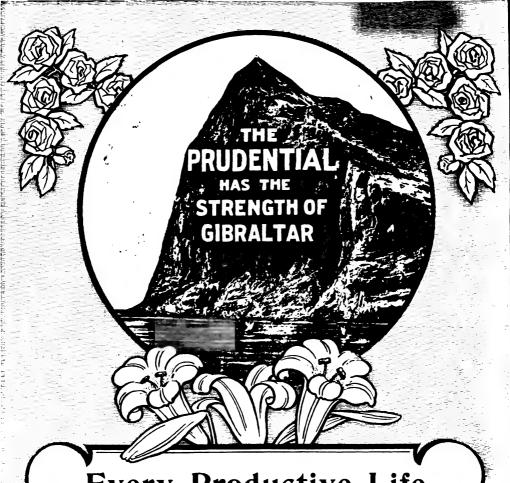
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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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No. 2

Highway & Byway

HERE may be little truth in the rumors crediting the Balfour ministry with the intention of offering Ireland a modified form of home rule. Certain it is, however,

that an extraordinary change has come over the spirit of the Tory-Unionist policy toward Ireland. The British government has introduced a land-purchase bill which goes far beyond the Liberal legislation in the same direction. In consequence there is a truce between the Irish members in the Commons and the government. On several occasions, indeed, Irish votes have saved the ministry from defeat.

It is generally agreed that, apart from the home-rule question, the greatest need of the Irish people is the abolition of the dual system of land ownership and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Few venture to demand a compulsory measure, however, and the question resolves itself into this: How can the Irish landlords be induced to sell their estates. and the tenants enabled to purchase them? Under previous land acts, which involved merely loan and repayment, eighty thousand tenants have become proprietors. The state, which advanced the money, has not lost a penny through these transactions. But a loan would not meet the requirements of the present situation. While the landlords are anxious to sell, they demand prices which the tenants can not afford to pay, even on easy terms a great conference held some time ago at Dublin representatives of landlords and tenants agreed upon a compromise which made the British taxpayer a party to the

great undertaking. The gap between the landlord's price and the tenant's was to be filled by the British treasury, and was to be the "price of peace in Ireland."

The report of this conference produced a profound impression. "In principle," as it were, it was generally approved, though many thought that the landlords were driving too hard a bargain, and that the British government was not, after the African War, in a position to incur further liabilities, even for a laudable and beneficent purpose.

But the bill introduced and ably defended by the secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, meets to a reasonable extent the expectations that were aroused by the Dublin conference. The state—to put the provisions of the bill in non-technical language-will advance the money to the tenants wherewith to acquire their holdings, and will provide for gradual repayment at a low rate of interest, the total annual payment to be less than the present rental. To facilitate the transfer and fill the gap above referred to, the government will make a free grant of sixty million The terms of the Dublin conference, according to an estimate made by Mr. John Morley, would require a grant. in aid of \$120,000,000, so that the Wyndham bill is less favorable to the landlords than the plan which their tenants had approved.

The bill is being carefully studied. On the whole, it has met with a very favorable and cordial reception. The Irish members of parliament have mildly criticized certain features of it, but final judgment has, not been passed. It will doubtless be materially amended; pessimistic correspondents even hint at a possibility of disagreement and withdrawal of the measure. The developments to date do not warrant the prediction of failure. British taxpayers are distrustful, but the burdens of the scheme are to be distributed over a series of years, and it is claimed that the economies of administering a peaceful Ireland will overbalance the expenditure entailed by the bill.

The Tzar and Reform

It is not too much to say that the whole civilized world was startled and thrilled by the recent "reform" manifesto of the tzar. Has the author of that peace and



NEW RUSSIAN CHURCH JUST DEDICATED IN CHICAGO

disarmament appeal which led to the organization of the international court of arbitration at The Hague, resolved to make a radical change in the internal policy of Russia? Has he yielded to the spirit of the age and concluded to give his subjects liberal institutions?

At first most of the interpretations of the decree were highly optimistic, but a sober, second thought, in the light of fuller information and unprejudiced comment

m trustworthy correspondents at St.

Petersburg, demands a suspension of judgment. The decree, strictly speaking, is a declaration of principles and intentions, not a program of specific reforms. Much depends on the application of the principles, and on the spirit and disposition of those who must execute whatever measures may be framed in obedience to the tzar's expressed will.

The tzar declares that he has "irrevocably decided to satisfy without delay the needs for which the state has become ripe." What are these needs? The decree specifies them as follows:

- 1. Religious toleration. The tzar proposes to extend and strengthen this principle. While preserving the supremacy of the Orthodox Church, he will grant to all subjects of other religions and to all foreign confessions "freedom of creed and of worship according to their own rites." Such freedom, however, already exists in the Russian Empire. Roman Catholics. Protestants of all denominations, Jews. and Mahommedans have their churches and are allowed to worship in their several ways. Dissenters and sectarians like the Doukhobors and Stundists have no such freedom, and may not propagate their Will the decree apply to them? This is doubted in Russian liberal circles. Again, the Jews are under certain legal disabilities: will these be removed? Will the "pale of settlement" be legislated out of existence? Probably not, say well informed correspondents. In what way, precisely, religious toleration is to be "extended," no one seems to know, and only the concrete measures that are to be taken under the decree will indicate the scope and value of this article of the declaration.
- 2. Reform of communal laws and administration. The fundamental principle of the *mir*. property in common in land, is to be held inviolable, but means are to be found to facilitate for the peasant the severance of his connection with the village commune or *mir*. The peasant is to be released from the burdensome liability to forced labor and responsibility for his

neighbors'tax obligations to the state. This is welcomed by the liberals and advocates of individual liberty and private property, but the thoroughgoing friends of the *mir* are not pleased with the prospect.

3. Reform in provincial and district government. Whether this implies a substantial extension of local *self*-government is not clear.

The critics of the decree point out that it contains no reference to popular education (the need of which is profoundly felt), to freedom of speech and of the press, to reduction of taxation and increase in the peasants' holdings, and to the independence of the local councils of the central government. It is an ominous fact that the reactionary papers are far more enthusiastic over the manifesto than those of progressive tendencies. They assert that the tzar has definitely placed himself on the side of the opponents of Western culture, and that the principles of autocracy and religious orthodoxy are to be rigidly adhered to in spite of all agitation.

A commission has been appointed to study the proposed reforms and submit practical measures. Ministers and department officials are commanded to submit their views as to the execution of the tzar's



THE RATIFICATION HAIRCUT

The Senate Barber-This is where I quit. The other barber will finish the job if you'll come in in the fall.

-Minneapolis Journal.

intentions, and it is feared that the bureaucratic machine will render the tzar's reforms nugatory and inconsequential. Minister de Plehve, who presides over the commission, is known as a determined enemy of liberalism. M. de Witte, the minister of finance, on the other hand, isin sympathy with the emperor, and hisinfluence is apparently greater than ever.



The Report in the Coal-Strike Case

In the great anthracite controversy, asin every important "labor" difficulty, there were three parties—the miners, the operators, and the public. It is a noteworthy fact that the elaborate report of the Gray arbitration commission has—apparently at least—given all of them equal satisfaction. There has been very little criticism of the awards and recommendations of the commission—and they were unanimously made, by the way. Praise and approval, on the other hand, have come from every quarter. Labor leaders, public men, the operators, the miners, newspapers-all have welcomed the judgment of the commission as fair, reasonable, and conducive to peace and stability in the anthracite region. Indirectly, it is felt, it will benefit other industries, by promoting arbitration and conciliation and by indicating the principles of industrial peace favored by public opinion.

The award as a whole is in the nature of a compromise. Substantial gains are claimed by the miners, and not without reason, it would seem, though some of their principal demands were rejected by the commission. They obtain an increase of ten per cent in wages from November 1, 1902, and employees not specifically provided for are to be paid on the basis of a nine-hour working day. Engineers. firemen, and pumpmen are to work in eight-hour shifts instead of twelve-hour shifts. A sliding scale is ordered by which the miners' wages are further increased one per cent for every ten per cent increase in the price of coal. An increase in the

size of mine cars is to be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the price paid oer car.

While, in view of the emphatic declara-



cite Coa! Commission.

tions of the operators, before and during the great strike, that neither an increase of pay nor a reduction of hours could be granted without ruinous effect upon the coal industry, this part of the award is viewed as a vindication of the miners' course. It is to be remembered. however. that toward the end of the inquiry Mr. Baer volun-

tarily offered a sliding scale and an increase of wages.

An important feature of the award is the provision for arbitration of all disputes and disagreements that may arise during its life. The United Mine Workers of America is not "recognized," owing to the fact that this organization was not directly represented before the commission, and also because of certain articles in its constitution which, in the opinion of the commissioners, violate fundamental rights of operators and non-union miners. But the anthracite region is to be divided into three districts, and each is to send two representatives to a permanent board of conciliation of six members—three to be chosen by the operators and three by the miners. A majority decision rendered by this board is to be final and binding, but in the event of its inability to reach a conclusion, the point must be referred to an umpire appointed at the request of the board by one of the circuit judges of the Third Judicial Circuit of the United tates. No strike or lockout shall take

place pending the adjudication of any matter referred to the board or the umpire.

The commission condemns violence, intimidation, and interference with nonunion workmen in connection with strikes. It recognizes the beneficence and need of labor organizations conducted with due regard to the rights of employers and independent workmen. It upholds the right of concerted action, of peaceable strikes, and of "primary" boycotts-that is, bovcotts which merely consist of the withdrawal of patronage by those having real or fancied grievances from those who directly oppose them. "Secondary boycotts"-that is, boycotts of those who deal with boycotted employers, are severely denounced, as are also conspiracies for boycotting or blacklisting purposes. Compulsory arbitration is rejected, but authoritative investigation of industrial disputes is strongly recommended. report says on this point:

The chief benefit to be derived from the suggestion herein made lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for such condition authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystallize and make its power felt. Could such a commission as that suggested have been brought into existence in June last, we believe that the coal famine might have been averted—certainly the suffering and deprivation might have been greatly mitigated.

In other words, since we generally appeal to public opinion and sentiment, it is manifestly necessary that the truth should be laid before it. At present the impartial bystanders are in most cases prevented from forming just conclusions by ex parte statements, misrepresentation and irrelevance. Congress and the states may be moved by this recommendation to provide machinery for compulsory investigation of labor troubles and "publicity."

The award will be accepted, and by its terms it will remain in force until March 31, 1906. The successful arbitration of the miners' strike is itself an illustration of the efficiency of moral coercion. Neither

party is under any legal obligation to comply with the award, yet both will do so because of the irresistible force of public opinion.

The Senate's Special Session

Two important questions were disposed of, after a fashion, by the United States senate at the extraordinary session called by the president prior to the adjournment of the Fifty-seventh congress. The Panama Canal treaty was ratified without amendment by a vote practically unanimous, and the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, amended in favor of this country, was approved by a vote of fifty to sixteen. These important measures had been before the senate for many weeks at the regular session, without the majorities who favored them being able to bring them to



Panama Canal Bill.

a vote. This, according to some, is a powerful argument for a change of the rules of the senate, for doing away with "government by unanimous consent" and adopting som e form of closure. As a matter of fact several of the most influential senators have indorsed the idea of closure (limitation of debate), resolutions were adopted at

the special session directing the proper committee to consider the subject and report its conclusions to the next session of the senate. But it is pointed out by defenders of the traditions and procedure of the senate that, after all, the special session was not only short (it lasted two weeks) and business-like, but decidedly useful to the country, since the treaties

could not have been adequately discussed at the regular session even under the most favorable circumstances.

Turning to the measures themselves,

the canal convention with Colombia is in the nature of a compromise. We do not obtain sovereign rights over the canal zone, Colombia retaining her right of ownership therein. Our title is that of a tenant. the lease being for ninety-nine years with the option of renewal for an indefinite time thereafter. The waterway is to be neutral and open to all



nations on the same terms. The United States secures Colombia's interest in the canal and her consent to the transfer to it of the franchises and concessions of the French canal company. Work upon the canal—two-fifths of which the French corporation has completed—is to be begun immediately after the ratification of the treaty by the Colombian congress. A commission will shortly be adopted by the president to direct the enterprise.

With regard to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, the senate's action, unfortunately, does not make it operative. The ratification has only a moral significance. To give effect to the instrument a resolution must be adopted by both houses of congress giving the provisions of the treaty legislative sanction. The incorporation of this provision is a subject of spirited controversy. It is alleged that the senate has "surrendered" to the house and given it a sort of veto over the exercise of powers vested by the constitution exclusively in the treaty-making power—the senate and the executive. It is charged that this

curious and gratuitous surrender was prompted by dislike of the purposes of the Cuban treaty, and, consequently, that the amendment is a deplorable exhibition of



ter to Japan.

bad faith toward Cuba. But many Democratic. and not a few leading Republican, newspapers vigorously defend the senate's action and hold it to be mandatory under the constitution. This point is treated in another paragraph, however, and is only mentioned here "in passing."

The reduction granted to Cuba by the convention does not exceed twenty

per cent, while her reciprocal concessions, covering a variety of American commodities, reach forty per cent in some cases. It is generally recognized that the treaty is in no sense an exhibition of generosity or beneficence on the part of the United Originally it was indeed advocated on humanitarian grounds: Cuba was poor, slowly recovering from depression and paralysis and in absolute need of charity. The situation has changed. Cuba is in a position to offer a substantial quid pro quo. The treaty will add millions to the total value of our exports to the island. It is a "business proposition" pure and According to persistent reports, simple. several European countries are desirous of extending their trade with Cuba, and would gladly enter into such reciprocity relations with her as she has vainly (so far) endeavored to secure with the United Her imports from Europe have steadily grown, and whether this growth shall continue at American expense is a question for our congress to answer. The flag does not follow trade, but good will,

friendship, and intimacy do, and since Cuba is a part of "the American political system," it is essential to foster and cultivate right relations between her people and those of the United States. Cuba. certainly, has given us no ground for complaint. Her senate had ratified the original treaty, and has again, in special session, ratified the amended convention without the smallest change, thus accepting all the American modifications of the instrument. She is desirous of marketing her next sugar crop under the reduced tariff, and President Roosevelt has promised to call congress together in special session in November, immediately after the state elections, for the purpose of passing the joint resolution necessary to vitalize the reciprocity treaty. The announcement of this promise came as a surprise to the country, but not as an unpleasant surprise, except to the enemies of reciprocity. It is taken for granted that the joint resolution will pass, and that Cuban-American reciprocity will be an accomplished fact on or before December 1.



Growing Independence in Municipal Elections

A number of municipal contests in April revealed an encouraging growth of independence of party lines. In Chicago the election turned on "the traction issue," registering again a popular verdict against the giving away of street railway franchises. The campaign of the Municipal Voters' League increased the "pledged" membership of the city council to two-thirds, and this assures nonpartisan organization of that body for the purpose of dealing with franchises and other important municipal questions. Independence was further emphasized by the fact that while Mavor Harrison and the treasurer-elect are Democrats, voters at the same time elected a Republican city attorney and a Republican clerk. In Springfield, the capital of Illinois, the attempt of Governor Yates to interfere with a local election resulted in

changing a normal Republican plurality of eight hundred to an opposite plurality of one thousand. One of the most exciting contests, on the street railway franchise issue, occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, where so-called "ripper" legislation by the state legislature had been resorted to for the purpose of cutting the ground from under the Johnson administration. Mayor Tom L. Johnson was not only reëlected by an increased majority, but carried with him the control of the city council, in vindication of the principle of home rule. In Toledo, Ohio, Samuel M. Jones, popularly dubbed "Golden Rule Jones," announced his own candidacy for reëlection against both party nominees, and was overwhelmingly successful. It is worthy of note also that in Rosedale, a suburb of Kansas City, Missouri, the successful candidate won on a platform calling for a cleaner and more beautiful city.

In Cincinnati, however, success came to a party machine candidate, and St. Louis, despite the recent revelations of municipal corruption and degradation, failed to elect a single candidate against the boodle "combine" which has so misruled it.



The Trust Power in Figures

To what extent has the trust form of organization affected American industry? An appendix to a speech delivered in the house of representatives by Congressman Littlefield presented what is believed to be the most complete list of "trusts" in existence in the United States, and has been widely commented upon as possessing considerable significance.

A trust, within the meaning of this appendix, is a combination of corporations originally independent. The number of such combinations, at the beginning of the present year, was 453, with a total capitalization of nine billion dollars. This amount represents ten per cent of the estimated wealth of the country, the figures of the last census placing this total wealth at ninety billion dollars.

In addition to these industrial trusts, which are based on financial power rather than on direct monopoly, there are the so-called "natural trusts," mainly local in effect and founded on some special franchise or privilege. The list of these, comprising gas, water, traction, telegraph, express, telephone, and similar corporations, contains 340 names, with a total capitalization exceeding \$4,500,000,000. The totals, with the division of the capitalization, are set forth in the subjoined table:

			Local and
Outstanding capitalization—			Natural
	Trusts.		Monopolies.
Common stock	\$5,973,853,850	\$	2,938,618,600
Preferred stock	2,091,508,320		296,922,400
Bonds	1,165,774,528		1,284,056,819
		_	

Totals\$9,231,136,698 \$ 4,519,597,819
Trusts\$ 9,231,136,698
Natural and local monopolies ... 4,519,597,819

Total capitalization......\$13,750,734,517

A further addition must be made—the par value of the railroad securities in the country. In 1901 this reached \$11,688,-147,091. Thus the securities of the corporations having a monopolistic character represent more than twenty-five per cent of the wealth of the country. How much of the capitalization is economically sound, and how much of it is "water"? Dis-



STEP LIVELY, NOW!

The Octopus will have to be good or the new policeman will run him in.

-Minneapolis Journa

cussing this question, the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican says:

The entire actual capital—land, buildings, machinery, material, and cash—



New United States Minis-

ter to Persia.

engaged in manufacturing in the United States in 1900, in values, according to the census of that year, amounted to \$9,874,664,087, and could not probably by January 1, 1903, have greatly exceeded \$10,500,000,000.

It would probably be a stretching of the truth to say that one-half of this actual manufacturing capital was represented in the industrial trusts now existing, but of this there can be no

certainty. What is certain, however, is that an enormous issue of merely paper values has attended the organization of these trusts, and that this paper has to a large extent gone into the hands of the investing public. It is generally admitted that the common stock of the trusts represents chiefly the capitalized expectations respecting the power of trust monopoly in gathering profits from the public, and in that case nearly two-thirds of the capital of the trusts, according to the above table, is water.

The actual capital invested in manufacturing in 1890, as shown by the United States census, was \$6,525,156,486. It thus appears that the trusts, comprehending only a part of the manufacturing plants of the country, have issued within the past dozen years or so almost as much paper representing no actual value whatever, as there was property invested in manufacturing no more than twelve years ago. It is an astonishing exhibit. We may question whether before in the history of the country there has ever been a greater relative inflation of capital than is here shown.

Judge Grosscup has been urging the renationalization or "peopleization" of corporate industry—that is, the restoration of industrial control to the great mass of thrifty, substantial, moderately well-to-do citizens. The condition of such restoration is soundness—the elimination of the speculative element. Overvaluation and inflation breed distrust and discourage investment of capital in industrial securities. Vast indeed is the stake of the investing public in the integrity of corporate management and financiering! Most natural, then, is the demand for publicity, regulation, and other safeguards, though the efficacy of these preventives is seriously disputed.



Injunctions in Labor Difficulties

A controversy which threatened to become acute has been rather abruptly terminated by the dissolution of the injunction granted several weeks ago by Judge Adams, of the federal circuit court at St. Louis, against the heads of the brotherhoods of locomotive firemen and railroad trainmen, ordering them "desist and refrain from in any way or manner coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly," the employees of the Wabash Railroad "to strike or quit the service" of that corporation. The order was a provisional one, and was made without notice to the defendants. The bill of complaint charged a conspiracy to precipitate a strike and thereby interfere with commerce and the mail service.

While the injunction did not restrain the employees from striking, its effect was to prevent a strike they had voted for and the formal ordering of which had been, agreeably to the constitutions of the brotherhoods, delegated to the defendants. The question arose whether the law and the precedents, which admittedly recognized the right of men to quit work for any reason, justified an injunction restraining third parties to persuade, induce, or cause employees to strike. Is it not lawful to advise or persuade men to do

that which they have the right to do? How can it be wrong to advise the exercise of an undoubted right?

These questions are not fully answered by the opinion accompanying Judge Adams's decree dissolving his provisional order. The court found that the charge of conspiracy was gratuitous and that the proposed strike, instead of being officially ordered by the defendants, was a result of the voluntary decision of the employees, whom the former duly represented in an effort to secure higher wages. This was ample ground for dissolving the injunction, but does it follow that it would be illegal for a man to persuade or induce another man to strike when the latter was satisfied with his employment and had no intention of quitting?

Several other injunctions recently granted in connection with strikes have, in conjunction with the St. Louis case, revived the discussion of the limit of equitable intervention in industrial dif-Legislation has been proposed in Illinois and elsewhere to require notice and a hearing preliminary to the issuance of any injunction in such cases, and to provide for trial by jury of charges of contempt growing out of the use of the writ of injunction. Even conservative legislators have spoken emphatically of the need of regulating the practice and preventing the violation of constitutional rights.



Tariff-Making by Treaty

Can the treaty-making power—the president and the senate—change a tariff law without the approval and concurrence of the house of representatives? In other words, would a reciprocity convention involving a reduction (or increase) of an established tariff duty be valid and constitutional, and could it be put in force without congressional legislation? The action of the senate in connection with the Cuban treaty squarely presented these questions to the students of constitutional

problems, and while some difference of opinion has developed, the best of the argument seems to be with those who indorse the senate requiring a joint reso-

lution of congress to render the Cuban treaty operative.

In reality, the question is very simple. While the house has nothing do with the making of treaties, it has much to do with the making of tariffs and revenue laws. The constitution_ savs: "Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties. imposts, and excises."



treaty providing, directly or indirectly, for the levying and collection of duties would be null and void unless vitalized by a congressional act or resolution ratifying it.

The constitution also says: "All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments. as on other bills." Is the phrase "for raising a revenue" equivalent to the phrase "affecting revenue"? There is some doubt upon this point, but what is the logical, the necessary implication of the contention that a bill (or treaty) merely affecting the revenue may be enforced without the sanction of the house? As has been pointed out, if one treaty reducing duties established by law may be concluded and made operative by the treaty-making power, any number of such treaties may be so concluded and put in force. In this indirect and simple manner the whole tariff act might be annulled, and complete free trade established, thus depriving the government of fifty per cent or more of its revenue. Is not this a reductio ad

absurdum of the theory of tariff-making by treaty?

But what, it is asked, becomes of the authority lodged by the constitution in



tauqua Board of Trus-

the treaty-making power? Many months ago the senate committee on foreign relations presented a report on the question of dispensing with the approval of the house in adopting reciprocity treaties. Among other things that document said:

The power of the president and the senate is derived from the constitution. There

is, under our system, no other source of treaty-making power. The congress is without power to grant to the president or to the senate any authority in respect of treaties, nor does the congress possess any power to fetter or limit in any way the president or the senate in the exercise of this constitutional function. It can not enlarge or in any wise limit or attach conditions to the exercise of the treaty-making power.

All of this is true, undeniably true. But is it not beside the real point? No one asserts that the house possesses the power to limit the treaty-making function of the president and the senate. contention is that the constitution itself limits the treaty-making power. power is not absolute. It must be exercised with due regard to the constitutional restrictions in the bill of rights and other articles. No constitutional provision, it is clear, can be set aside by treaty. Could freedom of speech or of worship, could trial by jury, be taken away from any element of the population by the treatymaking power? Treaties, like statutes, must conform to the constitution. If a treaty abolishing free speech would be invalid, one depriving the house of the right to originate revenue bills, or of the power to regulate the levying of duties in any given case, must likewise be unconstitutional.

The senate, in adopting the amendment requiring the approval of the Cuban treaty by the house, "surrendered" nothing. It obeyed the spirit of the constitution, as, by the way, did the Dingley tariff act in its reciprocity section.



New President of Chautauqua Board of Trustees

Chautauquans will be keenly interested in the new president of the Board of Trustees of Chautauqua Institution, whose portrait is reproduced herewith. Dr. W. H. Hickman will leave the chancellorship of De Pauw University in June to take up the duties of the position, which has been left vacant since the death of the Hon. Clem Studebaker in November. 1901. His formal election will take place in August, confirming an arrangement ratified by letters from all trustees. Hickman brings to Chautauqua a high type of administrative ability and a successful experience in connection with the building up of De Pauw. There will be no change in the educational policy of Chautauqua, which will remain in charge of Dr. George E. Vincent, while Mr. Scott Brown, as general director, will continue to be responsible for the business administration.

William Howard Hickman, a descendant of the Hickman and Green families of Abingdon, Virginia—two of the large slave-holding families of that region—was born at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, and spent his youth in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He took a classical course in college, graduating in 1873 from Indiana Asbury, now De Pauw, University, and later pursued special studies in Boston. He is a member of two Greek fraternities—the Beta Theta Pi, and the

Phi Beta Kappa. He was given the degree of doctor of divinity by De Pauw University.

Dr. Hickman joined the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and filled a number of the leading pulpits of that conference, building several of its best churches. While presiding elder he was elected president of Clarke University, Atlanta, Georgia. The institution took on larger life, organization, and better equipment during the four years of his presidency. While he was president the main college building—a structure that had cost about fifty thousand dollars—was destroyed by fire. Dr. Hickman took the insurance money, and, after raising a few hundred dollars from friends of the institution, hired about ninety workmen, and rebuilt on a larger and improved plan. For his tact and skill in this matter he received the thanks of Bishop Walden, Bishop Hartzel, and the Board of Trustees at Cincinnati.

Although a Northern Methodist, Dr. Hickman was recommended by Bishop Haygood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as his successor as secretary of the John F. Slater Fund.

He has served twice in the General Conference, and was made an alternate the third time. He was elected by the General Conference, fifteen years ago, member of the Board of Trustees controlling all the colleges and universities of the Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been kept in that place ever since. After the death of ex-President Harrison, Dr. Hickman was chosen as his successor to represent Indiana as one of the directors of the Sunday League of America.

Dr. Hickman married Miss Eliza Hougham, daughter of Professor John S. Hougham, LL.D., a prominent Baptist of Indiana, who was professor of chemistry for many years in Franklin College, and later in Purdue University.

Although he was offered the presidency

of several colleges, as well as a number of fine business positions, Dr. Hickman declined them all because of his love for the pastorate. He accepted the position

as chancellor De Pauw University however, the earnest appeal of the Board of Trustees, and during six years has rendered conspicuous service to that institution. Assuming responsibility when it was in the direst straits, he leaves De Pauw well on the way to permanent prosperity.



JOHN R. COMMONS

Author of "The Racial Composition of the American People."

Among the friends of Chautauqua who know

Dr. Hickman, his acceptance of the presidency is a source of much satisfaction. The institution has large plans to which the new president brings wide experience, large enthusiasm, and tireless energy. As a public speaker, Dr. Hickman is extremely effective, and he will spread the "Chautauqua idea" vigorously from pulpit and platform.

Race Problems in America

The race problem is coming to be recognized as the fundamental problem of American democracy. Our constitutional history with its tragic outcome in the Civil War turned on the relations between the white and the black races. Immigration, during the past twenty years, has entirely changed in character, and the predominance no longer rests with the Teutonic races of Western Europe, but with the Latin, Slav, and Semitic races of Southern and Eastern Europe. The annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines has added a new element, the Malay. We

have also the Indian and the Mongolian. At the present time, therefore, we are endeavoring to work out popular government on the basis of the harmonious coöperation of the white, yellow, black, red, and brown races of the earth.

It behooves the American people to study this problem in all its bearings. Wage-earners are deeply interested, because the advantages of competition are on the side of the races with low standards of living. Capitalists are concerned, because immigration furnishes a supply of labor. Educators have a serious problem, because the public schools are the main hope of Americanization. Politicians. statesmen, and reformers meet the race problem in universal suffrage and party organization. Religion and morals are affected, because Protestantism must yield a larger and larger share to Catholicism and Judaism. Beneath all problems of American life the race problem is fundamental, for it deals with heredity and individual capacities, which set the bounds beyond which education, religion, democracy, and industry can not go. Now that the United States has entered the lists as a world power the race question becomes even more important, because it is with foreign races of all grades that we are called upon to deal.

The growing importance of this subject has led to the space to be given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN beginning with September to an extended series of nine illustrated papers on "The Racial Composition of the American People."

The author of the series of articles is Professor John R. Commons (formerly of Syracuse University), who was employed as expert agent on immigration by the Industrial Commission, and who, in that capacity, made a first-hand investigation of the conditions and characteristics of the various races in this country. The series of articles will include the history of immigration, showing the causes which drove or attracted different peoples to our shores, their conditions in their former

homes, and their progress in their new homes; the distribution of races by industries and sections and by country and city: the industrial aspects of race competition. such as wages, production of wealth, prosperity and depression; the political consequences of race antagonism and race assimilation in the South, in the cities, and in the rural districts, and in the colonies; the religious affiliations of the different races, and the bearings of this problem on politics, education, and industry; the assimilation of races, and a comparison with the problem of other countries and nations where race divisions have been prominent. The guiding purpose of the series will be the proper understanding of this fundamental problem of races in its relations to the other great problems of our society.

Following is the outline of chapters of the series:

The Race Problem in General.

Colonial Race Elements.

Immigration of Different Races from 1820 to 1903.

Distribution of Races in the United States.

The Negro.

Chinese, Indians, Alaskans, Filipinos. Hawaiians.

Wages, Standards of Living, Industry. and Prosperity, as Affected by Races and Immigration.

Political and Religious Effects of Immigration

Legislation and Summary.



What the Faragraphers Say

Weak nations desiring our protection should understand that any pledges we may make carry a sugar-beet amendment.—Chicago Tribune.

"Have you ever made any effort to improve your knowledge of political economy?"

"No, said Senator Sorghum; "I have found that in the long run political liberality pays better than political economy."—Washington Star.

NO LABOR TROUBLES

We note in this particular
All builders are alike,
For on your castle in the air
There never is a strike.

—New York Sun.

TWO IMPERIAL CREATIONS: A COMPARISON

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG

University of Indiana.

creations, representing the highest thought and best endeavor of two distinct races, and standing for two widely contrasted ideals and methods of civilization. The one—Russia has the greatest territorial extent of any nation on the globe, enormous natural resources, and a vast population. other-Great Britain-has extent almost as great as the Russian, native population much smaller, but subject population much larger, and developed resources considerably superior. These two vast empires have been made almost contemporaneously. England as a nation is much older than Russia, but it has been only within the last three hundred years that English possessions have assumed imperial proportions. The absorption of India, the settlement of Australia, the acquisition of Canada, and the exploitation of South Africa, have all occurred since the time when the Russians first began to struggle toward the sea on north, south, and west, and push their way across the Urals into the wilds of Siberia on the east.

N the great world's arena there

are to be seen today two imperial

The world has known no other such titanic efforts at national aggrandizement as the last three centuries have witnessed by the Russians and the English. And as the results of these efforts stand today the most imposing spectacles in the broad field of politics it may be assumed

that they are worthy of the most thoughtful study by all who would be informed on both modern history and the larger interests of current life.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTRASTS OF THE TWO EMPIRES

At the outset one is struck with the diverse geographical conditions under which the British and Russian Empires have been built up. The most notable external characteristic of the British Empire is its wide distribution territorially and its consequent lack of solidarity. The well-known tendency of modern imperialism is to lay hold of the outer and less developed portions of the earth and coördinate them under European control. Except in the case of Russia, present political conditions unite with geographical considerations to forbid any other sort of imperialistic activity.

Within the modern era England, France, Portugal, Spain, and Holland have all made mighty efforts to build up an empire beyond the seas. Portugal failed first, then Spain, then Holland, then France; and of them all only England has been permanently successful in any large measure. The chief underlying motive of the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese imperial attempts was commercial aggrandizement. Of the English attempts this has been true in even a larger measure. The building of Greater

This is the eighth paper in a series on "Saxon and Slav." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 250a. to June, 1903, is as follows:

British Imperial Foundations (October).
The Haking of Greater Britain (November).
The Rise of the Russian Nation (December).
Russia's Quest of the Pacific (January).
Bagland and Russia in the Politics of Bulope: The
Bastern Question (February).



THE EARL OF SELBORNE
First Lord of the British Admiralty.

ever, can mass her forces at any place she could ever care to do so without having to draw them across seas or alien territory. When her great network of railroads is complete she can send the largest quotas of troops to Korea, to Peking, to Northern China, to Afghanistan, to Persia, to the Caucasus, and to the Balkan peninsula, and land them there ready for action before the English, or any other power of Western Europe, could have their forces fairly started for the scene of conflict.

POLITICAL CONTRASTS OF THE TWO EMPIRES

The most noteworthy contrasts between the British and Russian Empires, however, are not geographical, but political. Russia is almost totally devoid of free political institutions, while it is in these that the English have their chief delight and glory.

In all her work of empire-building England has pursued a plan quite at variance with the traditional colonial methods of other European powers. It has never been the English policy, as it was the Grecian in ancient times, to grant the colonies



RT. HON. CHARLES T. RITCHIE Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

complete political independence. But neither has it ever been England's policy to continue indefinitely to exercise absolute jurisdiction over the affairs of the colonies and dependencies. The general practice has been to allow the inhabitants of colonies full control of their local affairs subject only to the general law and constitution of the mother country. Every student of the American Revolution knows that when our forefathers rebelled against the exercise by England of certain forms of political authority they had not a hundredth part of the ground for complaint that the French and Spanish colonists had then and always.

England learned much by the revolt of the American colonies. Since that day democracy has indeed become triumphant in the home-land of the English, and in the colonies as well. Doubtless the highest tribute that one can pay to the English colonial system is to call attention to the fact that it is in a group of British colonies. i. e., Australia, that the world has recently seen established the most absolutely democratic form of government for



MR. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN
Postmaster General of Great Britain.

a numerous people known to men. England has learned, though only by some very bitter experience, that the only legitimate method of colonization is that which looks to the welfare of the colony rather than that of the mother country, and, moreover, that this will not infrequently mean eventual political independence. Whether or not it be conceded that the English colonial system has been a success regarded merely as a mode of imperial creation, it cannot well be denied that through her work as a colonizer England has done more for civilization than any other nation. And it is on this ground that her position of supremacy has been best earned.

The most striking political feature of recent developments in the British Empire has been the steady and coördinate advance of democracy on the one hand and loyalty to the empire on the other. While the colonies have become self-governing democracies in the main, they have thus far entirely failed to exhibit the tendency to independence which has



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

Lord President of the Council of Great Britain.

been so greatly dreaded by those who had the empire's perpetuity at heart. "Colonies are like fruits," declared the French Turgot in 1763 when France was ceding her empire to England; "they ripen and then fall away." In all England's experience this principle has been borne out in but a single case—that of the colonies which became the United States. The dictum would seem to be warranted only on the assumption that the mother country's colonial policy is an essentially selfish one, as England's undeniably was when Turgot's famous sentiment was expressed.

The truth is that the British Empire is today more compact politically than ever. Numerous incidents in connection with the South African War established this fact conclusively, and to the great satisfaction of those who had begun to fear that the empire was really undergoing an unconscious dissolution. The widespread interest in various schemes of imperial federation gives evidence that Canada, Australia, and the smaller parts of the empire, have as yet no desire for separa-



THE RT. HON. ST. JOHN BRODRICK British Secretary of State for War.

tion from the great state which lends them dignity and prestige without taking from them liberty. Under the proposed plans of imperial federation entire independence in the control of internal affairs will still remain in the colonies, but there will be an imperial parliament in which not merely England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also the most advanced colonies will be represented. This imperial parliament will then be charged with the care of matters-such as trade, finance, and defense-which are of common interest to all the peoples represented. The empire is thus to be "no longer the empire of England, or the empire of Great Britain, but the empire of all the British possessions—an empire resting not upon force, but upon loyalty and mutual interest, an empire in which the absolute equality of rights among all its members is to be recognized as the fundamental law of its constitution."

Even now Great Britain is not an empire in the old-time sense of the word Only in India and the crown colonies is there that completeness of external control which constituted a government "imperial" when empire was taken to mean



THE RT. HON. ARETAS AKERS-DOUGLAS

British Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

the rule of force over conquered and inferior peoples. In this sense Canada and Australia are no more imperial than if they should take their places in the family of independent nations.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL SYSTEM

Russia is the one survival of absolute government in Europe. Since her great expansion the system of autocracy has been adhered to with even greater fidelity, and the perpetuity of this system is generally understood to be the one indispensable condition of continued imperial prestige. Thus the controlling idea in Russian imperial government is at the opposite pole of the political universe from that which has come to prevail largely among the English. In both cases it can be said that the colonies and dependencies are given as far as practicable the same sort of government as that maintained by the home country-in the one case autocracy, in the other democracy.

The Russian is in many respects an exceedingly wise colonizer, and likewise an exceedingly fortunate ruler of subject peoples. This is true in the first place because of his racial descent and charac-

teristics. Unlike the Englishman, the Russian represents a very great mixture of racial elements, and such a people always assimilates alien races with greater facility. Then the Russian exhibits numerous characteristics which are purely Asiatic, and these have proved of inestimable value to him in subduing and governing Asiatic peoples. Moreover, the traditional and without much doubt historic union of all the peoples of the great Siberian plain under the rule of the great khan has prepared the way for the undisputed sway of his imperial successor, the "white tzar" at St. Petersburg.

Unlike Russia's advance in Europe her Asiatic expansion has been accomplished almost without war. On many occasions she has seemed on the very verge of an open conflict, now with native tribes, now with China, and now again with the English, but invariably by prudence and diplomacy an actual outbreak of hostilities has been averted. So far as the natives of Russian Asia are concerned they have been generally too few in number, too weak in a military way, and too spiritless to make much opposition. In dealing with the greater nations regarding questions of territorial possession in Asia, Russia has always shown consummate craft and genius. This faculty for getting what she wants without being forced to the trouble or expense of fighting for it has been so well characterized by M. Rambaud in his "Expansion of Russia" as to justify a somewhat lengthy quotation:

"She understands," he says, "how to utilize the amour-propre of her adversaries. Thus, she helped the Chinese to save their face, for example, by inducing them to lease for twenty-five or ninety-five years what they would obstinately have refused to cede definitely. Thanks to this expedient, it appeared to the Chinese that the dignity and integrity of their empire would remain inviolate. England also has grown accustomed to allowing herself to save her face, and to be put to sleep by the mesmeric passes, energetic and at the same time caressing, of Russian diplomacy. She allows herself to see in

the explanations brought to London the proof that some bold Cossack raid, some thorough lesson administered to her Afghan clients, is the result of an 'error,' a 'misunderstanding.' A company of six hundred soldiers is almost always a 'scientific expedition.' The English minister in order not to stir up strife allows himself to yield, and hands over to his successor the task of disentangling the knot. This successor is careful not to meddle with what he himself was not mixed up in, and what the jingoes and London cockneys have already forgotten; and so what the Russians have skilfully acquired remains permanently in their possession. . . . And thus, slowly, silently, without excessive cracking of her whip, Russian supremacy in her well-oiled car of progress has been moving on through all Central Asia."

Nor has Russia ever experienced difficulty in maintaining her sovereignty over Asiatic peoples. This is not merely because of the weakness and ignorance of the Asiatics, but also because of the leniency and considerateness of Russian imperial policy. The tzar's subjects in Asia are so ruled that they have little reason to regret their conquered condition. Native religions, customs, and manners, dress, and language, are uniformly left undisturbed, and native soldiers and artisans are given every opportunity for employment in the Russian service. Government is autocratic in the extreme, but the Asiatics have never known anything else. For the most part they are really thankful for the law and order which Russian administration has brought them, and which they have never themselves been able to maintain. They are dazzled by the reports of power and magnificence which come from travelers to St. Petersburg, and it is with most of them a matter of no small pride that they are part of an empire so vast and so imposing. The great secret of Russia's success in dealing with the Asiatics is that she accepts them just as they are, and does not attempt to "civilize" them. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Russians represent a far higher stage of

civilization than their Asiatic subjects.

THE ENGLISH PROBLEM IN INDIA

At this point it may be observed that Russia's problem in Siberia and England's in India are very widely different. The Siberians are a primitive, backward, uncultured people with no claims to a venerable and eminently respectable antiquity. They are totally lacking in any consciousness of unity, and are indeed merely a loose conglomeration of some hundred or more distinct races and peoples, all decidedly

inferior to their Russian masters.

But in India, while there is almost an utter lack of national consciousness, there is a great civilization far surpassing in age and intellectual brilliancy that of any Western nation. No greater mistake could be made than to regard the Hindoos as mere "heathen" like the Hottentots and South Sea Islanders. That India is a vast empire made up of a congeries of races having ancient and highly developed civilizations, with laws,



M. SERGE (DE) WITTE
Russian Minister of Finance.

governments, literatures, religions, art, and a finely elaborated social system, is generally quite ignored by Western peoples. Unlike the Siberians the Hindoos are not aborigines without a history. They are descendants of races whose civilizations far antedate anything Christian—even anything European. Not merely do they have this great past; they glory in it. They are therefore disposed to deliberate long and well before consenting to break with it in any important particular.

The bearing of all this upon English administration in India is obvious. Indian

customs and manners, religion, and political ideas are so radically different from those of the English that there can not well be a harmonizing of them, particularly in view of the rigid conservatism of the Hindoo. Those who know the situation best tell us that, instead of growing toward each other, the English and the peoples of India are becoming all the time more widely differentiated. Practically the only quality in the Englishman which commands the sincere admiration of the Hindoo is his ability to bring law and

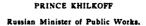
order out of chaos. His rushing. tling matter-of-fact temperament is very far from meeting with the Oriental's approval. His individualism in thought and social relations is likewise regarded with mingled wonder and contempt. art, literature, and philosophy the English are regarded as mere children. In short, the two peoples have so little in common that assimilation by contact is quite impossible. There are but few Englishmen in India

now, and for reasons of climate and overcrowded population there will never be many more. India can never be a land of Englishmen as is Australia, or even Canada and South Africa. It must perpetually remain a land whose vast population is ruled over by an outside power which finds itself utterly helpless before the task of establishing the natives on the same plane of culture and civilization with itself.

RUSSIAN FITNESS FOR ASIATIC EMPIRE

On the other hand, it is generally agreed





that of all Europeans the Russians are best adapted to the work of colonizing and governing Asia. Primarily this is because the Russian is himself semi-Oriental in disposition and character. The gulf between the Asiatic and the Russian is much more readily bridged than that between the Asiatic and the Englishman, the Frenchman or the German. The result is that Russia assimilates her Asiatic subjects while other European powers can only superimpose authority upon them. By assimilation is meant not the reducing of the conquered peoples to a dead level of language, religion, customs, but the winning of their respect and loyalty. As has been said, Russia does not antagonize her Asiatic subjects by forcing her religion or language upon them. She merely overawes them with a display of her power and majesty, and at the most but substitutes the autocracy of the tzar for that of the petty tribal princes. And to the Asiatic it is more glorious to be a subject of the great white tzar than of a mere local chieftain, particularly since in all its dealings with the natives the Russian government "puts its Asiatic foot forward," and so makes them believe that their great



M. PLEHVE
Russian Minister of the Interior.

sovereign is one of their own race and blood. Such a policy would be wholly impossible for the English in India.

Russia, representing a far less advanced stage of intellectual and political progress than England, is by that very fact better fitted to deal with the backward Orientals. She understands them more perfectly and knows the art of managing them more effectively. She never makes the mistake of demanding too much, and thus inciting rebellion. Whereas England has always been, for the most part, more liberal at home than with her outlying possessions, Russia acts upon the opposite plan. There is vastly more considerateness in Russian government in Asia than in Europe. Autocracy prevails everywhere of course from Poland to Kamtchatka, but its methods are carefully graduated to meet the varying conditions of the empire. other European power in Asia makes half so much allowance for peculiarities of race, religion, customs, and traditions. The English in India cannot but manifest on frequent occasions the disdain they feel for the slowness and backwardness of the Hindoos, but the Russian never exhibits impatience with the sluggishness of



COUNT LAMSDORFF
Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

his Siberian subjects. He is not so very much more progressive himself, and certainly does not care that his subjects should be. As long as they pay their tribute money and provide soldiers they may do what they will, think what they may, believe what they wish. This is why Russia's hold upon her dependent peoples tends to grow constantly firmer. This is why a people once reduced to dependence on Russia may be expected to become speedily reconciled to its condition. And this is why the story of Russian administration in Asia is almost totally devoid of such occurrences as the Sepov Mutiny in India.

Thus the Russian Empire, already possessing absolute geographical solidarity, tends more and more, despite the vast conglomeration of races it has come to include, to exhibit social and political compactness. It is very far from being a racial unit, but the elements it contains are by no means so diverse and so hopelessly separated as in the case of British India.



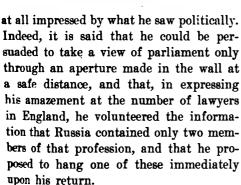
M. ZENGER

Russian Minister of Education.

The fact that the seat of the Russian Empire is in Europe rather than in Asia does not mean much; for if the empire had expanded westward from Siberia instead of eastward from the plain of the Volga it would not have been far different socially or politically from what it is. The truth is that Russia's Asiatic expansion is having a reactionary effect and is making the nation even more Oriental than heretofore. Between Russian civilization and that of Europe, particularly of England, the breach is widening. This does not necessarily mean a repudiation of the reforms begun by Peter the Great and carried on by certain of his successors. Peter brought Western ideas into Russia. but it should be noticed that these ideas were exclusively such as pertained to dress, the arts, industries, military tactics—in brief, things of a material rather than an intellectual or spiritual sort. Although he visited England just after the great triumph of parliamentary government in the overthrow of the Stuart régime (1688) Peter does not seem to have been







At no time since Peter's day, which was now nearly two centuries ago, has there been any really successful attempt in Russia to institute popular government in any of its forms. There is, it is true, a certain sort of democracy in the Russian mir or village community, but this phase of local self-control has never been enlarged into a national political feature. During all modern times Russia has been entirely willing to profit by Western ideas in inventions, machinery, and such other material things, but in the affairs of government she has preferred to adhere strictly to her traditional régime. Or



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KUROPATKIN
Russian Minister of War.

rather it should be said, perhaps, that her rulers have so preferred, for the people have had no sort of opportunity to control their governmental system.

Russian autocracy has scored brilliant triumphs during the last two hundred years, and is more firmly established today than ever before. The almost uniform success of Russian undertakings has inspired the whole nation with devotion to the prevailing order. There are discordant elements, to be sure. But in the great acclamation which rises to the throne of the tzar the mutterings of the Nihilists and Liberalists are hopelessly drowned. Likewise the cries of the Poles and Finns. who suffer under Russia's vigorous European system rather than bask under the favors of her Asiatic régime, are scarcely heard. Unaccustomed as they are to the idea of popular government, the Russians are for the most part more concerned with the advancing glories and achievements of this empire than with any sort of movement to bring the control of their state within their own hands.

Thus it appears that the most significant contrasts between the great empire of the Saxon and that of the Slav are not those growing out of geographical and strategic considerations, but rather those growing out of their political and social character- ... istics. The differences are indeed all that are comprehended in the great gulf between autocracy and democracy. Unlike as the two empires have been in the method of their building, the results attained are yet much more unlike. the histories of the Russian and English peoples we can behold two great and widespread civilizations developing from the obscurest beginnings. The nature and relations of these two civilizations are fraught with the most vital meaning to the future of the entire world. In the concluding article of this series we shall attempt somewhat farther to analyze these civilizations and demonstrate the influence which their perennial conflict is likely to have upon mankind at large.



TOPICAL ANALYSIS

1. Exalted position of the British and Russian Empires.

2. Geographical contrasts of the two empires. Various conditions of empire-build-

(b) Lack of territorial continuity in British Empire. (c) Territorial solidarity of the Russian

Empire. (d) Bearing of these facts upon im-

perial defense.

3. Political contrasts of the two empires.

(a) The English system always comparatively liberal.

(b) Political solidarity of the British

(c) Imperial federation.

(d) Different theory underlying British and Russian Empires.

4. The Russian imperial system.

(a) The survival of absolutism. (b) The Russian a wise colonizer.

- (c) The Russian method of expansion.
 (d) Why Russia succeeds in Asia.
- 5. The English problem in India.
 - (a) Character of the Hindoos.
 - (b) Hindoo attitude toward Western
 - peoples.
 (c) Lack of social and political assimilation.
- 6. Russian fitness for Asiatic expansion.

(a) Tolerance of local customs and religions.

(b) What Russian rule means to the subject peoples.

7. English and Russian imperial systems growing wider apart.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What European nations have made notable attempts at empire-building? 2. What ones failed, and in what order? 3. Compare the period of time covered by English and Russian empire-building. 4. Contrast the English and Russian empires geographically. 5. What dif-ferent sorts of relations do the various component parts of the British Empire bear to the central government? 6. Compare the British and Russian problems of defense. 7. Characterize the Russian political system. 8. Compare Russian rule in Europe and in Asia. did the American Revolution benefit Great Britain? 10. What is England's present method of dealing with her colonies? 11. What indications are there that the British Empire is growing more compact? 12. What is meant by imperial federation? 13. To what extent is the British governmental system "imperial" in the ancient sense of the word? 14. Why is the Russian so successful in dealing with Asiatic peoples? 15. Contrast Russia's problem in Siberia and England's in India. 16. How do the Hindoos regard the English? 17. To what extent do the Asiatic feel the weight of Pure extent do the Asiatics feel the weight of Russian rule? 18. In what respects does Russia refuse to become European?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Compare the English and Russian standing 2. Compare the English and Russian navies. 3. What English statesman is the leading champion of imperial federation? 4. What is the present English population in India? 5. How did the Grecian and Roman colonial policies compare with the English? is the nature of the Russian "mir"?

BIBLIOG RAPHY

Books and magazine articles bearing upon the subject matter of the above paper have in many cases been already cited in connection with the earlier numbers of the series. Almost any treatise on British or Russian imperial history will be found to contain material. It would seem, however, that there have been very few attempts to set forth in connected form the contrasts between the two systems. The only treatment of the sort that is worth recommending is W. D. Foulke's "Slav or Saxon." (Second edition. New York: 1898.)

For the study of Russian imperial methods and problems the following are recommended: "Russia," by Morfill ("Story of the Nations" Series). Use index.

"Russia and the Russians," by Noble (especially chaps. IV, X, and XI).

"The Expansion of Russia," by Rambaud (International Monthly, September-October,

"Russia as a Great Power," by Sydney Brooks (World's Work, October, 1901.)

Two larger recent works which may well be consulted are "Asiatic Russia," by George Frederick Wright, and "All the Russias," by Henry Norman.

For the study of English imperial methods

and problems the following are recommended: "Expansion of England," by Seeley. Two courses of lectures, the first dealing with the general nature of English expansion, the second

with English power in India.

"The British Empire" ("Story of the Nations" Series), by Story. Two volumes.

"Asia and Europe," by Meredith Townsend.

Especially suggestive on the relations of the

English and the Hindoos. (Pp. 82-120.)
"British Colonial Policy," by Hugh E. Egerton. A historical sketch of the development of

colonial methods.

"Problems of Greater Britain," by Dilke. Deals with the experience of England as a colonizing power, and with such subjects as Imperial Defense, Federation, etc.





DEATH OF THE TZAREVITCH IVAN

From the painting by Repin.

Ilya Jefinovitch (Elias) Repin, painter of "The Death of the Tzarevitch Ivan" and also "The Cossacks' Reply to the Sultan," which appears as the frontispiece this month, was born in 1844 in the department of Charkow, Russia. He was the son of a poor officer, and was educated in the village school, which was carried on by his mother. Then he had a few years at a military school, after which a mechanical painter of saints gave him his first knowledge of drawing. After three years of this sort of apprenticeship he was able to earn his livelihood by painting saints. Three years later he wandered to St. Petersburg to enter the Imperial Academy, and during six years there his talent developed rapidly. His picture, "The Raising of Jarius' Daughter," brought him the prize in an academy competition, and a medal and traveling scholarship.

Repin's strong national feeling is illustrated by the fact that while in Italy not only did he not fall under the spell of foreign influences, but his best picture painted there was an illustration of an old Russian epic poem, "Sadko in the Wonderful Realm of the Sea." In his "History of Modern Painting," Muther thus speaks of Repin's work:

"In the matter of technique, Repin is a great modern master, with a sharp decision in drawing and color, and an earnest, almost ascetic simplicity, which admit only of what is in-dispensable and subservient to the designed effect of the picture. . . . He breathes the atmosphere of his own time and his own people. . . . The secret song of the steppes, that song of boundless love and boundless suffering, is becoming intelligible to painters at

A Reading Journey Through Russia

WESTERN SIBERIA AND TURKESTAN

BY GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, LL. D., F. G. S. A

Oberlin College. Author of "Asiatic Russia," etc.

HE traveler from Dakota, Minnesota, or Manitoba will find himself very much at home all the way from Moscow to the central part of Southern Siberia. Leav-

ing Moscow upon the train de luxe which now starts every week for the Pacific coast, one moves steadily onward over a level prairie country with no interruptions except from the gullies worn in the surface by streams, and with little to vary the interest of the journey, since one Russian village is sure to be an almost exact reproduction of all others. The road, however, leads past the ancient and interesting city of Ryazan, on the Oka, and, after several hundred miles, crosses the Volga on a magnificent bridge at Samara, a central point on the navigation of the immense river system of the Volga-Kama, and a radiating point for the caravan routes to Central Asia.

East of Samara the traveler begins the ascent of the western slope of the Ural Mountains; but, like the approach to the Rocky Mountains, through Nebraska, the rise is imperceptible, except to the careful observations of the railroad surveyor. Indeed, the Ural Mountains, though the only interruption in the vast plain extending from the Baltic to the Altai Range, a distance of nearly three thousand miles, are themselves comparatively insignificant. Nowhere do they rise more than three thousand or four thousand feet above the sea, while in the southern portion few peaks are more than two thousand feet

high. Like some of the famous passes in the Rocky Mountains, one needs a monument to tell him when he reaches the watershed, and in this case crosses from Europe to Asia. Such a monument attracts the attention of all who follow the old post-road over which communication with Siberia was kept for so long a time. Indeed, so gentle is this ascent that the party of Yermak, which entered upon the conquest of Siberia in 1582, were able to ascend the rivers by boats almost to the summit, and then, after a short portage, descend the navigable tributaries of the Obi.

The Ural Mountains, however, are of great importance on account of their vast mineral resources, which are elsewhere so rare in European Russia. Ekaterinburg, where the old post-road crosses the most productive mining section of the mountains, is a flourishing city of about thirty thousand inhabitants, and dates its origin from 1723. It abounds in factories for polishing the ornamental stones of the district, including malachite, jasper, marble, and porphyry; contains the government mint for copper coinage; has many industrial establishments; and possesses numerous palatial residences and imposing churches, together with a monastery, commodious school buildings, a city infirmary, a workman's hospital, an almshouse, a children's home, and a theater and museum of high order. The name is derived from that of the Empress Catherine.

This paper is the eighth in "A Reading Journey Through Russia." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

The Polish Threshold of Russia (October).
The Cradle of the Russian Empire (November).

The Crimea and the Caucasus (December).

Up the Volga (January). Russia's Holy City (February).



LAKE KATSIBURLA, IN THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS

Before the Siberian Railroad was built, and after steam navigation was in use upon the Siberian rivers, the favorite route to Central Siberia was from Perm to Ekaterinburg, and thence down the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains to Tiumen, on the Tara River, the entrance to the splendid system of steam navigation in the valley of the Obi. Thence steamers descended the Tara and Tobol Rivers, 268 miles to Tobolsk, on the Irtysh; from which point they ascended the Irtysh 1,520 miles to Semipalatinsk, at the base of the Altai Mountains, and also descended the Irtysh to its junction with the Obi, and ascended that river and the Tom to Tomsk, a distance of 1,180 miles; and thence proceeded seven hundred miles farther up the Obi to the flourishing cities of Barnaul and Biisk, near the center of the Altai Mountains.

Before the railroad was built, much was said about connecting the navigable waters of the Obi with those of the Yenisei.

which could be very easily done at three points. One of these was reached by ascending the Chulym River (which joins the Obi a little way below Tomsk) to Chernova, two hundred miles above Krasnoyarsk, where it passes within two or three miles of the Yenisei. But the difference in elevation of the streams at this point (about four hundred feet) renders a canal impracticable, though it does not materially interfere with the advantage of the short line of portage. Lower down, however, vessels of considerable size could turn off from the Obi and ascend the River Ket for a distance of 425 miles, where a canal of only five miles through a swampy region would lead to the Kas, 130 miles above its junction with the Yenisei. This canal has actually been made, so that vessels of small size can now pass between these immense systems of internal navigation. A similar opportunity, also, is afforded, a short distance farther down, by the inosculation of the headwaters of the

Tym and Sym Rivers, which are branches respectively of the Obi and Yenisei.

Much attention was given for a long time to the possibility of improving the navigation of the Angara River, a principal branch of the Yenisei, which would allow free passage of boats to Lake Baikal,



A COSSACK OF THE URALS

and to a short portage from Ilimsk leading to the navigable waters of the Lena. Plans were also made a few years ago for promoting direct commerce with Central Siberia through the Yenisei River, entering it from the Arctic Ocean. A few vessels have been successful in making this voyage, but the accumulation of ice about the mouth of the river has made navigation so uncertain that the plans have been abandoned.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad has the advantage of crossing all these great lines of internal navigation at their points of greatest commercial interest, and so of furnishing a natural outlet for an immense area of fertile agricultural land and of rich mining districts. At the outset there was much discussion concerning the most desirable European terminus. The competing points were Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, and Orenburg. The final

choice was Cheliabinsk, with a branch line coming down through the mining districts from Ekaterinburg. After, therefore, a ride of twelve hundred miles from Moscow through Ryazan, Samara, and Ufa, one will set out upon the Asiatic part of the tour from Cheliabinsk.

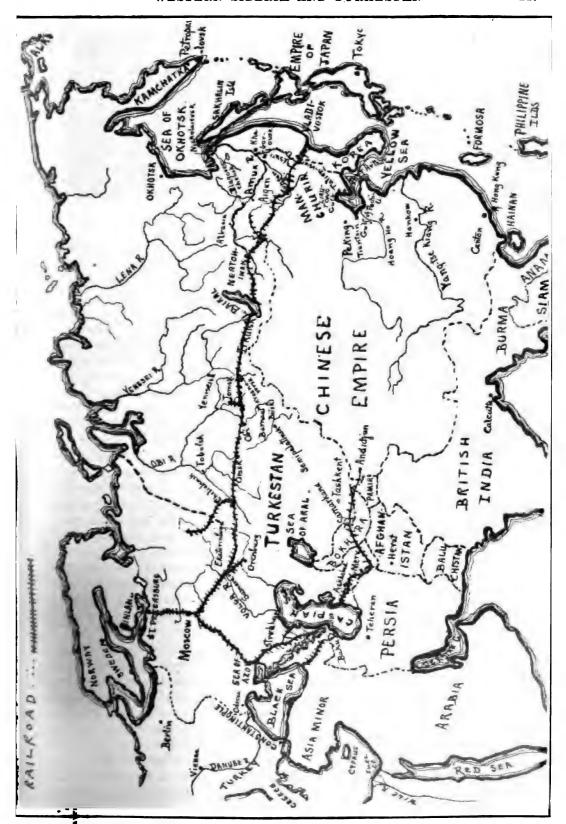
For historical reasons, however, if for none other, the traveler will wish to have sketched for him the older route for which the present Trans-Siberian Railroad is the For centuries the main line substitute. of travel from European Russia to Siberia followed very closely the line of conquest pursued by Yermak and his successors. Crossing the Ural Mountains near Ekaterinburg, an important post was built at Tiumen, on the Tara River. In the course of time, as emigration increased, and especially after steamers were introduced, this became a very important point from which emigrants of every sort were distributed, since, as already remarked, river navigation from this point practically extended over the whole of Western and Central Siberia.

Tiumen has figured in recent literature especially as the distributing point for exiles. Here exiles of every description were gathered from all parts of Russia to be forwarded to their various stations



A KIRGHIZ TATAR FAMILY

in Siberia. It is of this forwarding prison station that Mr. Kennan has drawn so lugubrious a picture. But there is nothing in the outward appearance that would give





POST-HOUSE IN THE DESERT

indication of the serious condition of things which formerly existed here. For a time, however, the arrival of prisoners was so irregular that frequently there were a great many more than could be immediately forwarded on the steamers. Hence the prisons were periodically overcrowded for a few weeks, when the unsanitary condition of things induced an excessive amount of disease and mortality.

It may be said, however, in partial extenuation, that the intention of the government was always to look carefully after the welfare of the prisoners, but the governmental machinery for the correction of abuses and for providing for exigencies was so imperfect that incidental evils were inevitable, and were but slowly corrected. Tiumen itself is a city of considerable beauty, with a population of thirty thousand, well supplied with churches and hospitals for all ordinary occasions, and will continue to be an important trading diversion notwithstanding the caused by the location of the railroad along the more southern line.

Tobolsk, at the mouth of the Tobol, is also a city of much importance which has been left at one side by the railroad, but which the facilities of navigation will continue to make an important commercial point. It has a population of twenty thousand, and prides itself on occupying a site not far from the city of Sibir, which was the Tatar capital taken by Yermak in 1582. The city is picturesquely situ-

ated upon the bluffs of the Irtysh River, and contains a notable monument erected to the memory of Yermak. It is also the proper point from which in the summer time to make a river trip to the far north. Upon the Arctic circle, at Obdorsk, the traveler will find one of the oldest Russian trading posts of Siberia, which has been the residence of many eminent men, and where a fair show of civilization has been maintained ever since the Russian occupation, early in the seventeenth century.

Before starting out upon the present main line of travel over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, it will be necessary, also, if one would get a comprehensive view of the country, to take a trip over the southern route into the Asiatic possessions, which, though a branch line, is destined to be as important as the main line.

Crossing the Caspian Sea from Baku well-appointed steamers convey the traveler rapidly to Krasnovodsk, the western terminus of the Trans-Caspian Railroad. The situation is picturesque, with the Balkan Mountains in the background; but the city is merely a railroad terminus. having no natural advantages except its harbor and its relation to the traffic of the arid interior basin. The supply of water has to be brought in from a distance, and one is reminded at once of the peculiar conditions of the interior by the fact that oil from Baku is the only available fuel of the region; so that all the locomotives are fitted to burn oil instead of coal or

wood. The abundance of tank cars is increased, also, by the necessity of supplying most of the stations along the route with water hauled from a distance which is stored in extensive cisterns.

The ride along the base of the Balkan Mountains is through a perfectly barren country, with treeless mountains rising several thousand feet into the clear blue air upon the north side, and a low, marshy region, stretching up from the Caspian Sea, upon the south side. But, though the rainfall of the region is only about five inches a year, this does not prevent the occurrence of disastrous floods, for what little rain there is occasionally comes down in tremendous torrents over the mountain region, washing the soil down its flanks, so as to bury the railroad out of sight for long distances.

At Balla Ishem, an insignificant station about 150 miles from Krasnovodsk, there is a gap of twenty or twenty-five miles in the mountain chain, which extends beyond to form the Kopet Dagh range and Hindu Kush Mountains, forming the line between the Russian possessions and Persia and Afghanistan. Through this gap one can easily trace the deserted channel of a great river which at no very ancient date carried off the surplus waters from the Aral Sea to the Caspian. This channel is a mile or more in width, with clearly defined banks, and must have accommodated a flow larger than that of the Niagara. Russian engineers have surveyed it through the whole distance of several hundred miles to the vicinity of Khiva, in the great delta of the Amu Daria, or Oxus River, where it approaches the Aral Sea. For a time there was much excitement in Russia over the possibility of restoring the water to this channel by diverting into it the ancient Oxus, and thus securing continuous navigation from the heart of Russia through the Caspian Sea to the heart of Asia in Western Turkestan.

But it was soon evident that something more than a channel was necessary to promote navigation, and that was a sufficiency of water. The present volume of water in the Amu Daria would not be sufficient, in that dry climate, where evaporation is rapid, to furnish a continuous flow to the Caspian Sea. The results of these efforts, therefore, were to emphasize the fact of recent great climatic changes throughout



FROM VERY NEAR TATARY

that region. At a very recent geological date the rainfall over the mountains of Central Asia must have been much greater than now, so that the large rivers known in ancient history as the Jaxartes (Syr Daria), and the Oxus (Amu Daria), which now fill only a portion of the basin of the Aral Sca, poured down in such volume that it was filled to the brim and made to overflow through the now deserted channel which the railroad crosses at Balla Ishem. This channel is known as the Uzboi. Speculations concerning the cause of these recent climatic changes are one of the most interesting incidents in the study of the geology and physical geography of this vast region. Elsewhere I have endeavored to show that it is but a corollary to the extensive changes of level which



FRONT VIEW OF TIMUR-LENG'S (TAMERLANE) MAUSOLEUM, SAMARKAND
(By courtesy of Records of the Past, Washington, D. C.)

have evidently taken place in the region, and which may very plausibly be considered as a part of the phenomena connected with some such deluge as that which is described in the Bible. (See chap. XXVI of "Asiatic Russia," and also Bibliotheca Sacra, April, July, and October, 1902.

Farther eastward, for more than two hundred miles, the railroad keeps close to the northern base of the Kopet Dagh range along the narrow belt known as the "Atok," made fertile by irrigation with the water derived from the numerous small streams which come down from the mountain sides; while to the north stretch for hundreds of miles the inhospitable wastes of the desert of Kara Kum. This strip has been the home of the most vigorous of the Turcoman tribes, who were the last to yield to the Russian power. It was not until 1880 that the Tekke Turcomans were finally subdued in a terrific battle by General Skobeleff, at Geok Tepe, not far from the important and strategic city of Askabad. The importance of this closing battle in the long series of Russian efforts to conquer Turkestan is recognized by a very interesting military museum close by the railroad station of Geok Tepe, where all trains stop a sufficient length of time to allow passengers to visit it. The paintings of the final charge of the Russians are exceedingly realistic, and have very respectable merit as works of art. museum is one of the most interesting illustrations of the effective means used by the Russians to keep alive the spirit of patriotism even in the most out-of-the-way portions of the empire, and at the same time of impressing the outlying tribes with the sense of its irresistible military power.

About two hundred miles beyond Askabad the railroad passes through the oasis of Merv, having crossed the northern edge of the smaller oasis made fertile by the waters of the Tejend. The oasis of Merv is watered by the Murgab River, which, like the Tejend, comes down from the most fertile portions of Afghanistan. Merv is one of the cities occupied by Alexander



FRONT VIEW OF THE SHIR-DAHR MADRASS FROM THE RIGISTAN, SAMARKAND

(By courtesy of Records of the Past. Washington, D. C.)

and his successors. At that time, according to Strabo, the city was surrounded by a wall 185 miles in length, and the fertility of the soil was almost incredible. In the thirteenth century, when Jenghiz Khan conquered the city, it is reported to have had a population of nearly a million. But, owing to political and social disturbances, the ancient city has become an extensive mass of ruins, while the new city, twentyfive miles to the westward, which has sprung up mostly since the Russian occupation, has but just started upon its career. It has already, however, about thirty thousand inhabitants, and there is no reason why, under a stable government, it may not attain much of its former importance, for the land is as fertile as ever, and the water of the Murgab is still abundant, when once the old irrigating ditches are cleaned out and put in order, to distribute its life-giving properties, as in former times. Additional importance is also given by the construction of a branch railroad from Merv to the border of Afghanistan, up the Murgab River, 250 miles.

political conditions shall permit, this will doubtless be extended to accommodate the commerce of the extensive fertile plains watered by the Upper Murgab and Tejend Rivers, and later may be extended so as to constitute the short line of communication between Central Asia and the Persian Gulf. The ruins of Merv well deserve the attention of the traveler.

Turning now northeastward, the railroad crosses an extensive strip of desert region which borders the Oxus River on either side, and, after a course of about two hundred miles, reaches the celebrated city of Bokhara, which is a dependency of Russia, though maintaining a nominal independence. This, too, is in the center of an oasis, where the waters of the Zerafshan are finally lost in the desert. province has a population of 2,500,000, while the city has 75,000, and is one of the most interesting centers of Eastern civilization, which has been but slightly invaded by the customs of the Western world. With the exception of Mecca, it is said to be the center of the purest Moslem



ENTRANCE TO THE BAZAR AT TASHKENT

faith in the Mohammedan world. It is said to contain no less than three hundred mosques, and thirty medrasses or colleges, while its bazars are among the most famous in the world. It will be long before machine-made carpets of the Western world will displace the Bokhara rugs made by the cheap labor of this region.

The Zerafshan River, which furnishes the water to irrigate the Bokhara oasis, also waters high up in its course the oasis of Samarkand. The situation is one in which the difficulties of adjusting water rights is readily seen. In former times the city of Merv was ruined by having the water diverted from its portion of the oasis at a point higher up the stream. The same policy has often been pursued in the oasis of Khiva, on the Oxus River, near the head of the Aral Sea. It is therefore a constant source of fear on the part of the rulers of Bokhara that the Russians will divert a disproportionate amount of the water of the Zerafshan for enlarging

the area of cultivation around Samarkand. The importance, therefore, of having these entire river systems under the central control of one government, which is both just and strong, is of the highest order.

About two hundred miles beyond Bokhara the railroad reaches Samarkand. which, like Merv, has been from the earliest times a city of great importance. Here (under the name of Maracanda) Alexander the Great made his headquarters for two years, in his vain attempts to conquer the region beyond, and here again (in the thirteenth century of the Christian era) Jenghiz Khan found a city of nearly a million inhabitants; while later (in the fourteenth century) Tamerlane made it as his capital one of the most brilliant centers of learning in the world, and adorned it with mosques and medrasses and tombs of most magnificent splendor. structures, built after the most approved style of Persian architecture, were covered with glazed tile whose colors blended most

harmoniously, and gave a brilliancy to the capital which has probably never been exceeded. Even now in their ruins they are as impressive in many respects as those of Greece or Egypt. The city has a population of about fifty thousand native Mohammedans and about fifteen thousand Russians, who have all come in since the occupation of the city about twenty-five years ago.

Going on about two hundred miles farther to the northeast, one reaches Tashkent, a city of 160,000 inhabitants, and now the Russian capital of Turkestan. Like all the other cities in this region it is in the midst of a fertile district watered by the streams which come down from the Thian Shan Mountains. Already there is a Russian population of about twenty thousand, but naturally the greatest interest attaches to its native bazar, which is one of the largest and most interesting in the world. Rain so seldom falls during the larger part of the year that the bazar is simply a complicated congeries of streets over which poles have been placed from the buildings on opposite sides and mat-



THE RUSSIAN CHURCH IN TASHKENT

tings spread upon them to afford protection from the rays of the blazing sun. Here in booths lining the sides one may wander for miles amid scenes of the strangest variety, and see the people and the products from every part of Central Asia, and purchase at reasonable prices everything from a camel to a cambric needle.

On the way to Tashkent, near where the railroad crosses the Jaxartes River, a



A WAYSIDE LUNCH COUNTER ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN

branch road turns up the river, and, after passing through a narrow gorge at Khojent, enters a long and narrow oasis of Ferghana, with a population of more than a million agriculturalists, enjoying a most fertile soil and supplied with abundant water coming down from the lofty mountains on either side. Among the other products, cotton is raised to the amount of three million hundredweight annually. Its importance both in past and present times is enhanced by the fact that it is on the most direct road to Kashgar, on the other side of the Thian Shan Mountains. which separate Eastern from Western Turkestan. Andidjan, in Ferghana, is also the scene of the terrible earthquakes concerning which so much has been said during the past season.

If the traveler has time, inclination, and strength, he can do nothing which would be more interesting and instructive than to go on from Tashkent over the military road for twelve hundred miles to Semipalatinsk, on the Irtysh River. This road has been built by the Russians since their occupation of the country twenty-five years ago, and leads, through two-thirds of the distance, along the northern base of the

Thian Shan Mountains, whose lofty, snowclad peaks frequently run up seventeen thousand feet, and in the case of Khantengri 24,000 feet, while to the north there stretches the almost unbroken plain extending two thousand miles to the Arctic Sea. Throughout this portion of the distance the road leads through the narrow, fertile belt at the base of the



TRAVELING À LA TARANTASS-BEFORE THE RAILWAY CAME

mountain, which is irrigated by innumerable mountain streams, and has been celebrated for its fertility from the earliest time, and is still dotted with numerous and flourishing cities, Chimkent, Aulicata, Pishpek, Verni, Kopal, and Sergiopol being specially noteworthy.

At Chimkent the great caravan route branches off which runs one thousand miles north to Orenburg and Samara, of which we have already spoken. All along the route one is inspired by the recollection that he is following in reverse order the great line along which the tribes and conquering hordes of Eastern Asia have migrated westward. It was from this direction that in prehistoric times the ancestors of the Huns came, and in the thirteenth century that Jenghiz Khan with his devastating armies approached the fertile provinces of Turkestan to spread terror over the entire world. Almost every spot along this line is connected with some thrilling story of these invasions, while scenes witnessed at the present time carry one back in most realistic fashion to those of ancient times. Kirghiz Tatars who chiefly inhabit the

region are still nomads roving over the country with their large herds of sheep, cattle, and horses, and transporting their merchandise or household goods on twohumped Bactrian camels. Ordinarily now the traveler will meet as many as twentyfive hundred camels a day upon this road, and a typical company may be a family moving with all its possessions to some more promising pasture land, consisting very likely of a woman riding a cow, carrying two infants in her arms, and leading three camels on whose backs are packed the tent and household goods. Close adjoining will be the husband on horseback, driving before him with no small difficulty a herd of horses, while two strapping boys sixteen or seventeen years old will bring up the rear, both of them astride a steer without any halter, but which they are successfully guiding by blows on the face so as to drive before them a flock of sheep.

The last third of the distance from Tashkent to Semipalatinsk will be across an arid region where water even at post-stations is difficult to obtain, but throughout the whole distance traveling is facilitated by the excellent arrangement which



REPAIRING A TARANTASS

provides post-houses at intervals of ten or fifteen miles, where an official with his family is charged with the duty of entertaining travelers at very reasonable rates, and of furnishing them with transportation to the station beyond. The entertainment is simple, consisting of a bare floor upon



NATIVE (WITH REINDEER) OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL REGION

which the traveler can roll himself up in his blanket and sleep, and for food black bread and hot water, but if one carries with him his own tea and sugar, as he is expected to do, he can make a meal that is nourishing, at any rate, and, that in his condition of chronic hunger, will abundantly satisfy the taste. Frequently also he can obtain eggs and milk.

The conveyance provided is in summer a tarantass and in winter a sledge, in each case drawn by as many horses as are needed for the load, which is usually three, but sometimes as many as seven. The tarantass is a four-wheeled wagon without springs or seat, usually provided with a cover over the back part. After packing one's luggage in the body of the tarantass

the traveler is expected to adjust himself as best he can in the midst of it or on top of it, and to prepare himself to be driven as fast as the horses can run from one station to the other. In our own experience, though traveling only by daylight, we averaged eighty-five miles a day for seventeen days.

Semipalatinsk, on the Irtysh River, has for a long time commanded the main commerce between Western Siberia and the western portion of the Chinese Empire. What is called the Sungarian depression occupied by the upper portion of the Irtysh River forms the most natural line of communication between Central Asia and Russia. It hence became an early point of occupation in the Russian exten-

sion toward Central Asia. In 1718 it was occupied as a Russian fortress, and has ever since been an important center from which exploring parties have been sent out in the interests of both commerce and science. Humboldt visited the region in



A SART AND HIS SISTERS IN TASHKENT

1828, and came back reporting it to be the very central point of the action of the geological forces in Asia. The city has a population of 26,000, mostly of native merchants and traders, but no buildings of any special interest. In addition to being on the main line of commerce to Western China it is also one of the principal points from which access is obtained both to the fertile valleys and the rich mining districts of the Altai Mountains.

From Semipalatinsk to the Trans-Siberian Railroad one has the choice of two routes: the shortest and easiest is to take a steamer down the Irtysh River four hundred miles to Omsk, but the most interesting will be to continue the tarantass ride along the northern base of the Altai

Mountains for four hundred miles northeast to connect with the railroad where it crosses the Obi-River. This will lead through Barnaul, one of the principal cities at the base of the Altai Mountains, where one will find a Russian population of thirty thousand, with an interesting museum illustrative of the vast mining region adjoining, and almost every other indication of the activity of Western civilization which is so rapidly taking possession of the whole region. By a side excursion of fifty or sixty miles he may also penetrate a more central mining and agricultural district to Biisk, where he will find another flourishing city of eighteen thousand people, bustling with all the activities of Western civilization.

Indeed, this vast region about the Altai Mountains, with its fertile soil, its delightful climate, and its inspiring mountain scenery, is one of the most attractive portions of the world in which to live, and population is pouring into it with great rapidity, the province of Tomsk already having more than two million inhabitants. Those delighting in mountain scenery will here find an area three times as large as Switzerland, and of scarcely inferior interest in every respect. Lake Teletskoi, forming an enlargement in the Biva River fifteen hundred feet above the sea, is fully equal to Lake Geneva in its surroundings, while the naturalist will find here united the flora of the steppes and of the mountain district, with many curious adaptations to changing conditions. also find here crowded together in a single province the reindeer from the north, and the Bactrian camel and the tiger from the south.

But it is time to pick up our web where we left it at Cheliabinsk and join the threads together along the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. But a "short horse is soon curried." The Trans-Siberian Railroad across Western Siberia was not built for the gratification of the tourist, but for the convenience of the people, and it receives much of its importance from

the fact that it cuts by the shortest line at central points the various navigable rivers of the vast Obi basin. Still, though shortly taken, the trip is by no means devoid of interest.

If one starts from Cheliabinsk in the middle of spring he will find himself traveling in company with a great number of emigrants who have left the more crowded centers of population in Russia to seek homes in the vast expanses of Siberia, and he will be attracted by the attention paid to them by the Russian officials. He will find long rows of houses erected for their temporary accommodation while waiting for their turn in the overcrowded railroad He will find hospitals for their trains. accommodation in sickness, and Red Cross nurses flitting to and fro to minister to the sick and suffering. He will find swarms of liveried officials examining passports and permits, and directing the emigrants to their proper trains. He will find what we know nothing of in America, whole village organizations among the emigrants being transported bodily from Russia in Europe to Russia in Asia with their elders and priests and united fam-



TRANSFERRING BAGGAGE AT KRASNOVODSK

ilies, ready to be transplanted entire into the virgin soil of Greater Russia. He will be surprised at the cheapness of the transportation—a few dollars transferring a whole family with all their goods in a boxcar for two or three thousand miles; where the government will lend them money enough at nominal rates of interest to get them well started in their new condition; so that there will spring up on the virgin prairie, as by magic, a complete Russian village, with its long rows of log houses, and the peculiar green domes of the Russian church overtopping all.

Except as one joins this band of emigrants in the early season of the year it is difficult to realize the greatness of the



MOVABLE SCHOOL AT AN IMMIGRANT STATION

tide of emigration that is now pouring into Siberia. Literally hundreds of thousands are going every year, so that it has been with the greatest difficulty that the railroad has been able to meet the demands upon it, and most active measures have had to be taken by the government to regulate the emigration, and prevent the misery and disaster arising from overtaxing the means of communication. The first year the railroad was open the emigrants so far exceeded the possible means of transportation that it gave rise to incredible suffering.

But, well started upon the train, one will pass down the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains as gently as he ascended it upon the western side. Village after village will roll by him monotonously, the scene being changed only by a little variety in the thin clusters of birch trees that adorn the gentle knolls and line the banks of the small streams, until after a distance of 160 miles at Kurgan he will cross the Tobol River, where he will find a city of ten thousand inhabitants in which the

trade of 130 villages centers. Passing along 180 miles farther through a prairie country thickly studded with villages he will reach Petropaulovsk on the Ishim River, a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, with a trade running up to many millions of dollars. Passing on 170 miles farther east through a country of fertile soil and frequent settlement he will reach the Irtysh River at Omsk, where he will find a population of fifty-one thousand and a city of much interest in many respects. Here as early as 1714 a strong fortress was built, the ruins of which still adorn the city. Near by is also a Lutheran church, bearing witness to the toleration which Russia has always shown to established religous institutions within her borders.

Omsk is the capital of what are called the "Provinces of the Steppe," and as a commercial point has the advantage of reaping the fruits of a river navigation one thousand miles both above and below, and of attracting caravans from the vast arid prairie or "steppe" region to the southwest. It is well supplied with churches, military barracks, and school buildings, all of which, together with the governor's residence, present an imposing architectural appearance.

From Omsk on the Irtysh to Obi upon the Obi River is a distance of 384 miles, crossing the margin of what is called the Baraba Steppe. This is a very level, poorly drained, but fertile region, with numerous lakes having no outlet. It is the region which by reason of its innumerable swarms of mosquitoes in summer time has done so much to give a bad reputation to the old post-road leading through Siberia. lakes of the region are drying up so that now villages have sprung up in areas which are known to have been covered with water when first discovered by the Russians. The town of Kainsk, having a population of six thousand and surrounded with numerous villages, is largely occupied by prosperous Jews, so that it is called the Jerusalem of Siberia.

But here upon the Obi River we must pause for the present, and after a little rest make a fresh start for the equally varied and interesting remainder of our trip, which will bring us to the waters of the Pacific.

PRONUNCIATION

Afghanistan-ahf-gahn-is-tahn.

Amu Daria—ah-moo dah-ree-ah.

Andidjan-ahn-dee-jahn.

Altai - ahl-tai.

Angara-ahng-gah-rah. Askabad—ahs-kah-bahd. Atok-ah-tok. Aulie-ata -- au-lee ah-tah. Baikal-bai-kahl. Baku-bah-koo. Balla Ishem-bah-lah ee-shem. Barnaul-bahr-nool. Bokhara - boe-kah-rah. Biisk—bee-eesk. Biya—bee-yah. Baraba-bah-rah-bah. Chimkent-cheem-kent. Cheliabinsk-cheh-lee-ah-beensk. Chernova-cher-noh-vah. Chulym-choo-lym. Ekaterinburg or Yekaterinburg—yeh-kah-teh-reen-boorg (Katherinenburg—"Catherine's borough). Ferghana—fair-gah-nah. Geok Tepe—joke-tep-eh. Hindu Kush—hin-doo kush. Ilimsk-ee-leemsk. Jenghiz Khan—jen-ghis kahn. Jaxartes - jah-ahr-tees. Krasnovodsk-krahs-no-vodsk. Kopet Dagh-koe-pet dahg. Khiva-khee-va. Kara Kum-kah-rah koom. Krasnoyarsk-krahs-noe-yarsk. Khojent-koe-gent. Kashgar—kash-gahr. Kopal—koh-pol. Khan-tengri-kahn-ten-gree. Kirghiz-ker-geez. Kurgan-koor-gahn. Kainsk-kah-censk. Murgab-moor-gahb. Maracanda — mah-rah-kahn-dah. Medrasses-meh-drahss-ez. Obi - oh-bee. Obdorsk-ob-dorsk. Petropaulovsk-peh-troh-pah-lovsk. Pishpek—pish-pek. Ryazan—ree-ah-zuhn. Semipalatinsk - seh-mee-pah-lah-teensk. Sergiopol-sair-gee-oh-pol. Strabo-strah-bo. Samara—sah-mah-rah. Sungarian-soon-gahr-ee-ahn. Samarkand - sah-mahr-kahnd. Skobeleff-sko-beh-leff. Sibir—sib-beer. Tiumen (or Tyumen) - tyoo-men. Tobolsk - toh-bolsk. Tamerlane (or Timur) - tah-mer-lane. Tejend-teh-jend. Tarantass-tah-rahn-tass. Uzboi — ooz-boy. Volga-Kama-vol-ga kah-mah.

Verni—vair-nee. Yenisei—yen-e-say-ee. Zerafshan—jer-ahf-shahn.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is the general character of the approach to the Ural Mountains? 2. Describe the town of Ekaterinburg. 3. What plans have been made for connecting the Siberian rivers? 4. What is the European terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway? 5. What interest has Tiumen? 6. Describe the western end of the Trans-Caspian Railway. 7. What interesting geological conditions are to be noted in this region? 8. What events are commemorated at Askabad, and how? 9. What historical associations has Merv? 10. For what is Bokhara famous? What is its water problem? 11. Describe the town of Samarkand. 12. What are the characteristics of Tashkent and of Ferghana? 13. What picturesque sights are to be seen on the old caravan route? 14. Describe the conditions of travel between Tashkent and Semipalatinsk. 15. What conditions make Semipalatinsk an important center? 16. In what

respects does the region of Barnaul and Biisk offer peculiar attractions? 17. What is the nature of the present immigration to Siberia? 18. What is the general character of the West Siberian towns?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. When was the Trans-Siberain Railroad begun? 2. How long is it? 3. What provinces outside of Siberia proper does Russia own in Asia? 4. What has made Baku famous? 5. What countries now separate Russia from the Persian Gulf? 6. What from India? 7. What is a steppe? 8. Who was Jenghis Khan? 9. Tamerlane? 10. Where is Mecca, and what happened there? 11. Who was Humboldt, and for what is he famous? 12. What does the term tashkentzian mean in Russia?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Consult the books and articles already recommended, particularly Wright's "Asiatic Russia" and Henry Norman's "All the Russias." The latter appeared in Scribner's Magazine in 1901 before being published in book form.

Practical Studies in English

WRITING IN VERSE

BY BENJAMIN A. HEYDRICK

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INCE the time of Horace, it has been a maxim that poets are born, not made. It is perhaps truer to say that poets are born, and then made. Genius is a birthright, but to make a poet, genius must be supplemented by diligent training. This is so because poetry, far more than prose, depends for its effect upon form. That the thought be poetic is not enough: it must be shaped into a definite form, a form governed by the laws of meter. By

conscious study or by unconscious imitation every poet learns these laws. That is, he learns to make verses. Then, if he has genius, his verses are poetry. It is the purpose of the writer in this article to state what the laws of verse-making are.

The unit of poetry is the line. By means of rhyme, lines are bound together into stanzas. The simplest form of stanza is the couplet, illustrated by these lines from Austin Dobson:

This is the eighth of a series of "Practical Studies in English." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Descriptive Writing (October).

Harration (Hovember .

Exposition December).

Spoken Discourse (January).

Exporting and Correspondence (February).

Words, Sentences and Paragraphs (March). Qualities of Style (April). Writing in Verse (May). Letter Writing (June). Time goes, you say? Ah, no! Alas, Time stays, we go.

Similar to this is the triplet, or stanza of three lines. Example:

Life is a sheet of paper white
Whereon each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes night.
—Lowell.

The four-line stanza is the one most frequently used in English poetry. It is seen in Emerson's "Woodnotes":

Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhymes the oar forsake.

It is convenient to denote the rhymeorder of a stanza by letters, using the same letter to denote lines that rhyme together. The rhyme-order of the lines just quoted, then, would be a b a b, that is, the first and third lines rhyme together, and the second and fourth. A stanza rhyming thus is called a quatrain. But a four-line stanza may rhyme in other ways.

For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living:
Love scarce is love, that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

—Whittier.

Here the first and third lines do not rhyme at all. If we call these x lines, the rhymeorder will be x a x a. Yet another form of four-line stanza is that used in Tennyson's "In Memoriam":

I held it truth with him who sings (a)
To one clear harp in divers tones, (b)
That men may rise on stepping-stones (b)
Of their dead selves to higher things. (a)

Again, there may be variation in the kind of rhyme. In the stanza quoted above from Whittier the rhymes are dissyllabic, living—giving: in the stanza from Tennyson they are monosyllabic, sings—things. A rhyme of one syllable is called single, or masculine, rhyme; of two syllables, double, or feminine rhyme. Sometimes triple rhyme is found, as in

the alternate lines of Hood's "Bridge of Sighs":

Take her up tenderly, Lift her with care, Fashioned so slenderly, Young, and so fair!

It is not always necessary that the rhyming words should correspond exactly in sound. In Longfellow's "Light of Stars," for example:

Oh, fear not in a world like this (a)
And thou shalt know erelong, (b)
Know how sublime a thing it is (a)
To suffer and grow strong. (b)

The a rhymes are not exact. This is called imperfect rhyme. It is allowable occasionally, but careful writers do not use it often. It is rather common in Longfellow's early poems, less frequent in his later ones.

The variety of stanza-forms is very great. Almost any volume of poems contains stanzas of five, six, and eight lines, rhyming in various ways. There are, however, two stanza-forms which deserve special mention: the Spenserian stanza, and the sonnet. The Spenserian stanza is made up of nine lines, the first eight having ten syllables each, the ninth having twelve syllables. The rhyme-order is a b a b c b c c, as seen in the following stanza from Spenser's "Fairy Queen":

One day, nigh weary of the irksome way,
From her unhasty beast she did alight,
And on the grass her dainty limbs did lay
In secret shadow, far from all men's sight.
From her fair head her fillet she undight,
And laid her stole aside. Her angel's face

As the great eye of heaven, shined bright, And made a sunshine in the shady place; Did never mortal eye behold such heavenly grace.

The sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines. It is made up of two parts: the first eight lines, called the octave, and the last six, the sestet. It may rhyme in various ways. The Shakespearian sonnet has the following rhyme order: ab ab cd cd ef ef gg. The Italian form of sonnet rhymes abba abba abc abc. A third, called the contem-

porary, runs like this: abba abba cdd cdc.

But rhyme is not the only nor the chief characteristic of poetry. "Paradise Lost" is poetry, yet it does not rhyme at all. The distinguishing feature of poetry is rhythm, or meter. In every line of poetry the words are so arranged that there is a regular recurrence of accented syllables. If you read aloud the first line of Longfellow's "Excelsior,"

The shades of night were falling fast.

you will notice that you accent the words shades, night, falling (first syllable), and fast. If we mark the accented syllables thus, —, and unaccented ones thus, —, the line would be scanned in this way:

The shades of night were falling fast,

The line contains four accents, and these fall regularly on alternate syllables. If the remaining lines of the stanza be read aloud it will be seen that in each one there is the same arrangement: four accented syllables, alternating with four unaccented ones. To realize the importance of regularity of accent, transpose the word "falling" to the end of the line, and read it:

The shades of night were fast falling.

It does not sound right: why not? If you mark the accents you will see that at the end two accented syllables come together, instead of alternating. Or try to modify the line in another way, by adding a syllable:

The shades of night were now falling fast.

Again the line halts, for now it has five accented syllables instead of four. It is evident, then, that poetry demands a fixed number of accents in a line, and that these accents shall be arranged in a definite order. To change this is like striking a false note in music. This order is different in different poems, but in any one poem it is established, and, with slight variations, all the lines conform to it.

Further, this line may be divided into feet, or groups of syllables, each group containing an unaccented and an accented syllable, thus:

The shades of night were falling fast.

A foot like this, —, made up of two syllables with the accent on the second, is called an iambus, or iambic foot. A line of four feet is called a tetrameter line, so that this poem would be described metrically as written in iambic pentameter.

Take another example, Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." If the line below be read aloud the accents are seen to be as follows:

Art is long, and time is fleeting.

Dividing this into feet, we have a foot just the reverse of the iambic, thus — . This foot, of two syllables, with the accent on the first, is called a trochee, or trochaic foot. Now scan the second line of this stanza:

And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Something wrong here: only one syllable
in the last foot. Take the next two lines:

Still, like muffled drums are beating

Funeral marches to the grave.

The third line of the stanza is like the first; the fourth like the second. So the principle of regularity is still observed, only now there are two types of line: the first and third in each stanza follow one type, the second and fourth follow another. If the other stanzas in the poem are analyzed it will be seen that they are all constructed on the same plan.

Yet another kind of foot is found in Browning's "The Lost Leader":

Just for a handful of silver he left us,

Here the prevailing foot has three syllables, with the stress on the first: this is called a dactyl, and throughout the poem

dactylic feet are used, except the last foot in each line, which may be a trochee, as above, or be monosyllabic.

The first thing to note, then, is that a poet always adopts a certain definite arrangement of accented and unaccented syllables. This is the meter, the tune to which he sets the words. The choice of meter is governed largely by the nature of the poem. A reflective poem, like Gray's "Elegy," asks a slow movement, so we have a long line, of ten syllables, and a foot, the iambic, that moves slowly. But when a poet wishes to describe rapid action, as in Scott's "Lochinvar," he chooses a different measure.

Break! break! break!
On thy cold gray stones, O sea!

So far we have assumed that the poet, having selected a metrical form, follows it throughout the poem. This is true, but it must not be interpreted too rigidly. In Gray's "Elegy," for example, the opening lines would be scanned as follows:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.
The meter is iambic, and all the feet in
the first line are regular. But in the second line the third foot has two accented
syllables. This is called a spondee. The
effect of this is to retard the movement of
the line, and thus the very rhythm of the

verse suggests the thought. Again, another line in the same poem is scanned as follows:

Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

The fourth foot is made up of two unaccented syllables. This is called a pyrrhic foot. Spondaic and pyrrhic feet are found in nearly every stanza of the poem. They are not mistakes, but are often used intentionally, to prevent the meter from becoming monotonous. Slight changes like these do not interrupt the flow of the rhythm: there are enough regular feet to carry the tune along.

As for the language of verse, it may be whatever the poet wills. At one time it was almost an article of faith that poetry demanded a certain style; that some words were suitable for use in verse and others were unsuitable, being too common, or too plain. This theory of poetic diction received its death blow from Wordsworth, and since his day the vocabulary of poetry has been substantially as wide as that of prose. Our dialect poets, Lowell in the "Biglow Papers," and Riley in his Hoosier rhymes, have shown us that the homeliest words may be made to dance to the And with respect to the poet's tunes. choice of subject the same freedom prevails: you can write a poem on any subject if you can see poetry in it. A steam threshing-machine is about as unpromising material for poetry as one could find, and yet in Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," second series, there is a beautiful sonnet, by a brother of Alfred Tennyson, on a steam thresher. After that one may attempt anything.

EXERCISES

1. Unless one has had some practice in writing verse, it is best to begin by studying the forms of verse as seen in others' writings. Turn to Longfellow's Poems, the little group at the beginning called "Ballads and Other Poems." What is the rhyme-order of the poem "To the River Charles"? Are the rhymes masculine or feminine? In "The Goblet of

Life," note how rhyme is used to link one stanza to the next. In "Excelsior," observe the use of the refrain, i. e., the repetition of a word or words at the end of each stanza. What is the rhyme-order of "The Village Blacksmith"? Note that it changes in the second stanza. Find examples of imperfect rhyme in the fifth and sixth stanzas: find other examples in "The Skeleton in Armor."

- 2. What is the meter of Longfellow's "Endymion"? The easiest way to determine this is to read a line aloud, reading it naturally, and note where the accents fall. Mark these syllables thus —, and the others thus u, then divide the line into feet. Scan the third stanza, and note the irregular meter of the third line, also in the last line of the poem. Scan "The Rainy Day": note that there is an extra syllable at the end of each line. This is not regarded as a foot: such a line is called hypermetrical. Observe the use of the refrain in this poem. What is the meter of "Maidenhood"? To determine this, scan the third stanza.
- 3. Scan the first stanza of "The Wreck of the Hesperus." Observe the mingling of anapests in the third line. Scan the second stanza, and note the opening trochee. This poem is written in the style

- of the old ballads, which admitted a free mingling of poetic feet. Scan the first five lines of "Hiawatha." What is the meter? Scan the first six lines of "Evangeline": what is the meter? Note the frequent substitution of trochaic feet: in the fourth line all but one are trochees. In the fifth line there is a spondee: "deep-voiced."
- 4. Try a parody on "Hiawatha." The meter is very easy to manage, and there are no rhymes to puzzle over. Read several pages of the poem aloud, to get the tune in your mind, then go on and write something in the same meter. A humorous description of a meeting of your circle might be written.
- 5. Write a ballad in the meter of "The Wreck of the Hesperus." Take as your subject some story that you have heard or read, and after reading aloud Longfellow's ballad, set your story to the same tune.
- 6. The Spenserian stanza is not a difficult form, if one has had some practice in verse-writing. It lends itself readily to descriptive writing. A description of a scene may easily be written in the compass of a stanza. Admirable examples may be found in Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," or in Byron's "Childe Harold."

[End of Required Reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, pages 131 to 163.]

WOOD JEWELS

BY HATTIE WHITNEY

Chrysoprase and jacinth in the arching and the pluming
Of the plum boughs and the fern-tip's curl;
Ropes of polished whiteness where the dogwood's riant blooming
Spans the vale with swinging bridge of pearl.

Almandine and topaz where the pansy beds are sunning;
Bluebell-turquoise quivering across;

Gleams of liquid moonstone where the crystal brook is running—Beds of jade and banks of agate-moss.

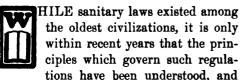
Yellow gold and amethyst in humble meadow sorrel Cropping up beside the pathway lone; Row on row of garnets and strings of rosy coral

Links of sunshine broken by the flurry of a shower Beating out a quavering refrain Full of fragrant promise; and every jewel-flower Is strung upon a silver cord of rain.

Where the shaggy redbud limbs are blown.

MUNICIPAL AND HOUSEHOLD SANITATION

By M. N. BAKER, of "The Engineering News" (New York), and ELLA BABBIT BAKER



that we have had, in place of a collection of empirical and often blundering rules, a science of sanitation. The discoveries of the bacteriologist and the resulting establishment of the germ theory of disease have been the chief causes which have produced this new and important science of health.

Sanitary science teaches us that there are two modes of defense against the attacks of disease germs: by keeping up the general health of the body so that it is proof against the successful invasion of such germs, and by preventing their entrance into the body. The aim should be to make the fort impregnable, and at the same time to ward off the attacks of the enemy. Both lines of defense are necessary: for even the soundest bodies have seasons of weakness and relaxation, when they fall easy victims to the assaults of disease, and, on the other hand, the enemies which assail us are so numerous and so insidious that even the greatest vigilance may not always keep them at a safe distance.

Most communicable diseases reach the human body through those two avenues of communication with the outer world, the nose and the mouth. These convey, the one to the respiratory, and the other to the digestive organs, the air we breathe and the food we eat. To guard these two avenues so that nothing harmful may enter them is the chief business of the sanitarian, and in this work the duties of the householder and the municipality are so closely connected and so constantly overlap that the two branches of the science must be considered together.

It has long been realized that the percentage of moisture in the air has a direct bearing upon health. The quality of the indoor air, through many months of the year, is chiefly dependent upon the care of the individual householder, if, indeed, it is not hopelessly uncontrollable under our present systems of heating. We have all noticed that the lighting of the furnace fire in the autumn is likely to be the signal for a régime of headaches and sore throats, and also that a much higher temperature than in summer is required for comfort. The reason is not hard to find. The average humidity of the out-ofdoor air, in our climate, lies between sixty and seventy-five degrees on a scale in which one hundred degrees is the point of complete saturation. In a series of tests of the atmosphere of various buildings heated by steam, hot air, and hot water it was found that its average dampness was only thirty-one degrees. In other

This is the eighth in a group of articles on phases of "Civic Progress," which will appear in The Chautauquan each month. "The Traveling Library as a Civilizing Force," by Jessie M. Good, appeared in October; "A Decade of Civic Improvement," by Charles Zueblin, and "The Municipal Problem," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, in Movember; "The Civic Function of the Country Church," by Graham Taylor, and "Federation of Rural Social Forces," by Kenyon L. Butterfield, in December; "How the Chicago City Council was Regenerated," by George C. Sikes, "The Harrisburg Achievement," by J. Horace McFarland, and "Making St. Louis a Better Place to Live In," by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, in January; "Municipal Art," by Lucy Fitch Perkins, in February; "A Democratic Art Movement," by Mrs. Ella Bond Johnson, "A Neglected Social Force," by Calvin Dill Wilson. in March. "Social Settlements," by Max West, in April. Subjects to follow include Ristoric and Scenic Preservation in America, School Extens on, etc.

words, the air of our homes is as dry as that of the desert of Sahara. simply because the heat dries out the natural moisture of the air just as it dries a wet cloth thrown over the register. Rapid evaporation always chills the surface of a body on which it occurs. If a wet-bulb thermometer is placed in an artificially heated room the mercury will fall twenty degrees below the temperature of the room. Upon the moist surface of our bodies the heat acts in exactly the same way, eagerly taking up the moisture and chilling the surface. Thus it is that sensitive people feel chilly in a room heated to seventy degrees, in the winter, when a corresponding heat in summer would be deemed oppressive. The effect of this unnatural dryness of the atmosphere of our homes is to produce an inflamed and congested condition of the breathing organs, which leads to various catarrhal affections. How to introduce an adequate supply of moisture is a difficult problem. Dr. Barnes, under whose direction the experiments just described were made, found, on computing the amount of air that passes through the ordinary furnace, that fifty gallons of water should be evaporated daily to keep the humidity at sixty degrees. The water-box of most of our furnaces holds scarcely one-tenth of that amount. and how often is it allowed to go dry! Porous dishes of water kept standing on the register or radiator will sensibly increase the moisture of the air. ough ventilation is helpful. It is well to accustom the household to a low temperature, especially in sleeping apartments, where the heat should be turned off and a window opened in all but the most extreme cold. Into the general subject of ventilation the scope of this article will not permit us to enter. But it should be said in passing that the municipality, by carefully drawn and rigidly enforced ordinances, should see that all public buildings, and particularly the public schools, are provided with an adequate system of ventilation.

In addition to excessive dryness the atmosphere of our homes is likely to be unhealthful on account of the harmful matter which it contains. Dust, apart from its germ-bearing propensities, is prejudicial to health. To eliminate this as much as possible from the atmosphere should be the aim of the householder and the municipality. Indoors this is accomplished in part by avoiding as much as possible dust-retaining carpets and draperies, and by care that such as remain be cleaned without scattering the accumulated dust indoors. It is safe to state that probably no invention has come to the relief of the weary housekeeper more effective in the reduction of dust as well as labor than the modern carpet-sweeper.

Out-of-doors dust may be prevented by a wise choice of paving materials, and by an adequate system of street cleaning and sprinkling. The collection and final disposal of street dirt, ashes, paper, and other rubbish is an increasingly troublesome problem in municipal sanitation. the ashes, paper, and light rubbish are kept free from organic matter, such as garbage, the sanitary phases of their collection and disposal pertain chiefly to dust prevention, which may be effected by using covered cans and carts. Street dirt produces both dust and mud, and should therefore be removed with frequency and care. A well organized force of cleaners is essential. Sprinkling does not strike the root of the evil, but it is an important aid where the dirt cannot be removed promptly.

An agent more harmful than dust in polluting the atmosphere is illuminating gas. Kerosene is harmful, but in a minor degree. The only illuminant which does not consume the atmosphere it illuminates is the electric light. Even when gas pipes and fixtures are absolutely tight every cubic foot of gas consumed vitiates the atmosphere as much as the breath of one person. But, unfortunately, in the average building the gas fixtures and pipes are not air-tight, and it is in this direction

that the municipality, by rigid gas-fitting regulations and a thorough system of inspection, must protect the householder against this most common menace to health. In the city of Boston a campaign against defective gas-plumbing was recently organized under the leadership of its health officer, Dr. Durgin. In a number of cases which came under his personal observation Dr. Durgin found that boils and other disorders, as well as a lowering of the general health, could be clearly traced to leaking gas. He says, "A faulty and leaky condition of gas pipes and fixtures within our dwellings, countingrooms, and other enclosed spaces, is extremely common, and is without doubt the cause of much discomfort and illness. and such ill effects are a hundredfold greater than has ever been caused by socalled sewer gas. If you should examine specimens of pipes and fixtures which are to be found in the market and which are being used you would find piping too thin to bear a respectable thread for connecting purposes, and you would find cocks and other fittings too light and otherwise faulty to be trusted for ordinary use. The cement in use for stopping leaks and sealing joints is readily dissolved in illuminating gas." Dr. Durgin further stated that in an inspection of gas plumbing in a number of blocks in Boston it was found that eighty per cent of the houses inspected, both old and new, showed from two to ten leaks. City houses are in danger from the gas leaking from street mains as well as from that escaping within the house. The National Board of Fire Underwriters recently issued a circular calling attention to the danger from this source. After showing that about fourteen per cent of the total product of gas plants leaks into the streets and houses supplied this circular points the dangers arising from such a state of affairs. "Always a serious matter as affecting life and property, the evil is emphasized in many ways hy the substitution of impervious pave-

its for the loose stone pavements of

former days. The leakage of gas mains which formerly worked itself to the surface and escaped into the air, too diluted to be dangerous, now follows the path of least resistance, which usually terminates in coal cellars and basements. Some of it gets into sewers and subways, as isshown by the comparatively frequent street explosions due to accidental or electrical firing. Nine such explosions occurred in one day in New York in the winter of 1900-01." The danger from escaping gas. is much greater in the winter, when buildings, on account of their higher temperature, act as chimneys to draw in the ground air and with it the gas which has escaped into it. Cases of asphyxiation from this cause are on record in houses which had no gas connection. Obviously a reform in methods of gas distribution and gas consumption is much needed, and lies in a department of municipal sanitation which has, as yet, received little attention.

The danger from defective plumbing. it was hinted by Dr. Durgin, has been as much exaggerated as that from defective gas-fitting has been neglected. The harm assigned by pseudo-sanitarians to that bugbear, "sewer gas," has served to divert the public attention from many a more active menace to health. As a matter of fact there is no such thing as a specific sewer gas in the sense that there is a hydrogen gas or a carbonic acid gas. The air in a well ventilated sewer does not differmaterially from that of the street above. In a badly constructed sewer, with poor grades, where the solid matter stands and the liquid portion leaks into the ground, the air may be very bad indeed. Certain it is that we do not wish sewer air, of whatever quality, to pervade our homes. To prevent such a state of affairs an adequate system of plumbing inspection, backed by rigid plumbing ordinances, should be enforced by the municipality.

Communicable diseases are due to parasitic growths, which can live for a short time outside the body, but do not thrive

elsewhere. Such a disease can be contracted in only one way-by the entrance into the system of specific germs derived from another person who is suffering from These germs cannot spring the disease. de novo from a damp cellar, a foul refrigerator, or a neglected garbage can. Such germs, fortunately, are not conveyed to any great extent by the atmosphere. Indeed, pure air and sunshine are nature's best disinfectants. The chief danger that lurks in impure air is its devitalizing effect upon the system, rendering it susceptible to the attacks of disease of all sorts. Air laden with street dust is not so harmless. Owing to the disgusting habit of expectoration, particularly common among those afflicted with tuberculosis or some other disease of the respiratory organs, the streets of cities and the floors of public buildings and conveyances teem with pathogenic bacteria. These disease germs may be wafted into our homes on the dustladen atmosphere. More frequently they are brushed up by trailing skirts and thus dragged indoors. An eminent bacteriologist recently examined the skirts of a fashionable ladv after she had been on a shopping expedition, and found on them thousands of bacteria, among which were the bacilli which produce diphtheria, lock-jaw, and consumption.

Communicable diseases are more likely to infect the system through the supply of the digestive than of the respiratory organs. Unfortunately the two most common and necessary articles of consumption -water and milk-are favorite vehicles for the transmission of disease germs. no direction should that eternal vigilance which is the price of safety be practised more intelligently than in guarding the milk and water supplies. That scourge of city and country alike-typhoid feverscarcely ever invades the system through any other means than a polluted milk or water supply. The excreta of typhoid patients teem with typhoid germs. Hence, whenever a public water supply is polluted with sewage or a private supply by too

close proximity to the family outhouse the typhoid bacillus is likely to find its way into drinking water. A milk supply may be similarly infected through washing dairy utensils in such polluted water. The best that the private householder can do to safeguard himself against a dubious public supply of either milk or water is to submit the liquid to sterilization by heat. The ordinary faucet filter is likely to do more harm than good through the clogging of its pores with accumulated filth.

In America, the chief danger from public water supplies arises from the pollution of streams, lakes, and wells by the discharges from sewers. On first thought it seems almost incredible that a community or family will discharge its waster with utter disregard to the lives of others, but when one sees on every hand communities and families failing to observe the simplest precautions for the protection of their own water supplies their disregard of their neighbor's safety seems less remarkable. A few of our most progressive states have passed and are enforcing laws prohibiting the pollution of public water supplies, but in most of our commonwealths it seems next to impossible to arouse public opinion to the necessity of such action.

A careful inspection of the gathering ground of a public water supply or of the vicinity of a private well will go far towards showing whether a water supply is safe or dangerous, and when such an inspection leaves the judgment in doubt, the bacteriologist or the chemist should be called in to examine the water in ques-If for any reason a pure water supply is not available at reasonable cost resort may be had to purification. Perfect confidence may be placed in properly designed and operated filtration plants, either of the slow-sand or mechanical type. In the slow-sand filters the water is passed slowly through large, artificial beds of Here the dangerous bacteria are gotten rid of by straining and by the fierce struggle for existence going on in

the filter beds. The organic matter in the water, which serves as food for both the harmful and harmless germs, becomes exhausted, and countless millions of germs perish for lack of sustenance.

In the mechanical filters the water is passed at a very rapid rate through much smaller beds of sand placed in tanks. coagulant, usually sulphate of alumina, is employed to precipitate the organic matter in the water. This organic matter is retained upon and in the sand bed, and with it the disease and other germs are entangled. When the beds become filled they are washed to their entire depth by reversing the flow of water, and by means of revolving rakes or air under pressure, the dirt flowing off with the wash water. In the case of the slow-sand filters the soiling is chiefly confined to a thin upper layer of the filter, which is scraped into heaps, removed, washed, and finally replaced.

Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Albany, New York, are good examples of cities which not only have slow-sand filters, but which have greatly reduced their typhoid fever death rate thereby. Philadelphia is now building several slow-sand filter plants, one of which will have a daily capacity of 200,000,000 gallons. Scores of cities and towns, mostly of rather small size, have mechanical filter plants, but most of the older plants were built primarily to remove color or turbidity from the water. A large plant has but recently been put in operation at Little Falls, New Jersey, for the water supply of Paterson, Passaic, and other places, and in this case one of the main objects is bacterial purifi-A large mechanical filter plant is now being built at Louisville, Kentucky, and a still larger one will probably form a part of the new works designed to supply pure water to Cincinnati, which have been under construction for several years.

When every drop of pure water, either natural or artificial, is becoming more and more precious, emphasis needs to be laid on the supreme importance of restraining

the waste of public water supplies. It is true here, if anywhere, that needless waste brings woful want. Americans are inclined to put quantity before quality in water supply as in other matters. The consequence is that vast sums are expended to provide and operate needlessly large water-works systems in order that wanton waste may go on unchecked. As a result no money is available for water purification or other needed sanitary improvements. It is rapidly becoming true that the waste of a community's water supply is as criminal and as fatal in its consequences as the waste of its fuel or food supply. Hence the proposition for furnishing "free water" or an unrestricted use of the public supply without cost to the individual householder is as unwise as a proposition to furnish a free and unlimited supply of fuel.

No remedy for the evil of water waste is more efficacious and just than the water meter. Besides curtailing waste, and thus keeping down capital charges and operating expenses, the meter distributes the cost of water in proportion to the amount used. Thousands of meters in use at Milwaukee have proved beyond doubt that the ordinary family, under the meter system, has the use of more fixtures at less cost than where the water is sold at a rate depending upon the number of fixtures in use instead of upon the actual amount of water drawn from the pipes.

The guarding of the milk supply ranks next to the care of the water supply. The supervision of a municipal milk supply should begin at the dairy farm and follow it every step of the way until it reaches the consumer. The construction and care of the stables, the character of the food and water supply of the cattle, the enforcement of rigid cleanliness on the part of the employees, the handling and sterilizing of dairy utensils—all these essentials of a wholesome milk supply should be under municipal control. No milk dealer should be allowed to sell milk within the limits of the municipality unless it comes

from a dairy farm which conforms in all these respects to the requirements laid down by municipal ordinance. The shipping and distribution of milk should also be under closest inspection. Milk should be delivered in bottles packed in ice. The sale of milk at corner groceries and similar places should be discouraged; also the sale of milk from a single cow. The use of milk tickets should be prohibited. age of milk and the distance from which it has come should be matters of municipal regulation. If it was required that every bottle be stamped with the date of milking or of shipment, and the milk from too great a distance were prohibited, the temptation on the part of milk dealers to use preservatives would be greatly diminished. Probably the greatest danger from the use of preservatives is that they are depended upon to counteract the effects of uncleanliness and improper handling of the milk. Every milk supply should be frequently and unexpectedly analyzed to make sure that no preservatives are used and also that the milk conforms to the proper standard in the amount of fats which it contains.

As already stated, the proper collection and disposal of sewage are intimately connected with a pure water and milk supply. There is scarcely a triumph of sanitation more vital than the sanitary disposal of sewage. Where sewage in its natural condition can be discharged into water without endangering water supplies or shellfish supplies, and without causing a nuisance through offensive sights or odors, there can be no rational objection to this simple method of disposal. Otherwise, purification is necessary. Until recently one of two methods of sewage purification was resorted to: either the precipitation of the solids by means of chemicals acting in huge tanks, or the application of the sewage to land. Land disposal was effected either by broad irrigation (sewage farming) or by what was known as intermittent filtration; in either case the purification is accomplished by bacteria which

break up the solid matter and effect its chemical decomposition. In recent years it has been found that the much-maligned cesspool can be expanded and modified so as to play a most important part in the purification of sewage. This is accomplished by a class of bacteria which work in the absence of air and are therefore termed anærobic. These germs liquify and gasify the solid matter or sludge of the sewage, and thus prepare it for the attack of the ærobic or air-loving bacteria with which sewage filter beds, the soil of sewage farms, and, in fact, any rich cultivated soil is filled. The effluent from these modified cesspools (or septic tanks, as they are called) is in such a condition that it may be discharged directly into streams or lakes with much greater safety than can crude sewage.

Along with the development of the septic tank certain modifications in the design and operation of sewage filter beds have taken place which have greatly increased their efficiency. The principle involved in these improvements is the provision of a more plentiful supply of air, thus encouraging an enormous multiplication of the ærobic bacteria upon which the action of these filter beds depends. To this end a relatively coarse filtering material, as gravel, crushed and screened cinders, or coke, is employed, and the beds are filled with sewage, allowed to stand full, emptied and then given a period of rest. action of these beds corresponds closely to that of the lungs. By combining the use of the septic tank and these filter beds, and by using two or more sets of beds. almost any degree of sewage purification may be obtained.

The chief examples of chemical precipitation in America are at Providence, Rhode Island, and Worcester, Massachusetts. The older method of sewage filtration is practised, among other places, at Brockton and South Framingham, Massachusetts. As yet septic tanks and bacteria beds are mostly used in smaller cities in the Central West. In Wisconsin, Madison

and Fond du Lac have sewage purification plants of this type.

The collection and disposal of garbage is an important matter which comes within the field of municipal sanitation. If garbage is promptly collected it can cause little nuisance, and less danger to health. . Its final disposal may be made in a thoroughly sanitary manner either by cremation or by the reduction process. Abroad, the heat from burning garbage is utilized for running electric plants and other works, but reliable statistics can not be obtained which would enable an engineer, much less a layman, to judge of the financial results of this plan. Moreover, the garbage differs in character from that in this country, being rich in ashes containing unburned coal, and in other combustible refuse. In America, Montreal, San Francisco, and possibly Atlanta, Georgia, are the only places where garbage furnaces do not require a large amount of fuel to consume the garbage.

In the garbage reduction plants grease and a fertilizer base are recovered. such plants are owned and operated by private companies, which receive large sums from the respective cities for burning the garbage, and keep the financial results of their operations to themselves. Neither heat utilization nor the recovery of by-products in the disposal of garbage have any direct bearing upon sanitation, but indirectly they have an important bearing by affecting the net cost of disposal. What municipal officials need to realize is that the whole question of garbage disposal is an engineering problem, and that it should no longer be conducted by laymen as a part of the spoils of party politics.

There are other disease-carrying enemies to the peace and health of the household and community quite as dangerous and much more annoying than the invisible bacteria. These are the mosquito and the house fly. That certain varieties of mosquitoes are the vehicles of infection m malaria and typhoid fever is one of

the most recent discoveries of sanitary science. They disseminate these diseases by biting first an infected person, and then one who is free from the disease. following brief account of the life history of the mosquito is based on Mr. Howard's interesting book on the subject. The eggs are always laid under the surface of shallow water, but as the larvæ are true airbreathers they must frequently come to the surface. The female lays about three hundred eggs at a time, in some pond, cistern, rain-barrel, tin can, or perhaps in a flower vase or some other standing water in the house. The eggs are glued into a mass, and in this form are left to float on the water until they hatch. They remain in the water from ten to thirty days, until the close of the pupæ stage, when the skin of each opens at the back and a fullfledged mosquito emerges, dries its wings, and is ready for its campaign of torture. It is probable that most mosquitoes do not fly far and are not borne great distances by the wind. If a community is tortured by these pests they probably are not an importation from some distant marsh, but a strictly domestic product, bred of its own puddles and neglected rain-barrels.

There are two ways of getting rid of mosquitoes. The most effective is the inauguration of a system of drainage so thorough that no standing water is left in the community to breed the pests. In such a campaign of extermination, as in most sanitary reforms, the individual householder must cooperate with the community: for the drainage of swamps and pools will be ineffectual, however thorough, if householders allow water to stand in empty cans, imperfect gutters, or uncovered rain-barrels.

If to banish all standing water is impracticable, a less radical measure is to keep it covered with a film of kerosene. "If water is thus anointed," says Mr. Howard, "the female will not lay her eggs in it, but in some nearby bush, where they will not develop. If she alights on the oil she perishes and her eggs perish with her

If eggs have been laid on the water before the oil was applied they can never develop, as the oil destroys them." The introduction of certain fish into water will also prevent the breeding of mosquitoes upon its surface, and, where practicable, this is a more attractive method of extermination than the use of ill-looking and ill-smelling kerosene.

Less annoying but scarcely less dangerous than the mosquito is the common house fly. The insect's characteristic love of filth leads it to make a minute investigation of any disease-laden dirt that may be deposited. Flies thus soiled with excreta, sputum, or other filth, enter our homes, light upon our food, and, perhaps, deposit upon it the invisible germs of disease. Such germs may be carried not only on the feet, but in the bodies of these pests. It has been ascertained by careful experiment that if the germs of typhoid fever or tuberculosis are fed to flies these germs, in undiminished virulence, survive in the specks. The importance of banishing all flies from our homes is evident. To accomplish this the accumulation of manure or other organic refuse should be forbidden by municipal ordinance. The danger from infection from flies is much less in a well-sewered community than in one where the exposed outhouse is the only substitute for the water-closet. A prompt system of garbage collection is almost as necessary to decrease the numbers if not the virulence of flies. Garbage, for this and many other reasons, should never be mixed with ashes, which are valuable as filling material, and it should always be stored in covered cans and collected in covered carts.

Within the scope of such an article as this it is possible to point out, and that in the briefest manner, only a few of the most important sanitary precautions which should be observed by the individual and by the community. department of life does the carelessness of the few endanger the safety of the many more than in the disregard of sanitary laws. In fact, the vigilance of the sanitarian is largely directed toward protecting the general public from the dangers which it incurs from the disregard of the laws of health by the few, either through ignorance, carelessness, or wickedness. In this field, more than in any other, Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" is answered by an emphatic Yes.

"Bibliography" for this article will be found in the Round Table Survey of Current Betterment, in connection with Civic Progress Programs.



The Arts and Crafts Movement

THE EDUCATION OF THE PRODUCER AND THE CONSUMER

BY RHO FISK ZUEBLIN

IIE new phases and new ideals in education have put new truth into the motto, "Live and Learn," and an eminent educator tells us: "Education is living." The Arts

and Crafts Movement also, in its relation to the educational problems of today, emphasizes the necessary and valuable correlation between learning and living, and contributes its teaching and influence to exalting the part which art may play both in environment and activity.

The various manifestations and examples of this influence may be noted as we may find them affecting the child; affecting the workers; and affecting the consumers.

Much stress is laid today on the artistic environment of the child. In some of the beautiful nurseries and private homes hygienic science and the love of the beautiful have made paradises for some favored little mortals. We also happily find this shown in the plannings and furnishings of some of the day nurseries. The Public School Art Societies which, under various names, are working energetically and wisely, are accomplishing much. This work of reclaiming the schoolroom from barrenness has brought successful results in many cities, and we may mention Bes-

ton, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. On the Pacific slope there stands a delightful little schoolhouse, built with a keen sense for the possibilities in simple and appropriate decoration, where pleasant walls and California sun and a glowing mural painting have made a school for sloyd a very bright spot in children's lives. The final triumph of such principles would mean that the various boards of education, inspired and impelled by public opinion, would make architecturally beautiful schools with finely decorated interiors.

The general interest in schoolroom decoration is testified to by the important compilation made by the Soule Art Company of "Works of Art for Schoolroom Decoration," while this firm has also given much help by their traveling exhibit of framed pictures. Teachers are more and more making use of art in an illustrative way, and correlating it with other studies such as history, geography, and the sciences.

Yet the whole effort is not merely to make the world beautiful for the child. He is being given his own chances for creating beauty for himself. The teaching of the crafts is fact creeping into the schools with more and more success. These not only tend to give skill of hand and mechanical

This is the eighth article in a series on 'The Arts and Crafts Movement.' The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Pre-Raphaelites: The Beginnings of the Arts and Crafts Movement (October).

A Survey of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England (November).

The Art Teachings of The Arts and Crafts Movement (December).

Beconomics of the Arts and Crafts Movement ; [snuarv).

Continental Tendencies in the Arts and Crafts-Pebruary .

The Production of Industrial Art in America-1 (March).

The Production of Industrial Art in America—II
(April.

The Education of the Producer and the Consumer (May).

The Patronage of the Arts and Crafts (June .



INTERIOR OF THE ARCADY (CAL.) SLOYD SCHOOL

excellence (such qualities as sloyd and technical education have for their merits), but add to this appreciation of and liking for color and form and design. The crafts already introduced and related to other work, and adapted for school children through simplification, are basket-making, rug-weaving, clay-modeling, and book-binding.

The arguments demanding such environment and such activity declare it necessary and beneficial, psychologically, physically, and morally. Reports coming from the sources of child-study and of school experience plead for the benefits of good color, gratifying and harmonious surroundings, and art activity. In all these ways the children are being blessed, having their eyes opened to see, and their fingers freed to create "whatsoever is lovely."

There are also things of good report in the art education of the workers. Groups of workers with inspiring instructors are found covering many fields, in varying organizations, in idealist communities, and in an increasing number of schools.

From attention to such work and such tenets one naturally thinks of Pratt Institute, the Teachers' College of Columbia University, the art schools in St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. The teaching of art also indicates its growing importance in relation to American manufactures. The New York School of Applied Design for Women was founded in 1892 "for the purpose of affording to women instruction which will enable them to earn a livelihood by the employment of their taste and manual dexterity, in the application of ornamental design to manufacture and the arts." The increasing field in art as related to manufacture is shown by the ready employment of such students and in the present character of manufacturing exhibits.

The art school which has perhaps made the greatest name through an actual product is the Art School at Tulane University, New Orleans, from which comes the especially delightful and attractive Newcomb pottery. Here the art craft grew out of the educational idea, "a desire to foster indigenous qualities in art and direct attention to the need of wider art training in the South." The pottery is made from the clay of the district, the coloring being generally a greenish blue, suggestive of the cactus plant; the pleas-



GROUP OF POTTERY

By the art department of the Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, New Orleans, La.

antly conventionalized designs appearing in the under-glaze painting are all drawn from the fauna and flora of the locality.

New Jersey gives us a special example in art instruction, the Trenton School of Industrial Art, supported by the state and city. Here there is the fine opportunity and a corresponding effort to bring the best ideals to influence the great trade of the city, crowded as it is with mercantile potteries. The evening classes are free, in the hope of reaching those engaged in daily work in the factories. The Maddock collection of pottery has recently been given to the art school in the expectation of its special educational value for Trenton.

Technical education in America as related to design and craft has made a start, but it has not gone far enough. Yet many of the technical schools have been invaded Ly more of the art sense and feeling. In the Mechanic Arts School of St. Paul significant success in self-directed artistic production has been achieved. The pupils have designed and carried out the entire scheme of stage settings of historic and artistic character.

There is also much activity and a good deal of enthusiasm in various summer schools where the teaching of the crafts has formed either an important feature or has been the central idea. At Chautauqua there is now a good deal of work done under instruction in the crafts. This has grown into an undertaking which is to keep the winter villagers contentedly busy in furniture making. This furniture belongs to Chautauqua in its character, since it is designed as simple and appropriate for the summer cottages. There has also been an interesting development at Ipswich, Connecticut, where our American artist, Authur W. Dow, conducts a normal art school, and here educational methods of thoroughness and originality have been adapted to the learning of textile art, metal work and press work. Mr. Dow believes strongly in recognizing natural methods as seen in the development of primitive arts, and in entrusting to personal interpretations and emphasizing simple and local characteristics. So far the Ipswich prints are the best-known results of these summer and seaside days.

The helpful trend and meaning of all



SPECIMEN OF WORK OF THE ATLAN CERAMIC ART CLUB. CHICAGO

the teaching in these various schools has been concisely and forcefully expressed by Mr. Walter S. Perry, who says: "With the advent of the Arts and Crafts movement has come the demand for work in manual training that shall be directly related to and based upon art instruction; that shall give greater variety of work; and that shall call forth the creative efforts of the children. The art school of the future must teach not only a pictorial art, but an applied art. Drawing in the public schools must be genuine art education, and manual training in the public schools must have a vital connection with true art principles and illustrate a fitting adaptation of art to material."

The workers, emphasis being put on the need of thorough instruction, are seeking and finding it also outside of the schools, and various organizations have lent their influence and aid. The names of some of these at least suggest their intentions, such as the Guild of Arts and Crafts, of New York, and the Industrial Art League, of Chicago. The Art Students' League of New York has for years inspired good results in American black and white art, and has recently shouldered the responsibility of the Evelyn Nordhoff Bindery,

which, through the best educational advantages, has opened this craft to American women. The Atlan Ceramic Art Club, of Chicago, amateur china decorators, in the past six years, owing to systematic study of design under Mrs. Florence Koehler, has turned its technical gifts from quite commonplace and mistaken china painting to a rare standard of beauty, excellence, and originality.

Besides the schools and the organizations which are furthering such workmanship, there have grown up around an industry or industrial interests small colonies of art lovers and art workers. Of these the most assertive and comprehensive, at least in promise, is "the new village of the arts," Glen Eirie, which finds its habitat in a well-preserved deserted village on the Hudson.

The educational benefits of the Arts and Crafts movement are not exhausted with the children and with the workers. The consuming public has its lessons to learn, and there are several ways in which these lessons are being taught.

There are a few special permanent collections of crafts, such as the Drake collection of brasses and copper. The art museums are growing more hospitable to



A CORNER IN THE HULL-HOUSE LABOR MUSEUM

such treasures and are thus placing before a public that will slowly gain an intelligent appreciation objects of splendid educational influence.

The earliest public phase of the movement in England was that of the founding of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society in London. This parent society, by its example and methods, has had great and widespread influence. The first society in this country was that of Boston, which has maintained the first position in importance and dignity, having now a large and influential membership; maintaining permanent exhibition rooms; giving practical encouragement and superintendence to several crafts; keeping up regular meetings with programs of educational profit; and publishing a creditable monthly magazine. The educational and inspirational possibilities of art exhibitions when conducted with democratic ideals was told with much clearness and charm and with many practical suggestions by Mrs. Johnston, of Richmond, Indiana, in the March number of The Chautauquan. In the weeks just passing there are exhibitions of general and local importance being held in Syracuse, Rochester, by the Chicago Woman's Club, in Milwaukee, in Madison, and in Cedar Rapids. The increasing number of arts and crafts societies with their exhibitions are enlightening many communities regarding the virtues of art workmanship and awakening a recognition of their local possibilities.

Nearly all the educational features and attempts of the Arts and Crafts movement may be found graphically and dramatically represented in the Hull-House Labor Museum. This has been a large-minded and large-hearted attempt to correlate and illuminate today's industries for the enlightenment and interest of a particular neighborhood. The wish has been to bring to the older people the possibility of their former occupations, thus giving them forgotten pleasure and for-

bidden dignity; and so to illumine for the younger people their daily tasks by making intelligible the evolution of processes and the growth of materials together with their historical and geographical relations. Thus through picturesque acquaintance with historical development and correlated interests, they might gain clearer ideas both of their personal occupations and of the world's life.

The Labor Museum has an extensive program. As a museum it is furnished as fully and clearly as possible, with illustrative material, pleasantly and synthetically arranged; exhibits of raw and manufactured materials. processes, products, and photographs; lectures on industrial history with stereopticon views have been given; classes are conducted in many of the crafts on various evenings; while, on Saturday evenings, the museum explains itself dramatically to interested crowds, all "the wheels going round." The crafts and processes covered in this very broad way are those of spinning, dyeing, woodcarpentry and carving, basket-making, rug-weaving, pottery, book-binding, embroidery, and design.

Besides this far-reaching and quite searching work of the arts and crafts societies and similar organizations which have set a pace and taken a stand in educating the American community regarding worthy workmanship, there are several American magazines the pages of which have helped to give clearness and sanity to the movement.

The House Beautiful, and sometimes Brush and Pencil, with well conducted and illustrated pages give valuable information of a concrete and practical kind. The Craftsman, published by the United Crafts "in the interests of art allied to labor," has been direct and varied in its articles and editorials. They have covered a wide field, varying from a reminiscent note of the opera "Patience" to Kropotkin's economic theories, but everything thus far has been distinctly relevant, historically, theoretically, or practically.

Handicraft under particularly wise editorship is vindicating its own stated purpose as being "a means of increasing clearness of thought and community of sentiment among the followers of the Arts and Crafts movement, to offer an opportunity for public discussion of the artistic and economic problems involved, and to be a constant and definite reminder of the strong and wholesome principles which must necessarily underlie permanent success in genuine handicraft. Its aim is to uphold standards of work and taste, and to discuss questions from the point of view of practical good sense."

Thus we have tried to scan the methods and aims of the several agencies which are furthering the educational work in arts and crafts, and we may now think for a moment of the teaching itself. quirement is for a thorough understanding and appreciation of materials and processes and design as related to use, and the paramount meaning of workmanship as a worthy expression of worthy lives. With helpful guidance to what is good in craftsmanship we may seriously believe what two Irish geniuses have put humorously. The slum-bred candidate for fresh fields and pastures new, in the midst of these glories of nature, with derisive homesickness uttered her explanatory exclamation, "Peoples is better than stumps!" and Mr. Dooley in eulogizing the attractions of the Pan-American Midway has written, "Th' gr-reat-est worruk iv human ingenooity is human bein's." The human quality is the one always wonderful, always valuable.

So in summing up the whole matter of today's education in the arts and crafts we may change our emphasis and say our dictum backwards (the old-fashioned way of showing we know anything well) -"Learn and Live."

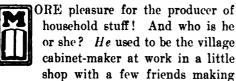
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Home Problems from a New Standpoint

MORE PLEASURE FOR THE PRODUCER OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF

BY CAROLINE L. HUNT



furniture for his neighbor's use. She used to be the housewife working at home with her daughters at spindle or at loom making tablecloths and napkins, bed furnishings, and carpets for use in her own Now the cabinet-maker having deserted his little shop has moved up to town, and become an employee in a great manufacturing establishment, and the housewife, having ceased entirely from producing, has learned to content herself with buving and with using. The producer of household stuff today is neither housewife nor village cabinet-maker, but a factory "hand."

The producer of old had pleasures of which the producer of the present knows not. He had the quiet and safety and healthfulness of a small shop. He had common interest with fellow workers and apprentices in village politics or in church affairs. Best of all, perhaps, there was a personal quality in his work because it was done for friends or for acquaintances, and an ever-present sense of its importance because it met needs which he had seen and recognized and which his own manner of life, similar to that of the consumer and on the same social plane.

prepared him to understand. He had, for example, possibly known for months that his neighbor was saving money with which to hire him to make the chest of drawers upon which he was working, and there was a zest and a delight in his labor because he knew just how much she needed the piece of furniture, just where it was to stand and just what purpose it was to serve. The favorable conditions of his work, the pleasant surroundings, the personal quality of labor, the feeling of its direct usefulness were intensified in case of the housewife who worked in her own house with and for those she loved.

Now all is changed. The factory hand spends his working day in a great, dingy shop with the maddening din of machinery in his ears. His associates are strangers with whom he has little or nothing in common besides his work. labors for an indefinite, far-away consumer whose manner of life is unknown to him. He has with this consumer neither the fellow-feeling which comes from sharing life in the same community, nor its only substitute, the ability which comes from broad education and from travel to project oneself in imagination across space and to put oneself in the place of a stranger and to realize his needs.

The industrial changes which have taken from the producer a large part of his pleasure in work have not, of course,

This is the eighth of a series on "The Home: Its Relation to the Problem of More Life for All." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Homes for the Greatest Number (October).

More Life for Woman (November).

More Life for Man (December).

More Life for the Household Employee (January).

More Physical Vigor for All (Pebruary).

More Beauty for All (April).

More Pleasure for the Producer of Household Stuff (May).

More Conscience for the Consumer (June).

been without their compensating advantages. Of these the chief perhaps has come to the housewife, and consists in the opportunity to buy, ready made and at low cost, most of the articles which it used to be necessary for her to make at home. This advantage with its corollary, increased leisure, comes to her, however, in her capacity as consumer and not in that of producer. When we consider the amount of pleasure which it is possible to derive from one's own useful, well directed labor, compared with that which comes from buying and using the results of other people's work, we know that the permanent substitution of the consumer's advantage for the producer's joy in labor can not be a part of progress. If the world is to move forward the consumer's leisure, which is the chief advantage of the present system of production, must be made the means of restoring the maker's pleasare in his work.

Without attempting to analyze all the changes which resulted in the worker's present hapless condition it may be said that the loss of his joy in labor was directly due to loss of sympathy between him and the consumer of his wares. This loss of sympathy was in turn due to a separation which was partly physical and partly spiritual. The physical separation took place when the producer went to live in a factory town or in a city district devoted to manufacturing interests and when the consumer sought refuge in a suburb or in a city district boasting of its freedom from factories. Ignorance on the part of each of the daily life and needs of the other was the inevitable consequence of this form of separation. The separation in spirit took place when the world divided itself sharply into two groupsbrain-workers on the one hand, who joined themselves with the leisure classes to form a consuming public, and manual laborers on the other, who assumed all the handwork of production. With the difference in the character of work and the loss of common interests and aims which followed this division there came an estrangement more profound than that which mere distance has power to effect.

If the producer is again to have delight in his work sympathy between him and the consumer must be restored. This will never take place so long as the latter contents himself with good-natured, patronizing expression of interest. The two must again know the fellow feeling which can come only from sharing a common life, common associations, and common aspirations.

At present when the workers are huddling themselves together around the factories and the buyers and users are withdrawing themselves to country homes, while part of the consuming public is actively hostile to the welfare of the producer, while another part is indifferent and while still another part, though neither hostile nor indifferent, is handicapped by poverty and the pressure of daily needs and almost compelled to buy commodities in the cheapest market without reference to the conditions of their production, it seems idle to talk about restoring sympathy. And vet in spite of the apparent hopelessness of the present situation there is an occasional promising sign which points to a better state of things in the future.

Encouragement lies not so much in what has already been accomplished as in certain conditions and circumstances which provide that ever happy and hopeful combination, the will and the way. The will is shown in the growing disposition of the home-maker, who of all consumers exercises greatest control over the producer, to assume responsibility not only for the one who labors in her kitchen or sewing-room, but also for the one who works for her in the far-off factory. The way has already appeared in the rough in the form of leisure, and it is interesting to note that certain changes which are taking place in society are smoothing out the path and giving the home-maker a fair chance of accomplishing something

when she chooses to devote her leisure to the effort to restore sympathetic relations between the makers and the users of household stuff.

The first condition of sympathy is knowledge. The housekeeper used to get acquainted with the one who made the articles in use in her home naturally and in the course of her ordinary daily occupations. Now she can get acquainted only by an effort independent of her regular work. This effort must usually take the form of reading and study. Here of course is where the advantage of her newfound leisure appears, but even the desire to learn and the time in which to learn would avail little if it were not for the fact that the means of securing information are continually improving. The student of social conditions has come out of his library and is living among men as well as among books. He is going down where the industrial war is being waged most fiercely, and is gaining at first hand knowledge concerning the toiling masses. The information thus secured he is giving to the public partly through his college class work. There was a time even after colleges were opened to girls when knowledge so given would have been unavailable for the housekeeper. Now no one is ever too old to go to school, and no one feels out of place in school. But the woman who can not take systematic courses in economics and sociology still has a chance to learn. She can get information by residence in settlements, from books and periodicals, and through summer assemblies and university extension lectures. Thus the will which is manifested in a quickened social conscience is finding the way in improved methods of spreading information.

It is not, however, enough for the consumer to know the producer. The latter also must have opportunity to get acquainted with the world for which he labors. If he is to feel the usefulness of his work he must have a good general education and a broad outlook. These no

boy or girl has at the age of ten or even fourteen, and few are able to obtain if taken from school at that early age. The years of childhood must, as Mrs. Kelley says, "be held sacred to the work of education and free from the burden of wage-earning." A second hopeful sign of the times lies in the fact that women are uniting in the effort to secure laws against child labor and in favor of compulsory education, and are striving to improve the public school system and to adapt it to the needs of the children of those whom we call "the working classes."

Second-hand information concerning the toilers can lead only to measures for the alleviation of their woes. If real fellow feeling is to be restored producer consumer must get acquainted through actual contact. They must share the same life. This immediately suggests. of course, life for the consumer under the pall of factory smoke. But the conditions under which commodities are made ought not to be so hideous as they are. There is no place too beautiful to be the workshop of a human being. Our ideal for the future must be for every man to have a little plot of ground and to live and to work where he can say:

"I'm glad the sky is painted blue, And the earth is painted green, With such a lot of nice fresh air All sandwiched in between."

When the producer finds a place like that the consumer will be glad to live next door to him.

And is this an idle dream of a Utopia beyond all possibility of realization? Well, there is earth enough surely, and every day the electric cars and telephones are making it possible for us to spread out over the land without getting out of communication with the world. It may be possible for the producer of the future to live next door to the consumer without being very close to him.

Then half at least of the machinery which makes the worker an undesirable neighbor is unnecessary, whether we con-

sider his needs or the consumer's. From the point of view of the latter the other half of the machinery is being used in manufacturing abominable trash, or in making articles to take the place of others which were badly made and faded or fell to pieces or wore out before their time. From the point of view of the worker much of our modern machinery saves labor which it would be life and health and happiness for him to perform by hand. the assistance he needs from machinery is a little power to take the place of his muscular energy and to save his strength and vitality for brain work. He wants a machine which shall be his slave as he works out his designs into useful and beautiful articles, not a tyrant which he must "tend" all day long. A small machine is a much better slave than a big one. If the workers should spread themselves out over the country with their small machines this would not mean the sacrifice of any real good in the present system. Improved methods of transmitting power are making it possible for each community to have a central power plant from which energy may be sent to run the seamstress's sewingmachine, the carpenter's lathe, the potter's wheel, and the rug-maker's loom. present desire to simplify life and the present dissatisfaction with the flimsiness of the average factory-made article which create a demand for a smaller and better product combine with improved means for transportation, for communication, and for transmission of power to make it practicable for small workshops to take the place of large factories and to make it possible for the producer of household stuff to become a desirable neighbor.

The shops that are springing up all over the country in connection with technical schools show the advantages of labor under good conditions. In addition to the students' workrooms there is usually in connection with these schools a shop where men are employed to make furniture and other articles for the institution. The demands of instruction make

it possible to equip these shops with apparatus which would otherwise be too costly. Such places offer a man pleasant conditions for work, a stimulus to mental activity, and an opportunity to see the direct results of his labor. I have in mind such a shop in connection with a technical school. There one day the girls of the cooking class served orange-ice and rolled wafers to the engineer and the carpenter. I felt sure that, good as the ice and wafers were, they tasted better to the carpenter because they were passed on a tray he had made, and to the engineer because he had made the tins on which the wafers were baked. There is a satisfaction in seeing the products of one's labor in actual use.

Another hopeful sign lies in the fact that illustrated magazines which are published in the interests of the Arts and Crafts movement and of household decoration are spreading knowledge of design and are making it desirable to hire work done by private carpenters. In the Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago there is good furniture, including a beautiful round table for the reading room, which was made in a small shop after designs furnished by one of the residents.

It is not even enough, however, for the producer and consumer to come into contact. They must have the same interests. These common interests the manual training schools are supplying. Such schools are training the children of the rich to work with their hands. At the same time they offer an education of more immediate practical value than was the purely cultural education of old, and are for this reason attracting the children of the poor who used to be put early to work. The young people who are to be the manual laborers of the future are getting their apprenticeship under conditions which give culture and general information. Thus the technical school tends to destroy the class distinction between brain-workers and hand-workers.

There is encouragement also in the revival of the handicrafts. A few people are making articles of household utility because they like the work. These people are living examples of joy in labor. The movement is important also because it tends to the establishment of democratic relations. Experience has shown that when a woman whose connections have been entirely with those who shared her ability to buy and to spend becomes seriously interested in some form of handiwork her whole manner of life changes. She is no longer free to participate in purposeless social functions. studio teas she is likely to welcome those who are working at her own or at similar crafts without reference to their social position. Thus gradually and naturally and without any sudden severing of relationships she passes from the aristocracy of those who have to the aristocracy of those who do. It may be that in this way real sympathy between classes is to be restored.

In spite of hopeful signs the great mass of those who produce our household stuff still work under conditions which arrest bodily and mental development, shorten life, and crush out happiness. There is not enough encouragement in the present situation to lead to inactivity any one who is interested in the improvement of the producer's conditions, but just enough to prevent complete discouragement and to suggest promising fields for future work in the interest of those who make what others use.

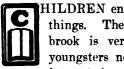
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AQUATIC LIFE

BY ALICE G. McCLOSKEY

Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study.

"The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."



HILDREN enjoy the study of live The life of a pond or brook is very much alive, and youngsters never fail to take an interest in everything that can

be dragged out of one. The aquatic creatures are such excellent subjects for observation that the making and stocking of an aquarium is carried on in many homes and schools.

Battery jars afford the cheapest, and, I believe, the best means for keeping water forms indoors. The jars can be kept clean without much effort. Large glass aquaria are costly, and, unless well made, are likely to leak and cause no end of annoyance.

One needs but little in the way of col-

lecting materials to make a trip for the study of aquatic life successfully. A tin pail with perforated cover and a dip-net are essential. For the latter I have used my insect net, made according to Professor Comstock's directions, as follows:

Materials required:

- A handle about three feet long; an old broom handle will do.
- A piece of tin three inches wide. long enough to reach around the handle.
- A piece of No. 3 galvanized wire. three feet six inches long.
 - One-sixth yard of heavy sheeting.
 - Three-fourths yard of cheesecloth.

Bend the wire into a ring about a foot in diameter and bend back about three inches of each end of the wire so they may be inserted into a hole drilled into the end



HEPATICAS IN THE APRIL WOODS

of the handle. The piece of tin should be fastened around the end of the handle where the wire is inserted to hold it securely in place. If practicable a tinsmith should be called upon to help in bending the wire and fastening it to the handle. After this is done take the sheeting and fold it over the wire double, using only enough to fit around the wire without gathering; the object of this heavy cloth is to prevent the net from wearing out quickly. Make the cheesecloth into a bag with rounded bottom, and just wide enough to fit the facing of sheeting to which it should be sewed securely, and the net is finished.

If you have never been on a field trip with children, do not take more than four or five with you at first. A real live boy twelve or fourteen years of age will be of inestimable value. He is likely to find more things in a pond in half an hour than his mother or teacher would find in half a day.

Last summer at Chautauqua I invited

several boys to visit a pond with me. Thanks to their efforts my note-book shows a longer list of creatures than I have ever recorded from any other water area in one afternoon. The list I made is as follows:

- 1. Pollywogs (frog and toad).
- 2. A crayfish, called crab, crawdaddy, or crawfish by the children. The small boy knows how to capture this little chap without gettig his fingers nipped, and will enjoy doing it.
- 3. Dragon-fly larvæ. The nymph, or early stage in the life of the dragon-fly (snake-doctor, mosquito-hawk), is spent in the water. The transformation to the adult or winged stage is wonderful. The children should see it.
- 4. The caddice worm in its strange dwelling that looks like a bundle of sticks or stones. This is the most interesting of all water insects.
- 5. A water-scorpion. This strange creature has the appearance of a branched twig.

- 6. The water-boatmen and the backswimmers with their little oars. These insects afforded amusement for many a . day.
 - 7. Water beetles.

these water forms. If

8. A salamander: The water stage of Diemyctilus viridescens, the little newt that is familiar to most young people.

But many teachers will say as they read the above list: "We do not know any of

children ask us what they are we shall not be able to tell them." I wish that we could convince all who are working with us that it is not nearly so important to know the names as to know the things.

Of course names open the way to literature on the subjects, and this is of value. As soon, however, as you become interested in any of these little creatures, you will make an effort to learn what others have found out about them. At the present time there are many books published that are helpful in this kind of field study.

When we have put the little water creatures into our aquaria, we must not forget that they need to be fed. Some of them will eat raw meat. This should be fastened to a cork when put into the water, so that it can be removed after a few hours. Water taken from a rain-barrel will probably contain mosquito larvæ and microscopic forms. An occasional piece of watercress just

IACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

AND FRUIT

as it is taken from the stream is also a good thing to put into the aquarium.

We hope that all of our Chautauqua Junior Naturalists will be encouraged to study aquatic life this apring and summer. The response to the lessons that we have sent out along this line shows us that the subject appeals to the children. We regret to learn, however, that the young seekers after knowledge sometimes find their way

beset with thorns, as the following letter will show:

Dear Uncle John:

The other day Harry Smith and I went to a pond to get some polly-

wogs. We got a whole lot of them, and started for home: Our feet was wet, and our close was wet, too, I had Harry take the pollywogs over to his house [wise Johnny!]. After supper I went over to change the water on them. I found Harry eating his supper and crying. I ast him what was the matter, and he said, "I got a liekin'." This made me laugh so hard that I woke the baby. After he was through his supper, I said to Harry, "Come on out and play." He said, "I can't. I got to go right to bed."

Harry has troubles of his own. Yours truly, JOHNNY.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Many of us have lived among wild flowers all our lives without knowing them except at blossom-

ing time. We have asked Chautauqua Junior Naturalists to make a special all-year-round study of hepaticas and jack-in-the-pulpit. We hope that parents and teachers will help them.

In the illustration the fruit of jack-inthe-pulpit is shown. Are the berries the same color in June and August? How does this plant sow its seeds?

THE RUSSIAN NOVEL AND THE ENGLISH NOVEL: A COMPARISON

BY ADELINE E. GROSS

N his interesting volume, "The Development of the English Novel," Sidney Lanier observes that, at the very beginning, the latter announces itself as a vehicle of moral purpose. This suggests one of the fundamental distinctions between the Russian and the English novel, for the didactic element in the former, when it exists at all, is always inferred by the reader, not stated by the author.

The assertion will scarcely be controverted that the Russian novel bears evidence of a freer handling of the brush in painting humanity than that used by the Anglo-Saxon novelist. The contrast of method is analogous to that between the bold canvases of Verestchagin's battle scenes and war pictures by English painters. The bold strokes in Russian fiction might be said to correspond to what is known in art as "brutal treatment" of the canvas.

The realism of the Russian novel may be cited as an important distinction between it and English fiction. The latter, in its most pronounced realistic treatment of character, events, and environment, differs widely from that of Russian writers. In the multitude of Tolstoy's life-like pictures his descriptions of some of the homes of Russia's peasantry may be named as illustrative of Russian realism. Dark, fetid, smoke-stained, noisome with damp and uncleanliness and with the smell of sheepskin, their small and crowded quarters-in which there is often only the one apartment—appears before the reader in lifelike reality, as though he had been transported for the time being to Russian soil. To complete the picture, the occupants of the wretched izbis stand almost in propria personae before him, dirty, indolent, with an expression of hopelessness and life-weariness stamped upon their features.

Again, a word-painting by Gogol gives the effect of reality to a scene in "Dead Souls," thus pictured:

"At the foot of this elevation, and lying partly on the declivity itself, board cottages stood out darkly one could count two hundred of them. Nowhere among them was a growing tree, or a particle of green; there was nothing anywhere but the smooth boards. Far off, to one side, a pine forest darkled, monotonously blue. Even the weather seemed to accommodate itself to the circumstances; it was neither clear nor cloudy, but of a kind of light gray hue such as is only encountered in the uniforms of old soldiers in garrisons."

Where, even in Howells' can be found such realistic description of environment? One other quotation from Tolstoy, a scene in his story of "The Scorer," by way of illustration of Russian realism:

"The count cried, 'Go on!' took off his cap, waved it over his head, and whistled in post-boy fashion to the horses. As far as the eye could see stretched a monotonous, snow-covered plain, over which wound the yellowish, muddy ribbon of the road. The bright sunlight, dancing, glistened on the melting snow—which was covered with a thin crust of transparent ice—and pleasantly warmed the face and back.

"The steam arose from the sweaty horses. The bells jingled. A peasant with a creaky sledge, heavily loaded, turned out into the slushy snow, twitching his hempen reins and tramping with his well-soaked sabots. A stout, handsome peasant woman, with a child wrapped in a sheep-skin on her lap, who was seated on another load, used the ends of her reins to whip up a white, mangy-tailed old nag."

One almost breathes the atmosphere of such a vividly depicted scene.

For intensity of realism nothing can exceed Dostovevsky's description of "The Banya" ("The Bath") in the volume, "Recollections of a Dead House." Of its Gehenna-like horror, Turgenieff says, "It is really worthy of Dante."

In characterization the Russian novelist ! enters less into minutiae of detail than the Anglo-Saxon word-painter of portraits. He is more of an impressionist, indicating by a few broad strokes the personality of the man or woman he would introduce to his readers, and leaving to them the completion of the portrait by inference. Illustrative of this is the picture of "Anna Karénina." Tolstov does not tell us that she is impulsive, restless, impatient of restraint, exacting, suspicious, endowed with a warm, affectionate nature, any more than of the horrid details of her horrible death, vet the reader makes of the outlines of her character, as drawn by the novelist, just such a woman.

George Eliot's characterization of her heroes and heroines is given with finer We meet Romola in so many well-defined attitudes of life that they serve as a stage for an introduction and knowledge of her personality, while the character of Tito is depicted with an attention to the particulars of its development that gradually brings one to a knowledge of his faithlessness. What familiarity with philosophic truth and human nature is manifested by the author when she writes of him:-"Tito was experiencing that inexorable law of human souls, that we prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil, that gradually determines character."

A certain wide outlook upon the world and its affairs, characteristic of Russian letters, accords with what the biographer of Sonya Kovalevsky writes of St. Petersburg and its cultivated people. Removal to that city placed Sonya (she tells us) "as the center of an intellectual circle such as could hardly be found elsewhere—a circle alert and wideawake-mentally, so to speak, on the qui vive." She adds: "Enlightened and liberal-minded Russians are, it is generally agreed, far more manysided, freer from prejudice, and broader in their views than any other nation. This was the experience not only of Sonya, but of all who have moved in such circles.

They are in the van of advanced thought in Europe, and are ever the first to discover the dawn of fresh light. They are also more enthusiastic, and have a greater faith in ideals than the educated thinkers of other nations."

The teachings of the Greek Church are said to foster feelings of compassion for others to a greater extent than those of any other religion. One frequently finds exemplification of this trait in Russian fiction, which confirms the claim of a Russian writer that sympathy has found therein its most beautiful expression.

Applicable to this view are the exhibitions of sympathy in Tolstoy's "The Resurrection." The picture of the exiled heroine making tea for her companions at the resting place of the convicts in Siberia, and the tender attention to cases of suffering or destitution among the latter from the better-conditioned exiles who share with them the apartment, suggests a feeling of tender commiseration and an attempt at home comfort amidst the wretched surroundings that is full of pathos.

Most beautiful is the instance of sympathetic affection in Dostoyevsky's "Poor Folk," where the old lover, so tender and true, moved by the absence of home comfort in the life of the woman he loves. denies himself almost necessary articles of food and clothing that he may purchase something wherewith to beautify her desolate life. But nowhere in literature can I recall a more touching exhibition of sympathy-which one has well named "the supreme flower of civilization"—than Dostoyevsky's masterpiece, in "Crime and Punishment," the tender, gentle Sonya parts with woman's most precious possession that she may buy bread for her starving stepmother and children, whose sufferings have wrung her loving heart.

One is inclined to believe that Russians love each other as Russians, more than Englishmen each other as such. The latter are more isolated in their self-centered characteristics, and the bond of fellowship is more apparent between the former as compatriots in their fiction than in that of the English. The direction of the Apostle Paul to his Christian brethren in Rome, that they "salute each other with a holy kiss," has following when Russians meet—barring the qualifying adjective—and the custom of the Russian would seem to indicate warmer feeling for his countrymen than that of the Anglo-Saxon.

While love for native land is part of the very fiber of the English nature, a fact manifest in the pages of English fiction, in Russian novels the home sentiment is more apparent. "Would you intimate," you ask, "that Russian fiction pictures a warmer love in the Russian for his country than that of an Englishman in English story?" That would perhaps be venture-some with Robert Browning's lines in mind, when, absent from England, he thus pens his yearning for his beloved land:

"0, to be in England, now that April's there,

And whoever wakes in England, sees some morning unaware,

That the lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf

Round the elm tree bole are in tiny leaf,. While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough,

In England now."

Yet, when we remember that the Slav is not so much of a cosmopolitan as the Anglo-Saxon, and call to mind also the insignificance of Russian colonization compared to that of the English, we find reason for the fact that intensity of love of home has expression in a less marked degree in the literature of the latter, than in the pages of the Russian novel. There, the samovar always steams, the *ikon* is rarely invisible, and the four or six meals a day in a well-to-do Russian family, likewise typical of Russian home life, are generally more or less in evidence.

Nor, in making the comparison between English and Russian love of home as depicted in the fiction of the respective nationalities, are Dickens's genial sketches of English domesticities forgotten. His novels, however, present us with idealizations of home within a limited range of vision, that of the lower middle class as a general thing. They are akin to the praise of the poet Cowper's English teatables by the glowing parlor grate, where is brewed the beverage whose praise he sings as one "that cheers but not inebriates." But these can scarcely be regarded as types of English home life.

Love of country is the outgrowth of love of home, and while the literatures of England and Russia testify to the warm love the people of each country bear for both, there exists, nevertheless, a distinction between the love of an Englishman for his native land and that entertained by the The English novelist presents Russian. the Anglo-Saxon home-maker assuming the duty of defense of his country with intrepidity, but with no feeling of anxiety concerning her. The battlefield to which he deports his Tommy Atkins will, he takes it for granted, be a glorious one for his nation-for England never forgets Waterloo-and, in relation to his country's future, his views are optimistic.

The Russian novelist, on the contrary, manifests a certain apprehensiveness, not perhaps a foreboding, but an intense anxiety for his country's future. The specter of Nihilism will not down, and the churchsupported aristocracy of the government, the prisons of Siberia, the dreariness and vastness of the latter in area-one-ninth the earth's surface—the wide expanse of steppes, monotonously white so much of the year with their covering of snow, and the recollection of extensive districts where gaunt famine often walks hand in hand with pestilence-all these conspire to give a dreary outlook to the word-painter of Russian national life, and to make pessimistic his view of its many-sided character.

Even the humorous author of "Dead Souls" gives voice to a questioning mood as to the future of his native land, under i

the semblance of the soliloquy of the driver of a troika flying across the white vastness of the steppes under the starlit sky of a winter night, as the following words cut the air:

"Ah, the troïka, the bird troïka, who invented thee? Is it not thus, like the bold troils, thou art dashing along, Russia? Russia, whither art thou dashing? Reply! She replies not. The bells merge in a wondrous sound, the shattered air becomes a tempest, and emits thunders; she flies past everything on earth; and other peoples and other kingdoms gaze askance as they turn aside, and make way for her."

The English novel, on the whole, presents us with higher types of woman than Russian fiction, although in the latter are instances of womanly devotion to country nowhere to be excelled. Russian Nihilism furnishes examples of courage and sublime self-abnegation among women that entitle them to a place as patriots by the side of Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday, and to take rank with the heroes who have given glory to the pages of Russian history. "Women raised by noble feeling to the scorn of death are found elsewhere than in Russia," writes a Frenchman in reference to some of Turgenieff's heroines, "what is more rare and almost impossible to find, however, are those fanatical sacrifices, those renunciations worthy of the primitive days of the church, which characterize the conduct of some of the class named."

The reader of the great master's novels can recall by way of example of Russian woman patriots, the Nihilist woman Mashurina, a copy from life, in "Virgin Soil," Marian in the same novel, Elena in "On the Eve," with other instances from the pages of Russian story. Yet, notwithstanding the gladly acknowledged frequent presence of traits that are noble, in the heroines of Russian stories—often studies from real life—there is, from the point of view of an Anglo-Saxon reader, a laxity of moral fiber in its women, indicated by a certain disregard of the conventional-

ities of life, which, in itself, perhaps, not necessarily reprehensible, implies, nevertheless, a departure from the high ideal that one who was past master in the knowledge of humanity's varying phases, establishes in the assertion that "Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion."

The open, unabashed course in evil of some of the women in Russian novels has few, if any, parallels in the English novel. In the latter, its heroines often sin, but with their sin we learn in nearly all cases of their repentance, their remorse being seldom unaccompanied by contrition,—for the terms are not identical,—English fiction thus fulfilling its mission as a vehicle of moral teaching. George Eliot makes plain the repentance of Gwendolen Harleth, and Dickens gives us a picture of contrition in Lady Dedlock not easily forgotten. Nor can one believe that ere her life of sin closed, Beatrice Esmond was unvisited by longings for better things. In the pages of the Russian novel, on the contrary, the feature of repentance in connection with the heroine whose conduct would seem to require it, receives but little attention. often leading the reader to gravely doubt its existence. Even the reformed heroine in "The Resurrection" can scarcely be looked upon as a deeply penitent Magdalene, the contrition of the man who betrayed her being much more in evidence than hers.

The pessimism of Russian fiction is everywhere acknowledged as one of its prominent characteristics. The somber outlook upon national affairs by the tzar's educated subjects has been mentioned. This trend of thought is emphasized by the introspective character of the Russian mind, gloomy sociological conditions, and certain features of political environment. Without quoting from their works in proof of this pessimism, allusion to a few of the masterpieces of Russian fiction will recall the despondency of some of their In "Fathers and Sons," "On the Eve," "Smoke," "Virgin Soil," by Turgenieff; in "The Resurrection," "Anna. Karénina," and some of the sketches, autobiographical and narrative, by Tolstoy; in "Poor Folk," and "Crime and Punishment." by Dostoyevsky, and other writings that may come to mind, this mental feature of Russian authors imparts to their work an influence that is somewhat depressing in its nature.

In a statistical report of the average number of suicides in the different countries of Europe, one would naturally look for a larger percentage of deaths under that head, among a population with so little that is cheerful in their survey of life, than in countries where such conditions do not prevail. This, however, is not the report, the rate of suicidal mortality being less in Russia than in any other European nation.

To the difference between the realism of English and Russian fiction, reference has already been made without an attempt to define it—which it is difficult to do. Marion Crawford observes that, "While Cæsar commended his legionaries to strike at the face of humanity, the novelist's master bids him strike at the heart." With Anglo-Saxon, French, and writers, whom Crawford names as the novelists of the present day, the aim is one, and their master the same. Yet, if we accept the definition of genius as "the power to seize and give expression through intense sympathy and vivid imagination to emotions and experiences common to all humanity," then it is evident that a difference must exist in the presentation of those experiences as an effect of individual points of view. It is the artist's individuality, indeed his personality which colors all his work inevitably. This is his very art itself. Of course this is the same whatever may be the nationality of the artist.

In furtherance of this thought we have the following from an English writer, George Gissing, who tells us that, "As soon as a writer sits down to construct a narrative, to imagine human beings, or adapt those he knows to changed circumstances, he enters a world distinct from the actual, and, call himself what he may, he obeys certain laws, certain conventions, without which the art of fiction could not exist. Be he a true artist, he gives us pictures which represent his own favorite way of looking at life; each is the world in little and the world as he prefers it. So that, where execution may be rightly criticized from the common point of view, a master's general conception of the human tragedy or comedy must be accepted as that without which his work could not take form."

Not only personal, but national characteristics are factors in producing an author's style. Thus, the realism of the English writer is modified by Anglo-Saxon views and reticence on certain phases of human experiences, while the Russian novelist gives freer rein to his imaginative faculties, and has less reserve in literary expression. Behind the latter does not lie the restraining influence of hundreds of years of thought and religious activities, as is the case with English writers. Then there is the fact that it is not so very many centuries since the Mongols invaded Russia, and, intermarrying with her inhabitants, gave a Mongolian character to her institutions and populations, a population in point of civilization far behind the Anglo-Saxons of that period. The permanency of the impress of the wild hordes of the East upon Russia is suggested by the proverb, "Scratch a Russian, and you catch a Tatar." Heredity tells in nations as in individuals, and evidence of freedom in thought, word, and action in the barbarian, lingers in the characteristic configuration of the mental and moral features of the Russian of today. Hence, the realism of Russian fiction deals with certain conditions of the material side of life without regard to the reader's idea of the propriety of any reticence in their expression.

Of George Eliot one writes—and I venture the quotation as an exposition of English realism in the majority of cases where it finds place in English letters: "She touched the darker parts of life and passion, but she touched them with clean hands and a pure mind and with that spirit of philosophic truth that can touch pitch and not be defiled." Again of her it is written: "In almost all her heroines she paints the gradual evolution of a soul by the ennobling influence of a higher mind and a religious life," and further,

"She shows what a man may be, in terms of what he is."

In the contrast of their respective forms of realism lie the salient points of differentiation between the schools of literary art. The question is apposite, and capable of answer without bias of preconceived opinion—Which is the greater artist, the Russian novelist or the English novelist?

Stories of Heroic Living

SISTER HELEN

Prize story for this month.



Y sister Helen was the second, I the eldest, of a family of seven children. Father was a farmer in one of the middle states, considered well-to-do. We had a com-

fortable home until just before the Civil War broke out, when he was striken with a disease of the eyes that left him virtually blind. Oculists, eye-doctors, and quacks soon absorbed our ready money, the farm was mortgaged. It would make my story too long to recount the series of misfortunes that reduced us from comparative wealth to actual poverty.

With tearful eyes and heavy hearts we turned our backs on the old home and our faces to the setting sun. Helen was fifteen, and I seventeen at that time. There were five little ones younger than ourselves, a mother with broken health and shattered nerves, a father whose eyes admitted but a glimmer of light and were most of the time very painful.

It was a pitifully helpless family that arrived at our destination, a small, new. Western town, one day early in June, 1860.

I took a school, and here my story of sister Helen begins. While I helped earn the living for the family she became its mainstay at home. She did the housework, nursed mother, encouraged father, and scolded or coddled the children as they deserved.

About this time the homestead law passed, and father took a claim. Years went by, I married, the younger children grew up and married or went out into the world to find for themselves; all but Helen and the youngest boy. All this time sister Helen's burden grew heavier rather than lighter.

Father and mother were never the same after being transplanted to the West. Father's courage was spent, he became prematurely old, though after his money was gone and he ceased to be the prey to pretenders to oculistic skill he partially recovered his sight so that for several years before he died he could see to read and write. But he never lost the helpless ways that had become habitual to him during the period of his blindness. For twenty-five years Helen shaved him, combed his hair, to say nothing of brushing his clothes and arranging them after he had put them on.

Twenty years before she died, in returning from visiting a neighbor, mother slipped on the icy walk—for it was winter—and fell, dislocating her hip. Fortunately she was near home, and Helen, who was watching for her, witnessed the accident and hastened to her relief.

My father and brother were away. To lift mother and carry her to the house unaided was impossible. It was too cold to leave her and go for help. Helen brought a strong, soft comfortable, laid it on the ground, lifted her on it, and drew her with great care and patience to the house. When she laid her on the bed mother had fainted, and Helen was nearly exhausted. From that time on mother never walked except to hobble about the house with the aid of a crutch, and much of her subsequent life was spent in bed or chair.

About five years after mother's accident father went out one evening to help about the chores. My brother, coming with his team from the field, saw him fall. Leaving his horses, he ran to father's assistance, calling to Helen. She was on the spot almost as soon as her brother. She lifted father's head on her lap, and he breathed his last, whispering, "I am tired." The brother and sister carried him to the house, and then Helen's courage and fortitude came the nearest to failing of any time through all her unselfish life.

For two years after father died Helen was almost a physical wreck, but she never gave up. She cared for mother as few aged women are ever cared for. No trained nurse would have exercised the patience that she did.

For fifteen years she stood between mother and death, and held him back. Mother often said that without Helen she could not live a month.

In the meantime my youngest brother married. His wife was a good little woman, but six boys followed each other into the tiny gray house with a not very long interval between. Helen took up the burden of helping to rear them, uncomplainingly, though she said, laughingly, that she did not always rejoice that a man was born into the world, and the worst of it was he wasn't a man.

When, affer mother's death, we tried to persuade Helen to leave the farm and live with us who had more luxurious homes and grown-up families, she refused.

Our brother's wife, she said, had borne the burden and discomfort of living with, and, so far as she was able, caring for our invalid mother, and she would not leave her alone to rear her little children. So, at an age when, if she had married, her children would have been grown up, she voluntarily assumed one-half the care and responsibility of a young family.

As a neighbor Helen was all that a good woman should be. She gave as the Lord prospered her, and if I have told this simple story of an unselfish life one-half as well as she lived it, I am sure it will be found worthy of a place in the records of time.

R. A. C.

OUR LADY OF LABELS

AME CANFIELD was vaguely understood to be a relic of past magnificence. There was no further proof of this than a brocaded gown of faded elegance, in which

she sometimes appeared on state occasions, and just a general impression that things had not always been thus. Her fellowworkers in the soap factory felt that there was a difference between them, though they could not have said what it was. This grandeur, beyond the knowledge that she had once been housekeeper to a "great family," was felt to be a visionary kind of splendor.

At her age there was little left to indicate that Dame Canfield had ever been either luxurious or imposing. To conceive

a somewhat rotund shrub, losing its leaves on a windy autumnal day, was to fancy this old woman, tottering up a street, happy in the belief that she could stoop and gather up the things she was losing on her return trip. She would be trying to remember—a loose string to her cap, the cap itself, several hairpins, and other articles. She would look for them. And, in the winter, her duck-like splash of a walk had to become a creep, and she lost her mittens.

For she must go out. Oh, yes! They needed her at the soap factory. To be sure they did need her, though not in the capacity which she supposed herself filling. For, though her rheumatic old hands would scarcely serve her for two hundred labels a day, the whole office force regarded her as an antidote for despondency, to be taken always with deep draughts of laughter.

Were it not for local tradition you would never guess at what was hinted—that, along with the great family, the days of the brocade gown, and the other splendors, there was the usual "right one," who had to be refused in order to provide for a brood of ravenous youngsters, to whom she

was elder sister. Yet surely these, now having grown up and married well, can not be blamed for not caring to have this dazed old creature about the town house. to be known as "maiden aunt"! It is also, if possible, still more pardonable to Dame Canfield that she prefers rheumatic toil in the soap factory, and the best living she can make by herself, to a prison cell high up in the cold town house. You would never guess these things, I say, from the old woman's face, never seen without a smile unless it be that one is just dawning through the general mistiness of her countenance. It has the drollery of a leer, that suggests infinite humor, though, as a matter of fact, it takes her the better part of a week to analyze a witticism.

And as for the old days—those of the grand house, the lover, and brocade gown—she laughs and leers. What else, pray, can a body do?

In spite of her levity, does she not suggest the lioness, springing gallantly to beat the wolf back from the den and from the quarreling cubs, not her own? And, now that her teeth are gone, and the claws dull, let her withdraw into solitudes, in silent majesty to die.

J. L. P.

AN UNCONSCIOUS HERO

HIS eighteen-year-old boy was reared amid the most fortunate surroundings. Blest with loving and indulgent parents who were amply able to gratify all his wishes, he spent a joyous boyhood.

He was graduated from the high school with honors, and though the youngest pupil in his class was universally acknowledged the brightest. His chosen career was that of law, and he left for college followed by the best wishes of all who knew him.

A year passed. The boy's college record was as bright as his school career had been. He returned home joyfully for his holidays, little dreaming that his college days were ended. His father's eyesight failed, so James was obliged to remain at home and take upon his young shoulders the duties for which his father was, for the time being, incapacitated.

His days were spent stooping over heavy ledgers, but midnight found him poring with dogged perseverance over his beloved law books. The father's eyesight was saved, and he returned to his work. It seemed that the boy's faithful discharge of duty was to be rewarded and the way cleared for the realization of his hopes. But no. Before he could leave home his mother's health failed. Nervous prostra-

tion and partial paralysis filled her family with fear lest she might lose her reason.

In the little town it was impossible to secure help, so James, without a word of complaint, gave up forever his cherished plans. Tenderly as a mother would care for her babe he watches over his mother. Unaided he fills the place a daughter might take in the home, doing all things

necessary to make home homelike for his father, mother, and little sister, at the same time nursing with infinite tenderness the invalid mother.

Does my hero regret his college days and his unfulfilled career? Does he when alone have visions of what might have been? If he does no one knows it, for he performs his duty cheerfully, manfully, and unassumingly.

M. D.

THE STORY OF PETER RAPP

N the year 1894 there lived in a suburb of Cincinnati a respectable family by the name of Rapp, consisting of father, mother, and a son called Peter. They were of German extraction, and had known better days. The father had been a sturdy handicraftsman in his day, and the mother a stirring hausfrau, but they had fallen on evil days, and Peter was then the mainstay of the household. The parents were not only old, but exceedingly infirm, the father being confined to his bed, and helpless with rheumatism, while the mother toiled painfully over the daily, needful tasks of the small household; they were sturdy, self-respecting folk, who scorned to ask for any assistance that their son was unable to give them, and what he gave he gave with his whole soul in the work.

Peter toiled early and late. He was up long before day in the winter mornings in order to get his simple breakfast and to do all in his power to aid his mother before starting off to his work. He was employed by a street car company, whose starting point was four and a half miles from his home, and in order to save car fare he walked this distance every morning and evening, nine miles in all, as the rules of the company prohibited its employees to ride free when off duty. His work commenced at half past six in the morning, and from that time until half past nine at night—fifteen hours—he was continuously

on duty, interrupting it only to eat a hurried cold luncheon which he had brought from home.

The winter of 1894 was a bitter one, and he suffered severely with the cold, but he suffered in silence. His wages were small, and it took all to pay for room rent, fuel, provisions, and the necessities of two infirm old people. Nothing was left for himself. He had no overcoat, no sufficient covering for his feet, day after day he went all day long with cold, wet feet, and shivered in the cold winds.

It was easy to foresee what would happen. One morning toward the end of the year, after a sleepless night, he got up half blind and dizzy, with a choking pain in his throat and chest. He staggered about his household duties without a murmur, and carefully closed the door after him as he stole noiselessly out into the bitter air of the dark, icy street for the last time.

How he got over those four and a half miles, with what suffering, with what heroic determination, there was none to see, but he reached the terminus, and reached it on time. He tried to enter his car, but staggered and would have fallen had not some one caught him. He struggled to make another effort, crying out wildly that he must go or he would lose his place. Not until after his car had gone, with another hand to guide it, did he cease to struggle.

When the ambulance that had been hurriedly called came to take him to the hospital he was in a high fever, raving wildly of his mother. From the words let fall in his delirium the pitying doctors and nurses learned something of his case, inquiries were made for his parents, and some one sent to relieve their wants and tell them about their son. It was then learned from the heartbroken mother that he had given her for two months every dollar that he earned, making light of his

own needs, and retaining not one cent for his own use.

Every care that money could give, every alleviation that science could devise, he received at the hospital, but they came too late. Insufficient food, scanty clothing, and cruel exposure had done their work effectively, and with the coming of the new year the soul of Peter Rapp, hero and martyr at the age of twenty-six, had returned to the God who gave it.

V. D.

A CHEERFUL HERO

E is only an ordinary ash-man, and yet to me he seems a hero, more especially as his life lacks the incentive which comes from public appreciation and applause. The marked trait of the man is his cheerfulness, which is apparent no matter what the condition of affairs may be.

He first came to our house on winter days when heater fires caused many ashes, and, as mother was unable to lift the boxes to the pavement for emptying, he crawled in the cellar window and lifted them out with hearty, cheerful good-will. Coming as he did week by week, mother came to look for him, and depended on his willing aid with the ashes. It was through this simple "lend a hand" spirit that we found out his history.

He is the father of three boys, one of whom is blind, and, as his wife died four years ago, he has been both mother and father to his children. He often starts out early in the morning and attends to heater fires for people in the neighborhood, and then returning home gets breakfast for the boys and sees them off to school. After hauling ashes some entire days, and doing all kinds of odd jobs as occasion offers by which he can make a living, he goes home at night to his boys and does the housework, looks after their food and clothing, and finds time to amuse the boy deprived of sight.

As spring comes and the labor of hauling ashes becomes less, a cheerful voice is heard calling through the alley, "Watercress! Watercress! Nice fresh watercress! Here's your catnip for the little kitty-cat!"

It is the same man—when work becomes slack in one direction he takes it up in another. All is done with a steady good humor and cheerfulness, keeping himself meanwhile from the many temptations to drink and forget the monotony of such a life. The blind boy has now been placed in an asylum, and the others are growing up, we hope, into an appreciation of the self-sacrifice and devotion of the man who is known as only the ash-man. A. E. C.



Round Table Survey of Civic Betterment

CHICAGO AS AN IMPROVEMENT CENTER

Chicago is at present the center of a vigorous and extensive improvement movement. Individuals, neighborhood clubs, federations, and other organizations are actively following up local needs. The League of Cook County Clubs devoted a recent meeting to the work of the American League for Civic Improvement and the local improvement societies, supplemented by a statement of the philosophy of the improvement movement by Professor Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago, and a picture story of "Some Practical Beginnings" by the field secretary of the American League for Civic Improvement. The Chicago Woman's Club, influential and representative of all sections of the city, has formed a neighborhood center committee with Mrs. Frank Asbury Johnson, one of the founders of the successful South Park Improvement Association, as chairman. Its two objects are improved physical conditions and school extension. These "can be promoted by the formation of neighborhood centers throughout the city, using the schoolhouse of each locality as the rallying point, and adapting the work to the needs of that particular district." The educational section of the Chicago Woman's Club, through a special committee, is endeavoring to do a "model" work in one of the downtown school districts, beautifying the school grounds and enlisting the children in neighborhood improvement effort. Woman's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association is also devoting its attention at present to the beautifying of school grounds, and the Permanent Vacation School Committee of the Chicago women's clubs plans to make gardening a feature of the summer's work. The South Side Woman's Club has devoted two of its sessions to improvement activities, and, in common with other prominent Chicago clubs, is asking the American League for Civic Improvement for programs, and giving cordial welcome to the "Civic Progress Round Table" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. The Youth's Companion and the Chautauqua Press are cooperating with the American League for Civic Improvement in furnishing literature for wide distribution to the public school principals ard more than three hundred live organizations in Cook county. The Youth's Companion has offered through the state superintendent of instruction to give sets of six historical pictures to the five hundred public schools in Illinois showing the greatest interest in the planting of trees, shrubbery, and vines, and in other ways improving the grounds. The South Park Improvement Association is advocating a new suburban railroad station; the public improvement committee of the Irving Park Woman's Club is agitating the preservation of a natural park, and the Morgan Park Improvement Society has taken the lead in forming a United Ridge Improvement Society and securing local leagues in a half-dozen adjoining communities along the Rock Island suburban line.



"The most trivial question acquires dignity when it touches the well-being or rouses the passions of many millions."—James Russel!



TO CLEAN UP THE ISTHMUS

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, the first thing the United States will do in the building of the Panama Canal is to "clean up the isthmus." It will be necessary for the United States to do there what it did in Havana and Santiagobanish yellow fever and make the place inhabitable for white men. The towns at either end of the route will be thoroughly cleaned, sewered, and provided with waterworks. "Everything inhabited by human beings will be disinfected and whitewashed. The hospitals will be restocked and renovated. Yankee doctors and Yankee methods will be installed, and the deadly climatic effects reduced to a minimum."



AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL CAR

The Eric Railroad Company has recently converted a combination baggage and smoking car into a hospital, for use in case of wrecks in which anybody is injured. Six single cots, with woven-wire springs and hair mattresses, have been placed in the large compartment, and the baggage-room has been fitted up with an operating table and the necessary sterilizing apparatus. The company has in course of construction a specially designed hospital car, which, when completed, will be substituted for the temporary ambulance now in use.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE BOY

One of the significant tendencies of modern educational and philanthropic methods is the development of the study of child psychology. In a number of books recently published (notable among which are "The Boy Problem," by William B. Forbush; "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," by Joseph Lee, and "The Religion of Boys," in Association Boys, by Luther Gulick, director physical training for the public schools of New York) not only are the different stages of the boy's life analyzed, but the methods of education and correction best suited to each period are discussed. This subject was treated comprehensively by Professor Henry W. Thurston, of the Chicago Normal School, in a paper recently read before the Chicago Boys' Conference meeting at the Gad's Hill Social Settlement.



"Worthy evidences of civic pride are public buildings, sculpture, and monuments; not only independently beautiful, but effectively grouped, as has been attempted in Washington, and is being more systematically undertaken by the present commission."—Professor Charles Zuehlin.



A LEAGUE THAT DOES THINGS.

The influence and progress of the St. Louis Civic Improvement League affords continual encouragement to other communities to go and do likewise. Not the least important achievement appears in the check given to that fatal habit of citizens speaking disparagingly of their own home city when visiting other centers. We have given considerable space already in The Chautauquan to the work of this league, but current developments warrant further mention.

The first annual report of the president, just issued, gives some interesting facts about the league.

Organized about sixteen months ago with one hundred members, the league has today nearly two thousand members. This is the result of a good record for work accomplished.

The league first used its influence toward having a bill passed by the city authorities removing the Exposition building from a public park in order that the new Carnegie Library might be placed there.

St. Louis had no free public baths. The Civic Improvement League built three in conjunction with playgrounds, and gave 14.665 poor children baths during last summer. The baths proved so popular that the city itself

will build five in a very short time, thirty thousand dollars now being available.

The bill-board problem has been solved to this extent: The league has succeeded in having the present ordinances lived up to whenever new boards were erected, and in having many old bill-boards rebuilt. A more effective ordinance is being worked for by the league.

The street railway company after several conferences with the league's committee has adopted the grooved V-shaped rail for all paved streets, and they will be put down just as fast as new equipment is needed.

A grand boulevard and park system is being planned for St. Louis. The president of the Civic Improvement League was made chairman of the commission by the mayor in appreciation of the good work the league is doing. This commission is about ready to report, and from present indications several hundred miles of new boulevards and streets will be built in the near future.

The league was an active factor in the "keep our city clean" movement last summer, and distributed many thousand Bulletins giving all the city ordinances relating to that subject for the information of citizens ignorant of their own personal responsibility in such a movement. The league did not stop with this. A special sanitary committee has followed up the movement, and most encouraging results have been reached. Reports are made to the health department whenever garbage is not properly removed. The league sent a special representative, Dr. Mary E. Tucker, to other cities to investigate the employment of women as sanitary inspectors.

The matter of keeping waste-paper off the streets has been given attention. Sample waste-paper boxes have been put out with the league's name on them. They have proved a most popular help toward a clean city.

The league's purposes are not chiefly esthetic. though they all lie in the direction of cultivating a taste for municipal beauty. The league intends to carry on a continuous campaign among the people, by lectures to the school children and before social and fraternal organizations of all sorts, in which the advantages of a finer city will be brought home to all. These lectures will not set up impossible ideals of city beautifying, but will be addressed to the practical reforms that suggest themselves to even the most unobservant persons in their daily walks in the city. At a banquet in the Mercantile Club recently, J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement, gave a lecture on "The Harrisburg Achievement."

One of the minor bits of the league's effective

methods of keeping before the public is a neat calendar for the year bearing a fac simile of the league button and a statement of the league's civic creed. A pamphlet list of all officers and members is another publicity The league is now devoting its energies to the extension of a thoroughfare, known as the King's Highway, into a grand boulevard to connect all the parks of the city. It has about secured the agreement of two of the great railroad systems entering St. Louis near the fair grounds to depress their tracks so that the symmetry of the exposition site will not be marred. The league now employs a woman sanitary inspector of its own, in addition to the one recently appointed, at its suggestion, by the city. Miss Long, who holds this position from the league, also organizes the women and children of the crowded tenement districts into local improvement associations.



"ABLUTION, NOT ISOLATION"

"The records of all nations and all time go to show that it is ablution and not isolation that starves disease. When General Leonard Wood and Colonel Waring entered on their sanitary campaigns at Havana, they wasted no time upon individual tazas and pincels. They turned a hose upon the city. The countries that consume most soap have fewest epidemics. It seems highly probable that the considerable energy now devoted to the clerical office of maintaining individual pencils and cups might be more profitably spent in unremitting mission work among the semi-washed patrons of the public schools."—Walter H. Kenyon, in The Journal of Education.



"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN"

How many of us realize that there is a childlabor problem facing us today? Not only in the department stores of our great cities, but in the rush of our factories and the darkness of our mines, the citizenship of the future America is being impaired by hard labor under conditions which dwarf the mind as well as the body.

The census of 1900 shows that, while measured by the value of manufactures, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, and New Jersey stand at the head of all the states, measured by the percentage of children between ten and fourteen years of age who are able to read and write, none of these states can claim a higher rank than fourth, the list standing as follows: New York, fourteenth; Pennsylvania, twentieth; Illinois, fifteenth; Massachusetts, ninth; Ohio, fourth, and New Jersey, twenty-first.

The laws against child labor are either ignored or openly violated in more than one section of the country. Mr. William English Walling, a member of the executive committee of the National Commission on Child Labor (in a recent number of The Ethical Record), declares that, from an independent investigation, it is his deliberate opinion that the evils of "long and arduous labor for young people lie not only in individual injustice, but in the permanent impairment of the high efficiency of the working quality; a quality of our people, which, more than any other, has made this country so successful in industry."



"Wherever snow falls or water flows or birds fly, wherever day and night meet in twilight, wherever the blue heaven is hung by clouds or sown with stars, wherever are forms with transparent boundaries, wherever are outlets into celestial space, wherever is danger, and awe, and love—there is Beauty, plenteous as rain, shed for thee, and though thou shouldst walk the world over, thou shalt not be able to find a condition inopportune or ignoble."—Emerson in "The Poet."



THE MOSQUITO PLAGUE

No more eminently practical service can be rendered by a club, circle, or improvement society than to make known the needlessness of the mosquito pest, and its vital relation to malaria. The book by Howard and the two reports named in the reading list should be studied and made the basis of a neighborhood war of extermination.



CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ENROLMENT

The American League for Civic Improvement desires to complete the civic improvement enrolment of the United States and Canada already undertaken with gratifying success. The league seeks the address of every individual and of every group or organization interested in some phase of home, school, or public improvement. Readers of this item are requested to write the secretary of the league, at 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, stating what phases of improvement they favor, and mentioning all clubs, societies, and other organizations known to have any interest in improvement matters. All who respond will receive some attractive improvement literature.

The scope of enrolment desired is best indicated by the list of the league advisory "section" committees as follows:

Arts and Crafts: Mrs. M. F. Johnston, B. B. Thresher, Dayton, Ohio; Henry Turner Bailey

North Scituate, Massachusetts; George Weitbrecht, St. Paul.

Civic Church: Graham Taylor, of Chicago Commons Settlement; Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; Charles R. Henderson, University of Chicago; William D. W. Hyde, Brunswick, Maine; Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C.

Libraries and Museums: John Thompson, Philadelphia Free Library; Walter L. Brown, Buffalo; Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago; W. P. Wilson, Philadelphia; F. A. Hutchins, Madison, Wisconsin.

Municipal Art: Albert Kelsey, of the Municipal Improvement Exhibit, St. Louis Exposition, Philadelphia; Dwight H. Perkins, Chicago; Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester; John Duncan, Chicago.

Municipal Reform: Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, secretary National Municipal League, Philadelphia; Robert Erskine Ely, New York; John Martin, New York; John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Geo. C. Sikes, Chicago.

Parks (outdoor art): G. A. Parker, Hartford; Dr. M. D. Mann, Buffalo; J. F. Foster, Chicago.

Preservation of Nature (including forestry): Miss Mira Loyd Dock, Harrisburg; Edward Hagaman Hall, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, New York; C. A. Shenck, Biltmore, North Carolina; Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, Minneapolis.

Public Nuisances (smoke, advertising): Charles H. Benjamin, Case School, Cleveland; E. J. Parker, Quincy, Illinois; Peter B. Wight, Chicago.

Public Recreation (gymnasia, playgrounds, baths): Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Beulah Kennard, Pittsburg; D. C. Heath, Boston; Miss Sadie American, New York; Dr. D. A. Sargent, Cambridge; Dr. Franz Pfister, Milwaukee.

Rural Improvement (good roads, schools, farm houses, country churches): John Craig, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca; L. Wolverton, Grimsby, Ontario; Thomas H. McBride, Iowa City, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, Kingston, Rhode Island; Sir William Macdonald, Montreal.

Sanitation: M. N. Baker, New York; Dr. Justus Ohage, health commissioner, St. Paul; Dr. Bayard Holmes, Chicago; Mrs. E. H. Richards, Boston; Edwin O. Jordan, Chicago.

School Extension (free lectures, vacation schools, parents' associations): Joseph Lee, of Massachusetts Civic League, Boston; Henry M. Leipziger, New York; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Princeton; Dr. Ida Bender, Buffalo; J. L. Hughes, Toronto; Frank Chapin Bray, Chicago.

Social Settlements: Miss Jane Addams, of Hull-House, Chicago; Star Cadwallader, Cleveland; A. A. Hill, New York; R. A. Woods, Boston; Robert Hunter, New York.

Village Improvement: James Glover, Bluff City, Kansas; Mrs. E. B. Heard, director Carnegie Traveling Libraries, Middleton, Georgia; Miss Jessie May Good, Springfield, Ohio; H. B. Beck, Austin, Texas; Miss Caroline Peterson, Honesdale, Pennsylvania; Miss Louise Klein Miller, Groton, Massachusetts.

This list of sections is suggestive of the number of kindred betterment organizations which now have a national field. Following are the principal of these national organizations:

Arts and Crafts

Industrial Art League.

Civic Functions of the Church National Federation of Churches.

Libraries and Museums

American Library Association.

Municipal Art

Architectural League of America. American Institute of Architects. National Sculpture Society.

Municipal Reform

National Municipal League.

American Society of Municipal Improvements.

League of American Municipalities.

National Civil Service Reform Association.

Parks and Outdoor Art

American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Women's Auxiliary American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Preservation of Nature and Historic Places
American Scenic and Historic Preservation
Society.

American Ornithologists' Union. Bird Protective Society of America. Wild-Flower Preservation Society.

Economic Forestry and Irrigation

American Forestry Association. National Irrigation Association.

Public Recreation

American Association for Advancement of Physical Education.

Rural Improvement

National Grange. Farmers' National Congress. National Good-Roads Association. American Road-Makers.

Sanitation

American Public Health Association.
Women's Health Protective Association.

Public Nuisances

School Extension

Social Settlements

Village Improvement

General Technical and Special Class Organizations

American Institute of Social Service.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.

American Economic Association.

American Social Science Association.

American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

Congress of Mothers.

Chautaugua Institution.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

General Alliance of Workers With Boys. .

National Education Association.

National Council of Women.

National Consumers' League.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Religious Education Association.

The above grouping of organizations of course makes no attempt to place any value upon the character of the work or the degree of influence of the societies mentioned.

Public Nuisances, School Extension, Social Settlements, Village Improvement, Smoke and Bill-boards are phases of betterment not as yet "covered" by any national organization, though several organizations are devoting attention to smoke and bill-boards. It is significant of the combination tendency so marked in modern life that a clearing-house for all these organizations by which the information they offer is made available can be found ready at hand in the American League for Civic Improvement.



"A revolutionizing power as to all that changes the 'order of our day' lies in feminine hands, through the use of what is distinctly hers. Through no other means can amusement be kept within bounds, compliment be repressed into more delicate expression, conversation led into higher yet not less lively channels, and men be made to know that to win favors they must wear the tokens of knightly purity and courage."—Home Thoughts.

SOCIOLOGICAL BAEDEKERS

Dr. W. H. Tolman, the secretary of the American Institute of Social Service, will go to Europe in the spring to gather material for a series of guide-books in social economy. These books will do for the traveler who wishes to learn something about the institutions of social and industrial betterment in the countries in which he visits, just what the Baedekers do for the conventional sightseer.

HOW TO PLANT TREES

The Engelmann Botanical Club, of St. Louis, is issuing little folders of advice and help to those who wish to do ornamental planting this spring. Here are some of the suggestions it makes about tree planting:

"Holes to receive trees should be dug at least two and one-half feet in diameter and one and one-half feet deep. The plants should have many small roots, and these should be spread out in the hole. Only good rich soil, free from clay, cinders, and other foreign matter should be used. This soil should be carefully worked The roots around the roots and well firmed. should be kept covered while out of the ground. After the tree is planted wire guards of fine mesh should be wrapped around the trunk of the tree, extending from the ground to the lower branches. This wire guard should be a piece about six feet long and one foot wide, of fine mesh, which, when wound around the tree. would overlap at the edges and can be fastened by wires. Stakes made of two boards three or four inches in width, nailed together at the edge so as to form a trough-shaped box, pointed at one end and driven into the ground on the south side and close up to the tree, should be provided. To this stake the tree is tied with a small rope. Either the wire guard or the wooden stake will give considerable protection, but both together will protect from the injurious effects of the sun and also from horses. If the trees are planted without protection they will almost certainly be injured sooner or later, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that some protection be provided."



"The spirit which exacts respect and yields it, which is anxious always to help in a mood of simple brotherhood, and which is glad to accept help in return—this is the spirit which enables men of every degree of wealth and of widely varying social conditions to work together in the heartiest good will and to the immense benefit of all."—Theodore Roosevelt, in The Fortnightly Review.



NOW FOR A SMOKELESS CHICAGO

After a fight in the city council of over a year, the new Chicago smoke and boiler inspection ordinance has been passed by a substantial majority. The existing smoke ordinance is carried into the new bill, but instead of the minimum and maximum fines being placed at five dollars and fifty dollars they are put at ten dollars and one hundred dollars. "The measure gives to Chicago an ordinance for the suppression of smoke by far the most thorough now in existence anywhere, and in addition contains the most complete set of rules for the inspection of boilers in operation in the United States, with the single exception of the laws governing the inspection of boilers-in vessels of the United States navy."

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

MUNICIPAL AND HOUSEHOLD SANITATION

1. Roll-call: "Eye-openers"-some avoidable source of disease to be mentioned by each member. Preserve a list of the responses

for future reference. finitions: "Sanitation" as understood by Definitions:

the dictionary, the Board of Health, a physician, a business man, a mechanic, a club woman, a school teacher. Assign one member to collect these definitions and draw some conclusion from them (See "Principles of Sanitary_Science and the

Public Health," chap. II).
3. Reading: "The City and Its Needs," chap. I, Baker's "Municipal Engineering and Sanitation." "Progress in Sanitary Science" from preface to "Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health."
4. Lecture: "Bacteria and Their Fundamental

Relation to Sanitary Problems" (Secure your most up-to-date physician or instruc-

tor to present this subject).

Danger Signals: Brief statements from individuals appointed to report upon sanitary dangers in connection with the following: Water, ice, milk, markets and slaughter-houses, sewage, street cleaning, street sprinkling, general scavenging, cemeteries, noise, illuminating gas, food adulteration, plumbing, smoke, expectoration (See bibliography, and consult local physicians and specialists).

6. Local Investigation: Reports from committees appointed to investigate the efficiency of state and local machinery and legal regulations dealing with the above

sources of danger.

Map Exercise: Secure a map of the county, township, or city, and point out sanitary dangers and difficulties, e. g., pollution of water supply, breeding places for mosquitoes, etc.
uper: "Relations of the Individual and

of the Household to the Health of the

Community."

Paper: "The Limits of Municipal Responsibility for the Health of the Community."

"Principles of Sanitary 10. Book Review: Science and the Public Health," by Sedgwick. "Mosquitoes," by L. O. Howard.

of Milk (See "The Production of Milk," by Professor W. J. Frazer, University of Illinois, in *Briarcliff Outlook*, February, 1903; pamphlets issued by Briarcliff Farms, Briarcliff Manor, New York; *The* Municipal Journal, January, 1902, p.

138; see bibliography).

per: "Public Recreation in Relation to
Public Health" (baths, gymnasia, playgrounds, parks, recreation piers). (See
Zueblin's "American Municipal Prog-12. Paper: ress," and Lee's "Constructive and Pre-

ventive Philanthropy.")

per: "Rural Sanitation" (See "Cornell
Housewives' Course" in Home and Flow-13. Paper: ers, Springfield, Ohio; "Sanitary Defects in Rural Districts," by G. H. Smith, in The Sanitarian, January, 1899).

14. Paper: "Instruction in Sanitary Science" (See "School Sanitation and Decoration,"

pp. 163-167; "A Plea for the Teaching ot Sanitary Science," by Delos Falls, in Education, January, 1897; "Popularizing the Study of Hygiene," by Dr. Adrian de Garey, in American Kitchen Magazine,

March, 1903, p. 238).

March, 1903, p. 238).

Aper: "Sanitary Conditions in Schools and School Life" (See Shaw's "School Hygiene," Newsholme's "School Hygiene," Search's "An Ideal School," "School Sandaria" by Parrene and 15. Paper: itation and Decoration," by Burrage and

Bailey, reports of state superintendents of instruction).

"How the Children May Help"
"The Junior Street Cleaning 16. Paper: (See Leagues" in Waring's "Street Cleaning and the Disposal of Cities' Waste"; "Juvenile Street Cleaning Leagues" in Robinson's "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," and publications of the American League for Civic Improve-

ment).
17. Paper: "The Improvement Society or Civic League as a Promoter of Public Health" (See Good's "The How of Improvement Work," and "The Work of Civic Improve-

ment").

Der: "Sanitary Factory Conditions"

Paople and Their 18. Paper: (See Shuey's "Factory People and Their Employers"; publications of Consumers' League, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York; reports of state factory inspectors).

19. An Appeal: Condense "Sanitation and Social Progress," by William H. Allen (in The American Journal of Sociology, March, 1903, p. 631), as a closing exhor-

tation.

Additional information regarding the program topics or the reading references will be given upon application to the American League for Civic Improvement, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.

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G. Woodman.

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by Allen Hazen.
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by Samuel Rideal. Bewage,"

"Street Cleaning and the Disposal of Cities' Wastes," by Geo. E. Waring, Jr.

"The Economic Disposal of a Town's Refuse,"

by W. Francis Goodrich.
"Milk in Relation to Public Health," by Geo. M. Kober, M.D., Senate Document No. 441, Fifty-seventh congress, first session.
"Mosquitoes: How They Live; How They

Carry Disease; How They Are Classified; How They Are Destroyed," by L. O. Howard.

ADDITIONAL READING LIST

See references given with program above. See Sanitation, Garbage Disposal, Housing, Population, Sewage Disposal, Water Supplies, in "A Bibliography of Municipal Problems and City Conditions," by Robert C. Brooks. (New York: Reform Club.)

See above and similar titles in "Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation, 1902."

(New York State Library.)

For latest references see Hygiene and above named subjects in the "Cumulative Index to

Periodicals.'

"Typhoid Fever and Water Supply in Chieago," by Edwin O. Jordan, in The Journal of the American Medical Association, December

20, 1902.
"The Improvement of Towns and Cities," by Charles Mulford Robinson. (Putnam.)

"Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy,"

by Joseph Lee. (Macmillan.)

"Abatement of the Mosquito Nuisance in Brookline," by H. Lincoln Chase, M.D., and J. Albert C. Nyhen, in the Journal of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, January, 1903.

Bacteria in Daily Life," by Mrs. Percy

Frankland. (Longmans.)

Reports on Plans for the Extermination of Mosquitoes on the North Shore of Long Island." (North Shore Improvement Association.)



"The schoolhouse and its playground, in country, village, and city, should enlist the services of local patriotism. The style of building should be determined by a state commission of consulting architects, and not by the village carpenter."—Professor Charles R. Henderson.

GOOD ROADS AS CIVILIZING AGENTS

The United States government believes in good roads as a civilizing and pacifying agency. The whole island of Mindanao is being made the field of a good-roads campaign. Wagon roads are being built in all directions under the immediate supervision of the United States army corps of engineers.



DIET KITCHENS IN GREAT CITIES

The annual report of the New York Diet Kitchen Association shows that five kitchens

are now in operation. The purpose is to supply pure milk, beef-tea, rice, and other delicacies to children and sick persons who might otherwise suffer from the use of contaminated food. Physicians depend largely upon the kitchens of the association in certain neighborhoods, and the health department has found it a valuable aid in the restriction of disease. Mrs. Villard (the president) says that the number of patients ministered to in 1902 was 34,215, nearly 2,300 in excess of the previous year, while 234,205 requisitions were made on the kitchens. There were given out 416,187 pints of milk, 4,922 pints of broth, 26,639 portions of farinaceous food, besides the usual supply of bread and rolls. The whole amount of money expended was \$11,290.71, most of which was paid for milk



"If we make a survey of human misery and trouble, of social wrongs and evils, of aspirations and growing desires, we shall discover that the churches of America are already attempting to minister in every direction, either directly or by means of agencies which they control."-Professor Charles R. Henderson.



ENGLAND ON AMERICAN CIVIC PROGRESS

While American civic reformers are referring to the fine example of British municipal government and comparing it to our own-with no credit to us-it is grateful to read what the London Councillor and Guardian says about our efforts to improve. A feature of American civic life which compels admiration, says this journal, in a review of Professor Zueblin's book, "American Municipal Progress," is "the enthusiastic spirit with which municipal problems are being attacked and which is giving rise to a considerable body of literature of great merit and unrivaled on our [the British] side of the Atlantic."



WHAT A CITY SHOULD NOT BE

"Our cities are built in black air, which, by its accumulated foulness, first renders all ornament invisible in distance, and then chokes itinterstices with soot; cities which are mere crowded masses of store, warehouse, and counter, and are, therefore, to the rest of the world what the larder and cellar are to a private house; cities in which the chief object of men is not life, but labor, and in which all chief magnitude of edifice is to enclose machinery; cities in which the streets are not the avenues for the passing and procession of a happy people, but the drains for the discharge of a tormented mob, in which the only object in reaching any spot is to be transferred to another; in which existence becomes mere transition, and every creature is only one atom in a drift of human dust and current of interchanging particles circulating here by tunnels underground, and there by tubes in the air; for a city or cities such as this no archibecture is possible—nay, no desire of it is possible to their inhabitants."—John Ruskin.



THE MODEL CITY AS VIEWED BY THE ST. LOUIS FAIR AUTHORITIES

Mr. Howard J. Rogers, chief of the department of sociology and economics of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recently declared regarded the model city exhibit that he as one of the distinguishing features of the exposition. It will be under the general direction of Mr. Rogers's department, but Mr. Albert Kelsey will plan and execute the model city design. It is impossible as yet to give details, nor has the amount of money to be appropriated yet been announced. An adequate sum, however, will be devoted to this purpose. The exposition authorities recognize the fact that the model city feature will not only advertise the big fair, but that it is particularly well within the present trend of economic and social development. Mr. Rogers has expressed satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Kelsey as expert in charge, and declared that the authorities were very glad that, through the American League for Civic Improvement, they were given an opportunity to recognize the "improvement sentiment" so strong in St. Louis and throughout the country. This much has been decided. The model city exhibit will be near one of the main entrances to the exposi-Several of the railroads will tion grounds. discharge passengers at this point, and a number of the permanent features of the exposition, such as the fire department, the hospital and some others, will be located in close working relation to the model city.



THE CRUSADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Charities points out the fact that the "crusade against tuberculosis knows no geography," and that several states and more than a dozen cities have efficient working organizations for the prevention or cure of this dread disease.



A NEW NATIONAL FOREST PARK.

A national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains will be a reality in the near future. For several years state forestry associations and civic improvement advocates throughout the country have been agitating in favor of such a park, and several bills have been introduced in the national senate, all being finally aggregated urder what is known as the Poirton bill, which was passed in April of last

year. The Southern Appalachian region embraces the highest peaks and largest mountain ranges east of the Rockies. It contains much of the heaviest and most beautiful hardwood forests of the country, and in it are the sources of several of the larger rivers flowing into the Atlantic and the Mississippi. The regulation of the water power and the prevention of overflow along these rivers is a work which must begin with the forests. The agricultural resources of the regions to the south and west of these mountains, therefore, cannot be preserved except through the careful, scientific treatment of the Appalachian forests. The general plan is to create, in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, an extensive and beautiful natural park.



"To move among the people on the common street; to meet them in the market place on equal grounds; to live among them, not as saint or monk, but as brother-man with brotherman; to serve God, not with form or ritual, but in the free impulse of a soul; to bear the burdens of society and relieve its needs; to carry on the multitudinous activities of the city—social, commercial, political, philanthropic—in Christ's spirit and for His ends; this is the religion of the Son of Man, and the only meetness for heaven which has much reality in it."—Henry Drummond.

THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT AS A UNIVERSITY AID

For the past six years a student has been sent from the University of Michigan to reside for a semester at the Chicago Commons, the well-known social settlement under the direction of Professor Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Other universities are beginning to assume the same attitude toward the settlement.



GROWTH OF THE TRAVELING LIBRARY IDEA.

In most of the states the traveling library is now a regularly established institution. a recent issue of The World's Work, Helen Haines furnishes some interesting information about the scope of these libraries. In general, she says, they are collections from twenty-five to fifty volumes, often specialized on given subjects. The New York Public Library last year had traveling libraries in circulation at district telegraph stations for the use of messenger boys; at the city hospitals on Blackwell's Island, at seventeen public schools, twenty-one public school playgrounds, six public vacation schools, thirty fire-engine houses, nine Sunday-schools, at college settlements, industrial schools, small clubs and missions. Boston, besides the school collections, thirtythree fire-engine houses and eight city institutions are supplied with traveling libraries. The Philadelphia Free Library has more than a hundred such libraries, the Buffalo Public Library has eighty-four, and St. Louis and Pittsburg are other cities where the distribution of books has been largely extended through this agency; while the Cincinnati Public Library sends its traveling libraries beyond city limits to all parts of the country.

One of the most popular and successful of the many beneficent undertakings of the Seaboard Air Line is the free transportation it gives to the Carnegie libraries. Mrs. Sarah Harper Heard, of Middleton, Georgia, a lady of unusual executive ability, presides over this feature. She packs the "libraries" with up-to-date publications attractively bound. These include novels, biographies, histories, standard works on agriculture, floriculture and horticulture, and also a good supply of the leading magazines of the day. The libraries are really centers of village improvement agitation throughout the South.



FOR "COMPLETE AMERICANIZATION" OF ALIENS

Among the organizations which are doing excellent work for the uplifting and "complete Americanization" of the alien population in the United States is the Columbian Council School, a Jewish organization, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the special purpose of which (its latest annual report announces) is "the advancement of the civic, intellectual, and social welfare of the surrounding community." It aims to do this "by (1) guiding the foreign-born to American conditions, (2) encouraging self-improvement, (3) stimulating healthy pleasures, (4) broadening civic interest, (5) creating ideals of conduct."



A CONTEST IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Early last spring a few gentlemen owning a block of property in the residence portion of Bloomington, Illinois, arranged for a contest among the students in landscape gardening at the University of Illinois. Each contestant was required to submit plans for the improvement of the property in question, including full details regarding the location and character of drives, walks, trees, etc. The students were allowed to make a trip to Bloomington at the expense of the owners of the property for the purpose of examining the lots and collecting data for the work. The completed plans and specifications were recently passed upon by a committee of judges.

ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL AT CHAUTAUQUA

The thirtieth annual assembly of Chautauqua Institution will open July 2, and continue until August 30. The summer schools will open July 6. The Arts and Crafts School offers courses in benchwork, woodcarving, burnt wood and leather, metal working and enameling, cord work, raffia and reed basketry, cane and rush seating, hand-loom weaving, book-binding, leather carving and modeling, printing, stained and leaded glass, and design. A teacher's course will be given, including Venetian ironwork, whittling, and paper and cardboard construction.

Mr. Hugo Froehlich, of Pratt Institute, who this year will assume charge of the Fine Arts Department, will also take a prominent part in the work of the Arts and Crafts School. Mr. Froehlich is one of the best known art instructors in the country. Another addition to the staff will be Miss Lucy F. Perkins, of New York, who will have charge of the pottery and clay modeling. A brick pottery kiln will be built, and the building of pottery by coiling without the use of the wheel will be taught.

This school now offers instruction in certain arts and crafts throughout the year, and a shop is maintained continuously. While the work is especially expanded for the summer, students will find opportunity for instruction and work from May 1 to October. The Chautauqua Arts and Crafts Shop not only prepares all materials used in the schools, but also executes orders for furniture from special designs. A catalogue will be sent on application to Mr. Henry J. Baker, director, Chautauqua, New York.



COMING NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

National Municipal League, Detroit, Michigan, and Ann Arbor, April 22, 23, 24.

National and International Good Roads, St. Louis, April 27, 28, 29.

National Congress of Mothers, Detroit, May 5, 6, 7, 8.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Chautauqua, July 13-18.

American League for Civic Improvement, Chautauqua, July 13-18.

American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, Detroit, April 6, 7, 8, 9.

Southern Educational Conference, Richmond, April 23, 24.

International Sunshine Society, New York, May 20, 21, 22.

American Library Association, Niagara Falls, June 22-27.

International King's Daughters and Sons, Detroit, June.

American Social Science Association, Boston,

Information regarding any of these gatherings may be obtained from the American League for Civic Improvement, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.

The C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. HENRY W. WARREN, D. D. J. M. GIBSON, D. D. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.
W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary, Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE COMING TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE C. L. S. C.

Recognition Day at Chautauqua this year will possess more than usual interest, for the various anniversary features connected with the founding of the C. L. S. C. will reach their climax in "Popular Education" Week, August 17-22.

Twenty-five years ago, on the 10th of August, the C. L. S. C. was organized in the great tent which occupied the present site of the Amphitheater. A week later, on Saturday, August 17. St. Paul's Grove was dedicated, and the Hall of Philosophy was built in time for the season of 1879. Appropriate anniversary exercises will this year be held on Saturday, August 8, and on Saturday, August 15, it is proposed to lay the corner-stone of the new Hall of Philosophy. Recognition Day on the following Wednesday will be the occasion for a great rally of old Chautauquans and for special exercises appropriate to this anniversary year. Every member of the C. L. S. C., graduate or undergraduate, should plan to be at Chautauqua if possible from August 6 to 19 to take part in the exercises of this historic celebration.



PHOTOGRAPH OF '03'S PRESIDENT

Members of the Class of 1903 have been asking for the photograph of their president, and in response to the demand Mrs. Hemenway has agreed to furnish the desired picture; but with true devotion to the best interests of 1903, she suggests that the best way to secure one will be to contribute one dollar to the banner fund of the class. Then she will acknowledge the receipt and include with it one of her photographs. All members may write direct to Mrs. Alice M. Hemenway, Edgewood Postoffice, Providence, Rhode Island.



"WHO WAS HER KEEPER?"

This is the title of a short story in McClure's Magazine for April, 1903—a story which all Chautauquans will read with interest. It is a concrete putting of the cruel child-labor situation which is a disgrace to our nation and our century. What can be done for the children

in your own state, perchance in your own town, who are being crushed by the juggernaut of industrial selfishness? Some of us can join hands with those who are helping to amend legislation, some can write or speak and help arouse public sentiment, others are fitted to investigate conditions and report the facts. Let us not be either ignorant or apathetic on this great question, which is as pressing in America today as it was in England in Shaftesbury's time.



ALUMNI HALL

The letter to members of '04 published in the December CHAUTAUQUAN has brought to the class secretary numerous replies from circles and lone readers in many parts of the country.



ALUMNI HALL

They are anxious to know more about Alumni Hall, and as there are several other classes who will be glad of a little "coaching" on the subject, we give here a photograph of the Hall, and quote a paragraph published some time ago in "The Round Table" setting forth its past history and future possibilities:

C. L. S. C. Alumni Hall at Chautauqua is a clubhouse of a unique character. At present the home of no fewer than nineteen C. L. S. C. classes, each year it extends its friendly hospitality to one more; for the eight rooms into which the building is divided seem capable of almost indefinite expansion, and three classes dwell quite as harmoniously in one room as did two in the earlier days. The plan of the build-

ing was devised so as to distribute the expense through a number of years; the early classes therefore paid for the framework, the later ones for the interior finishing of the rooms, and the present classes are helping to finish the halls and banqueting room, add piazzas and other useful and attractive features. Probably no clubhouse on the planet represents the devoted gifts of so large a number of members, who, scattered as they are today in all parts of the world, look back to the delightful social hours spent in its historic halls. Men and women whose names stand for leadership in the world's life have been welcomed as honored guests under the roof of Alumni Hall, and these associations will be further enriched during the coming years.

The proper completion and preservation of the building calls for a payment of \$350 from each class, but as this amount may be paid during the five summers from the year of graduation, the amount is easily raised, and all that is necessary is a clear understanding of the need, and a little enthusiasm which is sure to grow

as the class spirit develops.



The cordial tone of the '04 letters shows that these circles have class affairs very much at heart. One from New York state writes: "I am sure you will find us ready to assist, as we



C. L. S. C. BANNER, 1904

are loyal Chautauquans." A reader in Upland, Nebraska, reports that he is the only member of his class in that community, but expects to go to Chautauqua to graduate. He adds: "I was a lone reader the first two years, occasionally visiting the Class of '05 at Hildreth, but this year have organized a circle with eighteen members." Members of '04 will enjoy a glimpse of their banner* as photographed last

summer by Lieutenant John D. Rogers, of Bermuda. It was taken as the class were standing with other C. L. S. C. members ready to welcome Chancellor Vincent upon his return to Chautauqua. The temporary banner improvised by the Class of '06 may be seen in the distance.



In this connection the members of the "John Ruskin" Class of 1906 will be glad to know that their own banner fund is steadily growing, and they are reminded that a little special attention ought to be given to the building fund so that they can pay a good part of their assessment for the privileges of Alumni Hall this year, and so during this and the next three years dispose of these matters of finance and be ready for a royal reunion at their graduation. The treasurer's name will be found on page 106 of the October CHAUTAUQUAN. The following letter to the class from Mrs. A. B. Allen, of Oberlin, Ohio, introduces us to a fine circle of '06's, young people whose parents are missionaries in foreign lands:

My Dear Classmates:

The class letter was a source of pleasure and inspiration. As for our little circle—we are all, with exception of myself, young, and really have as much school work as we can well manage; but, desiring to do, and always doing, a little outside reading, we have taken great pleasure in turning it into this channel. We are even with the required work, and are reading "Fire and Sword," from which we obtain an idea of the terrific struggles of the past, and the character of the Poles as well as the Russians. Sienkiewicz's descriptions are so fine we find use for them in our school work, especially in English classes. We are sorry we have no time to take up more correlative work.

As to our classroom in Alumni Hall, be assured we intend to do our part. Our Missionary Home claims much thought, and we are under obligation to help maintain it; but before the next year of our existence as a class dawns we shall find a way to show our loyalty and acknowledge our obligation to the Chautauqua movement.

We are obliged to meet somewhat irregularly, and some of our meetings are short. In fact, our most profitable hours have been the "margins" which Professor Griggs described, and to whom we are much indebted for inspiration.

H. P. ALLEN. Oberlin, Ohio, January 28, 1903.



In the February "Round Table" it was suggested that circles make a study of time schedules in a trip around the world, contrasting the trip as accomplished by Jules Verne in his "Tour of the World in Eighty Days" with that of a twentieth-century traveler by the Siberian Rail-

^{*}The original size of the photograph is 3x4 inches. Any members of the class who would like copies can secure them by sending twenty cents to the class secretary, Miss Charlotte Howard, National Park Seminary, Forest Glenn, Maryland. The prints will be furnished by the photographer at cost, and the profits go to the building or banner fund.

way. In addition to the suggestions there given some other items of interest concerning the journey may be secured by addressing the International Sleeping-Car and Express Train Company, 17 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, asking for circulars describing the journey across Siberia. One can go direct by train from Moscow to Irkutsk; across Lake Baikal by steamer or sleigh according to season, thence to the Chinese frontier in sixty-four hours, and to Vladivostok or Peking in less than a week longer.



THE COMING "AMERICAN YEAR"

All Chautauquans will be interested in the announcement of the course for the American Year in 1903-04. For freshness, breadth, and charm this course is, we believe, superior to that of any American Year ever offered to Chautauqua readers. Only the outlines of the course can be given here at this time, but fuller particulars can be secured by sending to the office at Chautauqua, New York, for circulars. The course will include:

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Racial Composition of the American People." By John R. Commons, of the National Civic Federation.

"A Reading Journey in the Borderlands of he United States."

"American Sculptors and their Art."

In Book Form:

"Literary Leaders of America." By Professor Richard Burton.

"Provincial Types in American Fiction." By Professor Horace S. Fiske.

"The Evolution of Industrial Society." By Professor Richard T. Ely.

"Geographic Influences in American History." By Professor Albert P. Brigham.



NOTES ON THE GREAT WORLD'S FARM

BY ALICE G. M'CLOSKEY

On the 15th day of March I looked out of my window and found that the crocuses had come up on the lawn. There they were, white and purple and gold. How much one misses in the spring if he has no crocuses to come up! As I watched them I soon discovered that I was not the only one with an appreciative eye for bright blossoms. Two or three wasps, *Polistes*, the paper-makers, I think, were flying about the prettiest one of all. How did they know that my crocuses were up, I wonder? Things were certainly stirring in the Great World's Farm.

In order to appreciate even a small part of all that is going on in the outdoor world one must become a student, a very painstaking student, and he must be willing to begin with simple things. Following are a few notes suggesting subjects for study:

- 1. A HOUSE PLANT.—We asked the members of the Round Table last month so sow a few seeds and care for the plants. How many have done this? Have you kept a record in your notebook of the life of a plant up to date? Has it responded to care? Did it ever remind you of neglect? Have you turned the foliage away from the window that you might watch it seek the sunlight again? Look for the blossoms and later on the seeds.
- 2. Wood Plants.—Do not let the wood plants go out of your life with the disappear-



FEDOR MIKHAILOVITCH DOSTOYEVSKY

ance of their flowers. Mark them in some way that you may recognize them in seed time. In summer and autumn I now look for jack-in-the-pulpit, Solomon's seal, trillium, hepaticas, and other plants that, in days gone by, I recognized only in spring.

3. PLANT SOCIETIES. -Every bit of plant-covered land is a society the field, the bank of a stream, the roadside, the lawn, and the fence corner. Select one, or a small part of one, and study it for a season. It does not matter whether you know the names of the plants. Observe the number. Note the struggle for existence that goes on in the colony. Which of the plants flourish, and which fail? The society may change a great deal before fall. See whether you can account for the changes.

4. FIELD LABORERS.—The laborer on the great world's farm that we recommend for special study is the earthworm. It is worth the while to experiment in order to find out for yourself what it can do. Perhaps you can gather a few children about you so that this little gardener will have an interest for them at other times than when they are "wishing to go afishing."

Keep a few earthworms in large, deep flowerpots filled with soil. Put light-colored soil in the upper part, and dark-colored below. By means of long pins fasten pieces of raw meat to the surface of the soil. Experiment with other foods, and find out whether they show preferences. Do they eat at night, or in the daytime? Place bits of wood, small stones and the like on top of the burrows, and see whether the worms will drag them into their burrows. Keep the soil very moist.

Study the work of earthworms out-of-doors. Note the castings that are left as they "swallow their way through the earth." For further study read Darwin's "Formation of Vegetable Mold."



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MAY

APRIL 29-MAY 6-

"A Survey of Russian Lit-Required Books: erature" concluded.

"The Great World's Farm," chaps. XII and XIII.

MAY 6-13-

In The Chautauquan: "Western Siberia and Turkestan."

Required Book: "The Great World's Farm," chaps. XIV and XV.

MAY 13-20-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Saxon and Slav." Required Book: "The Great World's Farm," chaps. XVI, XVII, and XVIII. MAY 20-27-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Practical Studies in English."

Required Book: "The Great World's Farm," chaps. XIX, XX, and XXI.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

APRIL 29-MAY 6-

- 1. Roll-call: Let each report on the four Russian writers whose career and work have been of most interest to him or her.
- Question match on "'Who's Who' in Russian Literature."
- 3. Discussion: Advantages and Disadvantages to Russia of Her Censorship of the Press, half of the members taking each side (See "Conducting a Russian Newspaper," World's Work, January, 1903; "The Future of Russia," Atlantic Monthly, November, 1900; "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," by Leroy-Beaulieu, vol. II, bk. V).

4. Paper: Pobedonostseff (See Contemporary

- Review, vol. LXIII, p. 584).
 Reading: 'Selections from "A Russian Summer Resort," Atlantic Monthly, September, 1893.
- Discussion of practical observations on "The Great World's Farm."

- Roll-call: Russian traits of character as illustrated in their methods of colonization.
- 2. Pronunciation Exercise: Russian proper names.
- Papers: Askhabad and Merv (See "All the 3. Russias," by Norman, chap. XVI, also in Scribner's Magazine, 1900-1901).

4. Map Review of towns on the Trans-Caspian Railway, with special attention to physical features of the country.

Oral Reports: Tashkent (See "All the Rus-5. sias," chap. XVIII); New and Old Bokhara ("All the Russias," chap. XX); Samarkand ("All the Russias," chap. XXI; see also for the above references Scribner's Magazine, 1900-1901).

MAY 13-20-

- 1. Roll-call: English traits of character as illustrated in their methods of coloniza-
- Map Review and Contest: This should represent a summing up of the circle's ideas of geography gained from this year's reading. Each member should draw an outline map of the world. This can easily be traced from a school geography. Then outline all Russian possessions with a heavy blue pencil, and mark the English possessions all over the world in red ink. The maps may be numbered and the circle vote as to which is the best. The leader should then review the geographical study in this month's "Saxon and Slav" with the help of these valuable maps.
- 3. Paper: England's Relation to India (See bibliography and Poole's Index for recent magazine articles).
- Reading: Selection from "America's Agri-cultural Regeneration of Russia" (See The Century Magazine, August, 1901).
- 5. Paper: Germany's kelation to the "Saxon and Slav" Problem (See "All the Russias," chaps. XXIV and XXV).
- Discussion: The trar's recent action concerning religious treedom.

MAY 20-27-

- 1. Roll-call: Quotations from John Burrough's works.
- Discussion of chapters in "The Great World's Farm." Each member may be assigned a chapter for review, but the review should involve practical illustra-tions. Let each secure some of the many plants mentioned by which nature's processes may be studied.

3. Reports on personal experiments with plants. Reading: Selections from "Who Was Her Keeper ?" (McClure's Magazine for April, 1903).

Oral reports on paragraphs in "Highways and Byways," with addition of any very recent developments that may have taken place.



THE TRAVEL CLUB

The programs for this month and June will be arranged on a two-weeks' basis, as many clubs close their work during May and do not require extended programs. Those which keep up weekly meetings will have no trouble in expanding this material. In connection with the May and the June programs, clubs are reminded that Professor Wright's "Asiatic Russia" will repay constant reference, as he treats a great variety of topics relating to Siberia. "All the Russias," by Henry Norman, is very full on the trans-Caspian region. Most of the material composing this book appeared in Scribner's Magazine from 1900-1901. "The Real Siberia," by John Foster Fraser (Appleton & Co.), is a recently published account of a traveler's personal impressions of Siberia and Manchuria. It gives many vivid pictures of Siberian life. FIRST Two WEEKS-

Roll-call: Russian traits as illustrated in the history of Russian colonization (See

current article on "Saxon and Slav"). Oral Report: Contrast between Russia's Siberian problem and England's Indian problem (See "Saxon and Slav" for May, also "The Awakening of the East," by Leroy-Beaulieu, chap. III). per: The Story of Yermak (Sec "Saxon

Paper: and Slav" for January, also "All the Russias," by Norman, chap. VI).

Map Review of Siberian towns as far as Krasnoyarsk.

Reading: Selection from "The Steppes of the Irtysh," by Kennan (Century Maga-

zine, July, 1888).
6. Paper: The Siberian Railway (See "All the Russias," chap. VII, and other articles in current periodicals, also "The Real Siberia")

Reading: Selection from "America's Agricultural Regeneration of Russia" (See The Century Magazine, August, 1901).

SECOND TWO WEEKS-

Roll-call: Items of interest regarding Siberia (See "The Real Siberia," "All the Russias," and all available books and magazine articles).

Papers: Askhabad and Merv (See "All the Russias," by Norman, chap. XVI).
 Reading: The Story of Matthew Arnold's

"Sohrab and Rustum," with selections.

Oral reports on "Russia and Persia," "Central Asia," "The Afghan Boundary,"
"The Pamir," "Russia and Great Britain" (See "Saxon and Slav" for March).

Map Review of Trans-Caspian Railway, with descriptions of physical features of the

country.

Ders: Tashkent (See "All the Russias," Papers: chap. XVIII); New and Old Bokhara ("All the Russias," chap. XX); Samarkand ("All the Russias," chap. XXI)

Reading: Selections from Kipling's "Kim," chaps. XIII and XIV.



LIBRARY NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES

As Pendragon laid a small pamphlet on the Round Table he remarked, "I wish I could know, by some process of intuition, which of the books mentioned in this little publisher's catalogue are to be found in your own private libraries. This happens to be the book-list of a house which has published not only the works of most of our best-known American authors, but those of the great English poets. You may not know it, but I've been studying you a good deal in these past months, and I'm almost persuaded that I could tell in some cases what your libraries contain. I'm reasonably sure that the delegate from X- has a well-worn row of poets on her shelves. Her neighbor on this side the Mississippi is, I suspect, making a collection of Parkman and John Fiske. I fancy that Miss ---, from Y-, who is always a little fearful lest she shall not be up-to-date, is filling her lower book-shelf with modern fiction, and our breezy Yankee delegate from one of the seacoast towns could show a noble array of books of travel. But I am sure also that this individuality is what gives interest and charm to our gatherings

here. Some of us will continue to love poetry best, and some history, and some life and travel, and some romance."



"The point of all this," continued Pendragon. "is that we can well afford to give more attention to these home libraries of ours. may minister to our mental and spiritual growth as the public or traveling library can never do. Make a point of adding a few books each year of those for which you feel a special affinity. Add also some of the works of the greatest You may not read them for years. but the time will come when you will discover their charm, and then what riches you will find in their society."

"I wish," said a Western delegate, "that you would call attention to one other possibility of our home libraries, that is, our use of magazines. I remember in my childhood how we had volume after volume of old magazines stowed away in the attic, and of no use to any one. frequently see torn and disheveled magazines

in my friends' houses which would be a boon to some other home. A little company of us last year hit upon a plan which is working well and doing much good. We gathered up all of the old magazines of a good sort that we could lay hands on, removed the advertising pages, took some stiff manila paper and made covers, then stitched three copies together, binding them in one stout cover with a strip of cloth at the back. Then we labeled the covers plainly, and we've turned these volumes over to our district schools. There are seven of them within a radius of fifteen miles. The teacher lends the volumes to the children, and several of the teachers have told us that when they visited the homes of the children they often found that these magazines were the only literature of the household. Our community is not a wealthy one, but ten of us women by this simple plan have succeeded in putting one hundred copies of these 'magazine quarterlies,' as we call them, into the hands of people who did not see a beautiful illustration or read a bright story from one week's end to another. Time and thought and ingenuity have been our only expenditures. think other people will find this plan well worth trying."



"This is just the time for us to hear from Goldsboro, North Carolina," said Pendragon. "You will remember that in the May Chautau-quan last year we published a very full account of the methods of this Chautauqua circle, which is a department of the woman's club, and has under its special charge the traveling libraries for the county. You'd better look over that account again, for it may suggest plans to you. Miss Blair will tell us of this year's developments in which we are all more than interested."

"Our traveling library," responded Miss Blair, "has continued to grow in usefulness, and we now have thirteen cases, of about fifty books each, scattered over Wayne county. In October, when the County Teachers' Institute met in our town, we gave the teachers a reception in our clubroom. The editor of our local paper made an address, which was responded to by the county superintendent of public instruction. After this, light refreshments were served, some of the library cases were shown to the visiting teachers, and the method of circulating them explained. A number of teachers applied for cases of books, and volunteered to act as librarians, so this year all our cases are in the care of county teachers, who have found them very helpful in their school work, and a blessing to the neighborhood. We only regret that we did not have books enough to supply all who asked for them.

"Our latest achievement is the opening of a free public library in our town. In February we gave our annual 'book reception.' Invitations were sent out to as many people as our clubroom could be made to accommodate, and each guest was asked to bring a good book. We entertained our guests with tableaux, etc., served refreshments, and gave them a good time. The visitors were very generous, and brought us 132 nice books and fifty-seven dollars in money. Twenty-five dollars had already been given by a friend, and several books have been sent us since the 'reception.'

"We decided to keep in a home library most of the books given this winter and those purchased with the money contributed. The library is open for the distribution of books each Friday afternoon, and a member of our Chautauqua circle acts as librarian. The library has been open for three weeks, and on the first library day forty-two books were taken out, on the second fifty-six, and on the third sixty-one. We hope that this small beginning may grow into a public library which our town will some day be proud to own.

"Our Chautauqua Circle has numbered fifteen members this year, and has done very good work. The circle was especially enthusiastic over the 'Literary Leaders of Modern England.'"



"This discussion reminds me," said an Illinois member, "of an experience of mine last winter. I was visiting in Jamestown, New York, where the librarian, Miss Hazeltine, seems to have in a high degree the faculty of studying and anticipating public needs. As is the case with all librarians, she receives large numbers of illustrated circulars, catalogues, duplicate magazines, etc. These are carefully preserved, and as opportunity offers the pictures are cut out and classified. She has sheets of manila paper cut in uniform size, and on one set of these will have mounted all pictures that illustrate costumes of a given country or period. Another set contains pictures of scenery, another portraits, still another poems appropriate for Christmas, Memorial Day, patriotic occasions, etc. Each set is kept either in a large manila envelope, or, if too bulky, in a portfolio. The uses to which these treasures can be put are legion. Is there a fancy dress party? She can supply the anxious participants with hints for costumes. Is a club studying a given country, she has a wealth of illustrative material in the way of scenery, manners, and customs which can be loaned freely. Doubtless many other libraries follow this same excellent plan, but I've been thinking how much help you who haven't libraries could get by developing this

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS

"SAXON AND SLAV"-APRIL

1. Korea is the point of dispute between Japan and Russia, and England fears to have Russia with an extensive Pacific waterfront.
2. Seven million, two hundred thousand dollars.
3. By the transfer of Alaska to the United States.
4. A revolt in Southern China in 1850 by one Hung-sin-tsuen, who called himself the Heavenly Prince, to overthrow the Manchu dynasty.
5. Disturbances in Korea, and the seizure of that country by Japanese troops.

- Railroads, churches, and military garrisons. "READING JOURNEY"—APRIL
- 1. The Orloff diamond, the most famous gem in the Russian scepter, was bought in Amsterdam by Count Grigori Orloff and presented by him to the Empress Catherine II. 2. Marc Antokolsky. 3. Peterhof, the Old Palace at Tzarkoi-Selo, and the palace at Livadia. 4. Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, Armenian, and Flemish. 5. Count Ivan Schouvaloff. 6. Empress Catherine II.

Talk About Books

Among the valuable books recently published is "Among Green Trees," by Miss Julia Ellen Rogers, of Ithaca, New York. The volume is beautifully illustrated by large half-tone pictures and also by wood engravings, the latter showing structure, methods of growth and leafage. To one who, like Lowell, Holmes, and Longfellow, feels loving sympathy and kinship with "the mute race of trees," the book is a delight and a mine of instruction. The author has given us pictures of many of the trees in their natural surroundings, standing as gentle guardians about quaint old New England homes, forming graceful arches over village streets, standing in the lonely pasture or on the country roadside, always and everywhere interesting, each one possessing its own characteristic feature and showing its descent from hardy progenitors, having no need of a coat of arms to proclaim its lofty or lowly lineage. Rogers has brought to her work not only knowledge and scientific accuracy, but an enthusiasm to make men, women and children more familiar with the beauty, grace, and value of these silent benefactors that bless us in so many ways. There is painful ignorance in regard to even the names of the familiar trees that shade our pathways and grow in our forests and fields; and more marked still is the indifference manifested in regard to their planting and care. The object of the author is not alone to acquaint the reader with the structure, habits, growth, care, and appearance of trees, but to awaken a love for them as they are connected with other interesting phases of nature, and to make us familiar friends with the more common species in the states north of Virginia and Arkansas and east of the Rocky Mountains, of which about 125 different kinds are described.

The book is divided into four parts. Part I

presents "The Nature Study Side," under which, among other topics, is discussed The Life History of a Maple Tree, The Flight of Seeds, Stovewood Studies, An Interesting Tree-Immigrant, The Witch of the Woods. Part II deals with the "Life of Trees," the physiological side of tree life. Part III is headed "The Cultivation of Trees," the practical side, containing suggestions in regard to the laying out and planting of home grounds. The Planting of a Tree, The Right and Wrong Way of Cutting Off a Limb, The Farmer's Wood Lot, Fruit Trees at Home, The Pruning of Trees, Insects, Diseases and Spraying, etc. Part IV "Treats of the Systematic Side," under which varieties of trees are described. All the text is profusely illustrated, and the whole volume is a valuable and most interesting addition to any library, whether for consultation on practical grounds or as a "thing of beauty" and art.

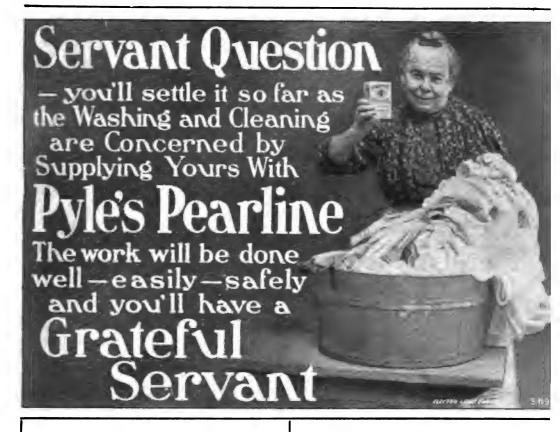
The author, Miss Rogers, is engaged in the Nature Study department at Cornell University, and her book will be used in the nature study work of the Chautauqua Institution Summer Schools this year. This work is also a required book in the Chautauqua Special Course on Nature Study prepared by Miss Rogers for home reading.

E. A. E.

["Among Green Trees." By Julia E. Rogers. \$2.75. Chicago: A. W. Mumford.]

. "Three Little Marys" is a readable and interesting book, containing stories of an English, Scotch, and Irish Mary. The tale is a slight one, but sweet and bright, and certainly pleasing to little girls. Miss Smith has been known best by her writings on kindergarten subjects, but her contribution to juvenile literature will be quite as welcome and eagerly anticipated. B.

["Three Little Marys." By Nora S. Smith. .85. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]





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The story of the American Revolution will never grow old, and, as additional facts concerning it are revealed by investigation and as time softens animosities, we shall continue to have new points of view among writers. Mr. Sidney George Fisher, known as the author of several so-called "true" biographies, has written a "True History of the American Revolution," which he announces to be a new and correct version of the great struggle. He dwells chiefly on the treatment of the lovalists by the patriots. showing that the former embraced some of the best people among the colonists, that they took the side of the king from a sense of duty, that Howe was incompetent, and that the war was attended by hardships and suffering. Few will find anything new or startling in this "true" history, but all will find a readable book, whose personages are living beings, whose descriptions are lively, and whose illustrations are authentic and valuable. Although not likely to replace such historians of the Revolution as Fiske or Lodge, the author has made a book to be added to any collection bearing on our great revolu-

["The True Story of the Revolution." By Sidney George Fisher. \$2.00. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co.]

The secret revealed by the author of "In Perfect Peace" is too precious and vital to be merely suggested at second-hand. The reader of devotional literature will recognize in the name of J. R. Miller on the title-page of the little volume abundant assurance of an attractive statement of practical truths for the every-day life. Lincoln and Kipling, and legendary lore afford illuminating illustrations to accompany the text.

["In Perfect Peace." By the Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D. 12mo, 30 pages. 28 cents net. Postage 4 cents. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

Few books of the year offer more entertainment than the collection of Algonkin Indian legends, "Kulaskap the Master," and we can not but be grateful to the translators for securing from the mass of folksongs which is being so rapidly lost, among the Indians, these tales of animals, men, and spirits. The book will be welcomed by children for its stories of how things came to be as they are: of how Kulaskap made rattlesnakes out of the saucy tribe which answered, when the master threatened to send a flood to drown them, "We shall be wet indeed"; and of how he smoothed and

smoothed the great gray squirrel down to the tiny, harmless fellow of today. Older people will like the book because it reveals the beliefs, the superstitions, the wisdom of the inner life of the really unknown red man. It is certainly a book which by its material greatly enriches our treasure of folklore, and which on account of its pleasing metrical form and excellent style will surely take a permanent place in our literature.

M. C. D.

["Kulaskap the Master." Translated by Charles Godfrey Leland and John Dyneley Prince. \$2.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.]

The work entitled "The Government of New York" is divided into three sections: History, (2) Structure of Government, (3) The Work of the Government. In the historical section the development of the government is treated, materials are intelligently handled, and the essential unity of the constitutional development of the state is shown. The sketch lacks something of proportion, but this detracts little from its general excellence. The second section gives a brief discussion of the actual structure of government, the chapter on local government being especially well done. The chapter on "Citizenship and Suffrage" omits any mention of the New York party registration system. The third and largest portion of the book is that devoted to the work of government. Forms are meaningless, and the author has well discussed what government does. He, however, omits the most important governmental agency for individual welfare-the city. Valuable appendices, references, and maps make the book more valuable to student and teacher. The work maintains the high standard of an excellent series. W. F. D.

["The Government of New York." By William C. Morey. "Handbooks of Government Series." .75 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

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["In the Wasp's Nest." By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]



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By John White Chadwick. 5 x 8. \$1.75. Phillips Brooks. A Study. By William Lawrence, D. D., bishop of Massachusetts. 5 x 8.

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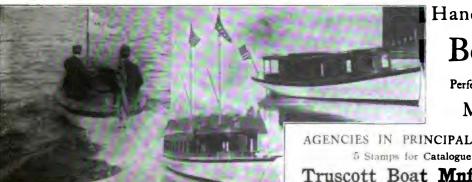
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NEWS SUMMARY AND CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

March 1 .- A letter of President Roosevelt, defending his negro policy, is made public: 2.—President Roosevelt calls an extra session

of the senate. The Union and Regular Republicans in Delaware combine and elect J. Frank Allee and Dr. L. H. Ball senators. William R. Day is sworn in as a justice of the supreme court of the United States.

3.—Ratifications of the Alaskan boundary treaty are exchanged. Judge Adams, of the United States district court in St. Louis, issues an injunction restraining labor committees from calling a strike of the employees of the Wabash Railroad.

4.—Congress adjourns.

5.—President Roosevelt sends to the senate, for the second time, the nomination of Dr. William D. Crum, a negro, to be collector of customs at Charleston, South Carolina.

6.-Arthur P. Gorman (Maryland) is chosen

Democratic leader in the senate.

11.- The Cuban senate ratifies the reciprocity

treaty with the United States. Secretary Hay replies to the Argentine proposal.

12.—The Cuban reciprocity treaty is favorably reported by the senate foreign relations committee with an amendment calling for approval by the house.

13.—Admiral Coghlan's squadron of warships is ordered to Honduras to protect American interests. Judge Lurton, in the United States district court in Cincinnati, issues an order restraining the Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific stock until an application for an injunction is heard. Charges are made to the president that there is connivance at fraud in the postoffice department.

14.—An injunction is issued in Waterbury, Connecticut, prohibiting all the labor unions of that city from interfering in any way with the trolley company's business.

16.—The Mississippi has overflowed its banks and is causing much damage to life and property.

17.-The senate ratifies the Panama Canal treaty by a vote of seventy-three to five.

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19.—The senate ratines the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

20.-The Missouri supreme court fines five Chicago packing concerns for violating the antitrust law of Missouri.

21.—The report of the coal strike arbitrators

is made public at Washington.
25.—Frank M. Steinhart, of Illinois, is appointed consul-general at Havana, to succeed

William A. Rublee, of Wisconsin.

26.—Former President Cleveland has agreed to make the opening address at the St. Louis World's Fair. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw announces that he will receive for refunding any of the bonds of the three per cent loan of 1908-18 and the four per cent loan of 1907, to the amount of one hundred million dollars, to avert a possible money stringency.

27.-Wall street has a violent break and stocks touch the lowest point in months.

31.—The president appoints Wayne McVeigh to represent the United States in the Venezuelan case before The Hague tribunal.

FOREIGN

March 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII is celebrated in St. Peter's, Rome.

4.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the oldest newspapers in Germany, suspends publica-

5.—British army estimates for 1903-04 are announced: \$172,500,000.

7.—The Belgian protocol with Venezuela is

8.—Venezuelan ports held by the rebels are blockaded by the Castro government.

9.—Turkey agrees to recognize the rights of the wives and children of Armenians who have become naturalized Americans in Turkey

10.—Great Britain refuses to recognize the ockade of Orinoco ports. The Swedish and blockade of Orinoco ports. Norwegian protocols with Venezuela are signed.

11.—Argentine proposes that the States make a declaration condemning the policy of strong powers in collecting debts by force from weaker nations.

12.—The Canadian parliament opens. tzar issues a decree providing for religious freedom throughout the empire, and establishing a degree of local self-government.

13.—The governor of Natal proclaims King Edward's pardon for all persons accused of treason in South Africa during the Boer War.

15.—The first payment due to Germany by

Venezuela is deposited at Caracas. 16.—Six importing houses in the City of Mexico fail; this is due, it is claimed, to Mex-

ico's efforts to get on a gold basis.

19.—Baron von Sternberg, German ambassador to Washington, is sharply criticized in the German reichstag for his actions during the Venezuelan negotiations.

21.—President Castro, of Venezuela, resigns;

resignation not accepted.

23.—It is officially announced in London that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is to be released early next year, after fourteen years' imprisonment.

25.—Secretary for Ireland Wyndham introduces in the British house of commons a bill proposing government loans to Irish tenants to enable them to purchase holdings. Major-General Sir Hector MacDonald, of the British army, against whom charges of immoral conduct had been made, commits suicide in a Paris hotel. President Castro, of Venezuela, withdraws his resignation.

27.—The German empress is thrown from her horse and her right arm is fractured. The Bul-

garian cabinet resigns.

31.-King Oscar of Sweden and Norway resumes rulership, after a regency by his son.

OBITUARY

March 14.—Ernest Legouve, the well-known French author, dies in Paris.

22.-Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, dean of Can-

terbury, churchman and author, dies in London. 27.—N. K. Fairbank, one of Chicago's pioneer business men, dies, in his seventy-fourth

29.-G. F. Swift, the president of the Swift packing firm, dies in Chicago.



CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

Answered by opinions on the Roll-call: advantages and disadvantages of reciprocity with Cuba.

Papers: (a) Book Review of John W. Fos-ter's "American Diplomacy in the Orient." (b) Digest of the Findings and Recommendations of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. (c) Analysis of the Panama Canal Treaty. (d) Is the Power of Party Journalism on the Wane? addings: (a) From "Social Unrest," by

Graham Brooks (The Macmillan Co.) (b) From "American Citizenship," by Justice David J. Brewer (Scribner's Sons). (c) From "Colonial Government," by Paul S. Reinsch (The Macmillan Co.)
Idress: The Growth of Socialism in the

United States.

Discussion: The Use and Abuse of Writs of Injunction.

FOREIGN

Roll-call: What is the Irish Land Ques-

tion? (Limit answers to three minutes each.)

(a) Lessons of Joseph Chamberlain's Tour of South Africa. (b) Significance of the Religious Decree by Tzar Nicholas II (made public March 12). (c) Character Sketch of the late Dean F. W. Farrar, of London. addings: (a) From "Two Imperial Creations: A Comparison," by Frederic Australia

Readings: tin Ogg (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for May). (b) From "Greater Russia," by Wirt Gerrare (The Macmillan Co.) (c) From "Reciprocity Between the United States and Canada," by J. W. Longley (North American Review for March). (d) From "A Country Without Strikes," by Henry

D. Lloyd (Doubleday, Page & Co.)
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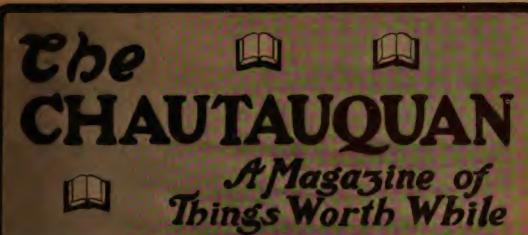


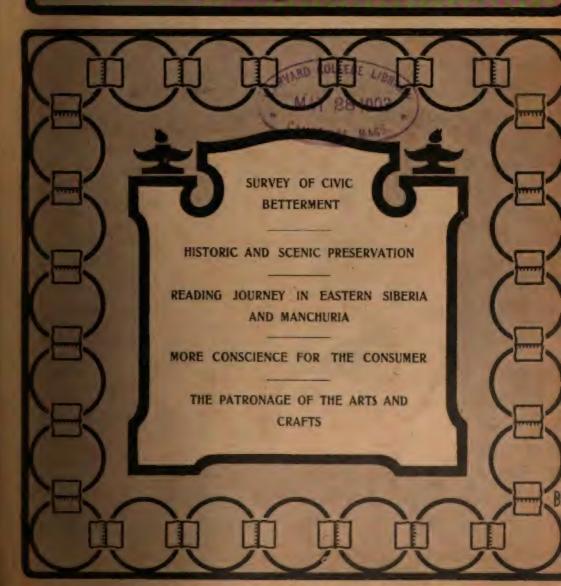
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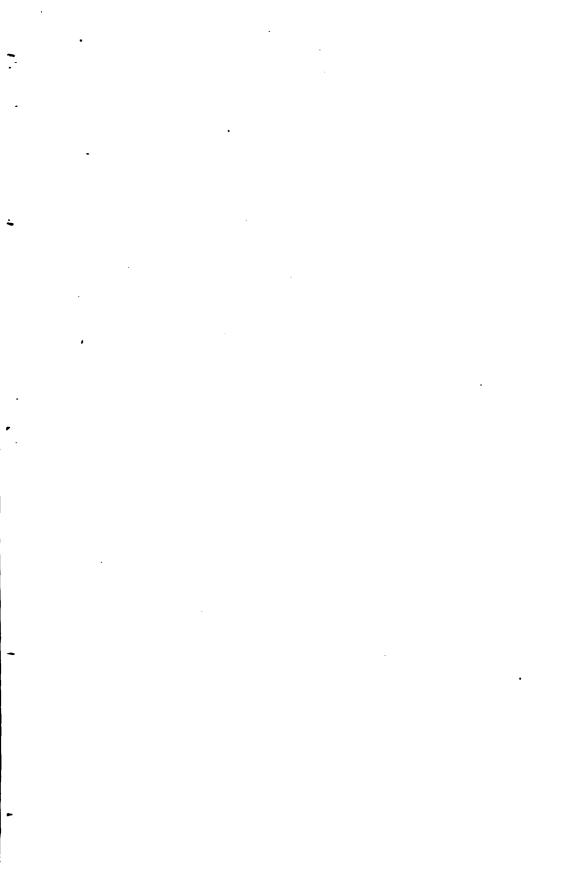
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THE INAUGURATION OF THE TRANSSIBERIAN RAILROAD, AT PORT ARTHUR, IN 1899

THE CHAUTAUOL

Vol. XXXVII

JUNE, 1903





HAT has been called the "new form of corporate organization," the plan of controlling independent and competing concerns engaged in interstate or foreign

trade by means of community of stock ownership, has received a severe blow. The United States circuit court of appeals for the district of Minnesota has unanimously declared the Northern Securities Company to be an illegal combination for the restraint of trade. Every contention of the government was upheld in the opinion of the court, and the decree rendered, if sustained by the supreme court, will necessitate the dissolution of the company.

The Northern Securities Company was organized under the laws of New Jersey as a stock-holding corporation to control the management of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Companies. The laws of the states in which these roads operate and have their legal being prohibit combination of competing railways, but it was thought that the stockholders controlling them could avoid this prohibition by placing a majority of the stock in the hands of a distinct corporation created in a different state for the sole and specific purpose of securing community of interest and uniformity of policy. The scheme devised and consummated by the leading stockholders, in the language of the court, led to the following results: "First, it placed the control of the two roads in the hands of a single person, to-wit, the Securities Company, by virtue of its ownership of a large majority of the stock of both companies; second, it de-

stroyed every motive for competition between two roads engaged in interstate traffic which were natural competitors for business, by pooling the earnings of the two roads for the common benefit of the stockholders of both companies."

Is a plan of this sort, having the effect described, contrary to the national antitrust law, which, of course, applies only to persons and corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce? On behalf of the Securities Company it was ably and vigorously argued that it is not. It was denied that the "merger" had been organized to restrain trade, and it was asserted that the trust law did not extend to transactions involving, not the use of property, but the mere transfer of title. Congress, it was further objected, could only regulate that which directly affected interstate commerce, while a mere declaration as to who should hold or own stock and who should not was clearly an indirect regulation, beyond the scope of congressional authority.

The court, however, agreed with the department of justice that the trust law concerned itself, not with the effects, but with the objects and purposes of combinations, and that the object of the merger was control of competing corporations. It said with reference to control through the ownership of stock:

We regard suppression of competition, and to that extent a restraint of commerce. as the natural and inevitable result of such What has been done through ownership. the organization of the Securities Company accomplishes the object which congress has announced as illegal more effectually perhaps than such a combination as is last supposed. That is to say, by what has been done the power has been acquired (and provision made for main-



taining it) to suppress competition between two interstate carriers who own and operate competing and parallel lines of railroad. Competition, we think, would not be more effectually strained than it now is under and by force of the existing arrangement if the railroad companies were consolidated under a single charter.

Whether trade had actually been restrained, or rates

raised, in consequence of the control, the court held to be immaterial, the vice of the prohibited kind of combination, the mischief aimed at, being the power of establishing unreasonable rates, the opportunity to suppress competition and create monopoly. The trust law sought to prevent monopoly and monopolistic combinations, as well as to suppress and do away with actual attempts at monopolistic abuse. The crux of the decision, the new principle announced by it, is that the Sherman anti-trust law reaches agreements and devices and schemes which merely remove the motive for competition, and which confer the power to restrain competition or tend to produce that result.

An appeal has been taken to the supreme court, the burden of the petition being that the lower tribunal erred, first, in holding that the trust law extended to such combinations as the Securities Company, and, second, in holding that the law, even as construed by the department of justice in the merger case, is contutional.

The comment in the press has been distinctly favorable to the decision. It is significant, however, that even among those who indorse it as sound law, many suggest the modification of the trust law to render such prosecutions and decisions impossible in the future. Mr. Knox himself believes that the Sherman act is too radical, in that it prohibits all restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable. He advocates an amendment making it applicable only to combinations looking to injurious and unreasonable restraint.

Reversal of the St. Paul decision is considered highly improbable, while affirmation will open the whole question of revising the anti-trust legislation of the United States.



Unions and Their Responsibility

Employers and impartial students of the labor problem are discussing the incorporation of unions. It is urged that "responsibility" is essential to the success of collective bargaining, and that employers can hardly be expected to enter into contract relations with unions that can not be held to the performance of the obliga-



"UNDIGESTED SECURITIES."

-Minneapolis Journal.

tions assumed by them. The prominent labor leaders are firmly opposed to the assumption by unions of a corporate status, on the ground that they would be subjected to ruinous litigation and to constant attacks on their funds. In case of lawlessness in connection with strikes, attempts, it is feared, would be made to collect damages from the unions for injuries inflicted upon employers or non-union workmen by individual strikers or by outsiders supposed to be in sympathy with them.

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Of late, however, in spite of the legal "irresponsibility" of unions, employers have tried to collect damages from them for losses sustained through strikes marked by illegal or doubtful practices. An individual is of course liable for injuries caused by unlawful acts on his part, and he is also liable for injuries resulting

SIR DOUGLAS ARMOUR Member British Alaskan Commission.

from a conspiracy to commit wrongful acts if he can be connected with the conspiracy. On the other hand, no man is responsible for the action of his associates in a legal and voluntary organization if these actions were not authorized or sanctioned by him.

The suits now pending against certain unions, and characterized as "epoch - making,"

must be considered in the light of these principles. In Waterbury, Connecticut, a street railway company is suing the unions of the locality for damages in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for injuries alleged to have been committed by their members and sympathizers, with the approval and under the direction of the officers, during a disorderly strike accompanied by a general boycott. The unions have strike and benefit funds, and the question is whether these funds (attached by order of

court) can be levied upon in case the final decision is adverse to the defendants.

In Rutland county, Vermont, a manufacturing company has secured a judgment for \$2,500 against a lodge of the International Association of Machinists. The suit had been brought to recover damages for injury to the plaintiff's business

been joined as defendants.



plaintiff's business
from picketing and boycotting and intimidation by the members of the lodge.
The lodge itself and all its members had

In both these cases the right to strike, individually or in concert, was not called in question. No damages can be recovered for injuries resulting from lawful acts, and if all strikes were peaceable and passive and orderly the unions would have no reason for uneasiness. Their apprehension is due to two causes—the uncertainty of the law as regards such practices as picketing and boycotting minus violence, and the disorder and breaches of the peace which often attend strikes in spite of the efforts of the leaders to keep them within the bounds of the law.

At all events, these damage cases are a new development, prompted by a British precedent, and they bid fair to supersede injunctions. The incorporation of labor unions is rendered more remote than ever by this new mode of defense—or offense.

Russia and Manchuria Again

Will Russia retire from the rich, populous, and strategically important province of Manchuria? She has definitely pledged



herself to the United States to evacuate Manchuria and restore it to China upon the reëstablishment therein of peace and order. Certain districts have already been evacuated, though it is asserted that Russian control there is as absolute as at any time since the protectorate was proclaimed as an incident of the Boxer uprising and the

war upon China by the Western concert. Since January certain negotiations have been in progress regarding further "conditions" or guarantees to be assumed by China. Russia is known to have presented certain additional demands; their exact nature has not been disclosed.

A dispatch from Peking purporting to give the substance of the Russian proposal excited apprehension and criticism throughout those countries which are committed to the "open-door" (equality of rights as to commerce) and the principle of the territorial integrity of China. Such expressions as "bad faith," "shameful violation of explicit promises," etc., were used with much freedom, though most of the writers, with strange unconsciousness of any inconsistency, declared in the same breath that Russia never intended to retire from Manchuria, and that force alone (which was out of the question, except so far as Japan was concerned) would restore that province to its rightful owner. The Russian foreign office has denied the aracy of the Peking version of her

proposal, and assured the interested powers that the pourparlers concerned mere details which were not foreseen when evacuation was decided upon.

Here is the Peking statement of Russia's alleged demands, with the comment of the St. Petersburg government upon each point:

First. No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened. Reply: Absolutely false. Not our affair.

Second. No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria. Reply: Depends upon China. Not mentioned in our pourparlers.

Third. No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria. Reply: False.

Fourth. The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged. Reply: Unimportant.

Fifth. The customs receipts at the port of New-Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese Bank. Reply: Such is the present arrangement.

Sixth. A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control. Reply: Extremely important since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the plague.

Seventh. Russia is entitled to attach telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria. Reply: False.

Eighth. No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power. Reply: The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian program. No need to discuss that now.

The United States, through its minister at Peking, Mr. Conger, formally protested to the Chinese government against the first and second of the above (alleged) demands, and, according to Russia, this protest was premature and unwarranted. American opinion is that it is our protest which, more than anything else, compelled Russia to disclaim the intention of violating the principles of the Chinese settlement. At all events, China has refused Russia's demands, whatever they were, and things are left in statu quo. question, Will Manchuria be restored to China without conditions making the retrocession an empty form? remains unanswered. England and Japan will insist

upon such retrocession, though the former will not resort to force. Germany has declared herself wholly indifferent. France is with Russia, while the United States concerns itself only with the commercial side of the matter—the open-door and access to the markets of Manchuria and North China. The American people will not make war on Russia to preserve the territorial integrity of China. The Monroe Doctrine, assuredly, does not extend In the circumstances, and in to Asia. view of Russia's investments, enterprise, railroad interests and other claims, there is reason for doubting the sincerity of her professions with regard to evacuation. She may withdraw her troops, maintaining an adequate "railway guard," but will she surrender administrative control?



The courts have gradually wiped off the statute books the "labor legislation" of the past several years. The statutes and laws which favor union men as against unorganized workmen have as a rule been held to be unconstitutional. This is true, for example, of an Illinois act establishing a state "free employment agency" and providing that this agency shall not supply workmen to any concern having a contest with its workmen (in the form of a strike or lockout), and of ordinances or laws requiring state or municipal bodies to give preference to union men in work done directly or through contractors for the public.

Some time ago the Indiana supreme court annulled a minimum wage law, providing that municipal corporations shall pay workmen employed by them not less than twenty cents an hour. This was held to be arbitrary legislation violative of the right of free contract. Why, the court asked, should not municipal corporations have the privilege to hire labor in the free market, paying for work what it is worth? And what is the difference between fixing the price of labor and regu-

lating the price of commodities sold to the state or its agents? If the law can fix a minimum, can it not likewise fix a maximum price of services and commodities?

The same court has set aside an act compelling ployers to pay wages at least once a week, though in several states such acts have been sustained as tending to prevent oppression and to encourage thrift and economy among the wage-workers. It is argued in the opinion that labor is property, and that there is no reason for distinguishing between



contracts made in relation to that kind of property and contracts affecting any other kind. The police power, says the court further, may be exerted in behalf of the public health, safety, or morals, while the payment of weekly wages is required by none of these desiderata. Is it essential to the welfare of society? No, answers the opinion:

The contract prohibited affects employer and employee alike. If the master can employ only upon terms of weekly payment, the workman can find employment on no other terms. The statute places the wage-earners of the state under quasi guardianship. It classes them with minors and other persons under legal disability, by making their contracts void at the pleasure of a public officer. It tends to degrade them as citizens by impeaching their ability to take care of themselves. It is paternalism pure and simple, and in violent conflict with the liberty and equality theory of our institutions.

It has been pointed out that the same reasoning would apply to anti-usury laws, the constitutionality of which has not been questioned even by those who, on general economic grounds, are opposed to them. The constitutional questions involved in labor legislation are more than ever a source of perplexity and confusion.



Strikes and Anti-Strike Legislation

"General strikes" of a semi-political character—that is, strikes by workmen seeking not so much economic concessions as the adoption or defeat of legislationare not wholly unknown. Belgium and Norway have had such strikes, and they have been talked of elsewhere. Holland, however, has recently experienced the evils of a "general strike" which threatened to paralyze the industries and activities of the whole country and to become more serious than any previous one. The strike was ordered by the railway employees, but it speedily extended to other classes of workmen, including journeymen the bakers.

The primary cause of the difficulty was the presentation by the dominant party of certain anti-strike bills intended to prevent the interruption of railway traffic. The Holland railways are largely "nationalized," owned and controlled by the state,



NO LACK OF BIG GAME

The president seems to have scared up quite a bunch of octopi.

— Minneapolis Journal.

and even the private roads have contracts with the government which, it appears, make them quasi-public properties. No employer approves of strikes, but where the government assumes industrial functions a strike by its civil servants is, not unnaturally, regarded as a "strike against the state." Such strikes the bills in question were designed to check.

One of these provides for the establishment of a military brigade to operate the roads during any difficulty with the regular employees; another provides for a royal arbitration board to consider and determine "just complaints" of the workmen; a third prohibits strikes without notice, and renders agreements to strike in concert criminal offenses punishable by terms of imprisonment. Trade unions or other collective bodies may not advise or induce strikes by railroad employees.

What a serious restriction these bills impose on unions and individual employees will be readily seen. Yet even the Liberal party accepted the measures, and the workmen were left practically without parliamentary support. The general strike resulted, but it was doomed to failure from the start. The movement collapsed; the bills passed the two chambers of parliament, and the right to strike at will has been taken away from the railroad employees-together with rights deemed fundamental and inalienable in republican or free countries. "The consequence of socialism," say several American newspapers, for if the railroads were under private control the government could not justify such denial of individual "The absence of constitutional guarantees," declare other commentators. In the United States strikes could not be prohibited even if every mile of railway belonged to the government.

Whatever other lesson the events may teach, they seem to prove the futility of "general strikes." The strength of a strike is not in the number involved, but in the justice of the cause and the efficiency of the organization conducting it.

Tendencies in Municipal Politics

In municipal elections the "paramount" issue seems to be public control of public utilities, if not the actual municipalization of such utilities. By common and tacit consent partisanship is being eliminated from these local contests, and candidates are judged with reference to their position on "home issues"—the chief of which, at present, is the right disposition of "special franchises."

The recent elections, it is generally recognized, emphasized alike the growth of independence in municipal politics and the increasing determination of the people to change the policy heretofore followed with regard to public utilities.

In Chicago, Mayor Harrison was reëlected for another (fourth) term, in spite of considerable dissatisfaction with his methods, wholly on account of his attitude on the question of local transportation. Important franchises of the street railway companies expire this summer, and Mr. Harrison's platform demanded, in addition to compensation, publicity, good service, limitation of any further grant to twenty years (which conditions were also laid down in the platform of his opponent), a referendum on franchise renewal, and the enactment by the legislature of a municipal-ownership "enabling bill"that is, a bill empowering the city of Chicago to acquire, own, and operate the street railways at any time. The voters of Chicago, at a special referendum, have expressed a decided preference for municipal ownership, but the financial position of the city renders it impossible to execute that mandate at present. right to substitute public ownership for private is, however, regarded as a necessary condition of fruitful negotiations with the traction companies, as well as a corollary from the home-rule principle. Mayor Harrison's strong advocacy of the referendum and municipal ownership legislation is held to account for his success at the polls.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mayor Johnson was

reëlected, likewise in spite of powerful opposition, because of his traction policy, which included three-cent fares and a reservation in franchise grants of the right

of the city to acquire and operate the street railways.

Whether municipal ownership of public utilities is desirable, expedient, or inevitable, is a question upon which, even among "advanced" thinkers. differences of opinion prevail; that present conditions in the domain of "natural" monopoly must be substantially radically changed, is admitted by



The New President University of Wisconsin.

most impartial and thoughtful men. The abuses of private control operation-bad service, unreasonable rates. stock watering, corrupt alliances with dishonest politicians, franchise "grabbing," etc.—are responsible for the reaction against the existing policy, and unless these practices are abandoned, the demand for "municipalization" is certain to be more and more effective. So pronounced an "individualist" organ as the New York Evening Post said recently apropos of a bill to enable that city to build and operate a lighting plant for its own use:

Why is it better, for example, that the manufacture of steel or the refining of oil should be monopolized by a corporation, than that the manufacture of matches or the production of alcohol should be a state monopoly, as it is abroad? The destroyers of competition are the real enemies of our existing social system. It is them that individualists have to dread more than the street-corner orator or the peddler of socialistic literature, or the foreign enthusiasts who have come here to organize

American workingmen for the coming revolution. . . . Every man who works to create a monopoly or who, in its name, exacts the uttermost farthing, is the most dangerous propagator of socialism known

today.



JOHN F. HURST Of the Methodist Church.

Significant also is the demand of independent and powerful City Club of New York for legislation creating a bureau of municipal accounts to gather and publish all concerning facts the public service of the city, whether rendered by city officers or by private corporations. The club rejects the old fallacy that

public utility corporations, though enjoying special franchises and in a profound sense in partnership with municipalities, are nevertheless private corporations, obligated to accommodate the public only to the point of maximum profit to their stockholders. The proposition is laid down that the corporation which performs a public service under a special grant of power is a public servant or agent, and as such properly subject to control and examination.

What does the "public service" comprehend? The City Club affirms that the term includes transportation, lighting, telegraphs, telephones, steam, etc. right to control these utilities, to regulate the means and methods of performance, is the same, in principle, whether the city itself or a licensed corporation performs the service. Unfortunately, in many cases the right to regulate has been surrendered by the public through negligence or corruption on the part of its official agents. Till lately-and in some states even now -valuable franchises have been given

away on terms scandalously unjust to the The practice is rapidly municipalities. being checked, however. In any event, as the City Club says, the right to investigate and inform the public remains in all cases. Says the club: "If it is impossible to control, it is nevertheless possible to inquire, and the latter is not infrequently as effective as the former, for publicity is a weapon with a keen and compelling blade."

Every city of any importance ought to have a bureau of municipal accounts to collect and publish information concerning charters, contracts, finance, organization, cost of operation, quality of service, rates, etc. The indications are that the need will be supplied before long.

The "Failure" of Negro Suffrage

Since Secretary Root, in his notable address before the Union League Club of New York, declared negro suffrage to have proved a failure and the question as to what should be done with the black citizen open for restudy, several men of distinction have given testimony of similar import. A change in Northern sentiment on the subject of equal political rights regardless of race or color is clearly revealed by these and other developments.

For example, the club just named tabled a resolution committing it to the support of the rights conferred on the negro by the fifteenth amendment. The motive of this action, it is understood, is the desire to discourage futile agitation that might interfere with the movement for the education of the Southern blacks. At a meeting in the interest of the Tuskegee Institute ex-President Cleveland urged toleration and respect for the sentiments (and even the "prejudices") of the white population of the South, and virtually advised acquiescence in the disfranchising laws. Lyman Abbott, at the same meeting, characterized the civil-war amendments as an President Hadley, of Yale, in a lecture on "The Government of SelfRestraint," expressed a similar opinion, and spoke of the "error of those who said thirty years ago that the negro could be given the ballot before he was prepared for it." President Hadley was further quoted as follows:

The colored race was given freedom and the ballot with a rapidity which even the French nation did not parallel. A corrupt government followed after the negro, allowed the use of his vote, sold it to unscrupulous persons of his own race and to adventurers from the North. It was not the fault of the negro. It was the fault of those who gave him the ballot without . . . When the previous preparation. North recognized the condition which prevailed in the South it acquiesced in the suppression of the negro vote. The fact that the negro vote was restricted showed that it was inevitable.

If the North has "acquiesced" in the suppression of the colored vote and recognized the "failure of the great experiment," the question arises as to the future duty of the nation in the premises. According to Mr. Cleveland and those who agree with him, that may be summed up in one word-education. Not only is it wrong to withhold the suffrage from fit and educated citizens of color, but it is equally wrong to keep those who are at present unfit and illiterate in ignorance The South, with the and inferiority. friendly aid of the North, should extend and multiply the educational facilities of the black population, and thus lay the foundation for a reënfranchisement policy.

With this position there is naturally much sympathy, but in the judgment of many Northern thinkers the answer is by no means satisfactory. The question, they point out, is not whether morally and scientifically the suppression of illiterate negro suffrage is justifiable. It is whether the North is prepared to connive at the nullification of the civil-war amendments. The "error" is part of the constitution, and is there any way of correcting it in the absence of an amendment repealing or modifying the fifteenth amendment? And

if the supreme court should uphold the Southern suffrage laws as not inconsonant with that provision of the constitution, would it not become the duty of congress

to reduce the representation of the South in the national house, in accordance with the "penalty" clause of fourteenth the amendment? It is agreed by thoughtful men that the latter amendment. its franchise provision, refers to such suffrage restrictions as are not forbidden by the one following it, and that, consequently, it is not superseded by the



prohibition of discrimination based on race or color or "previous condition."

The actual, and, in the main, reasonable discussion of the negro problem has not, so far, elicited adequate answers to the question connected with the constitutional aspect thereof. Meantime the tone and tenor of the utterances emphasize the depth and extent of the change in Northern feeling.



Disfranchisement of the colored population being an accomplished fact, the question arises whether those deprived of their political rights can obtain relief from the supreme court. The fifteenth amendment prohibits discrimination in the matter of suffrage based on race or color, and in the North the opinion is general that the new suffrage laws of the Southern states are contrary to the spirit of that amendment. Whether they are so or not is one question—a question still to be determined. Whether, if they are repugnant to the con-

stitution, the federal courts have power to prevent their execution in any given case is a distinct question.

A supreme court decision in an impor-



tant test case instituted by an Amercitizen ican color to establish his right to register and vote in Alabama appears to answer the latter question in the negative. The new suffrage law Alabama contains so-called the "grandfather; clause," under which all those who bore arms in the Civil War and their descendants. as well as the de-

scendants of those who fought in previous wars of the United States, are entitled to vote irrespective of the literacy and property tests prescribed for the generality of voters. The effect of this and other provisions is to preserve the political rights of the white illiterates and to exclude from the enjoyment of the suffrage all the colored illiterates.

One of the disfranchised citizens having petitioned the federal courts to declare the suffrage scheme fraudulent and compel the registrars of his county to place his name on the registration list, the supreme court, affirming the decision of the lower tribunals, holds that, even if the scheme be unconstitutional, the wrong suffered by the disfranchised can not be righted by equity, since the courts can not take charge of a state government and administer it in accordance with their construction of the fifteenth amendment. Justice Holmes, in the prevailing opinion, points out the difficulties in the way of the relief sought as

follows: If the whole registration is void, a fraud upon the constitution, how can the court order the complainant's name to be added to the fraudulent list without becoming a party to the unlawful scheme? Again, if the state of Alabama and all its white citizens are determined to keep the blacks from voting, will a name on a piece of paper defeat them? "Unless," says the opinion, "we are prepared to supervise the voting in the state by officers in the court, it seems to us that all the plaintiff could get from equity would be an empty form."

This reasoning is deemed by many commentators exceedingly weak—"quibbling," in fact, is the word used by some. Justices Brewer and Brown dissent, and think the complainant entitled to relief. The question is of the first importance, and will require further attention.

Methodist Commission Made Permanent

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church North has made its Open-Door Emergency Commission permanent, and has placed local secretaries in many large cities, with territory assigned to each. The purpose is educational, and the aim to increase the income of the society to an amount equivalent to one dollar from each member of the whole church, or practically \$3,000,000 a year. This would be an increase, in round figures, of one-half. The commission, organized tentatively, has already done good work by increasing the income of the society about \$100,000.

What the Paragraphers Say

HIS JOB

"What yo' doin' now, Abe?"

"Cleanin' out a bank."

"President, cashier, bookkeeper, or janitor?"

—Leslie's Weekly.

"Do you think there is any danger of America being dominated by Europe?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Meekton, with extraordinary emphasis; "not so long as eminent Europeans continue to marry American girls." — Washington Star.

THE CIVILIZATION BATTLE

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG

University of Indiana.

of the world have not been those waged with swords and muskets on the field of battle. conquered Persian at Marathon in a day, and at Salamis between sunrise and sunset; but the real struggle between the two peoples went on through an era of many generations. It was a contest in which the opponents were not so much armed men as ideas—or perhaps we might better say, men armed with ideas. It was a rivalry of civilizations for the dominance of the ancient world. In a like manner it may be said that the struggle of Rome and Carthage in the third and second centuries before Christ, of the Romans and the Teutons in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, of the Saracens and Christian Europe in the eighth century of the Christian era, of the Turks and Christian Europe since 1453, and of the various colonizing nations in modern times with the natives of America, Africa, Australia, and Asia, have all been conflicts on whose outcome depended either the perpetuity or the positive aggrandizement of certain distinctive types of civilization.

HE greatest conflicts in the history

Such subtly titanic struggles, however, belong not wholly to the past. There are reasons for believing that we are ourselves living in the midst, or at least in the beginning, of a conflict of this sort which will exceed in magnitude and importance any-

thing of the kind that the world has yet known. The two most characteristic and commanding figures in the arena of the nations today are the Saxon and the Slav. No two great peoples of the West are more dissimilar. Due to the large part which both are playing, and will doubtless continue to play, in the affairs of the world, no two are likely to be brought face to face with each other quite so often in the guise of rivals and even of enemies.

It matters little whether they engage in Judging by present physical combat. conditions it does not seem probable that we shall soon have to record an Anglo-! Russian war. The conflict is a deeper one. The English people have wrought out for themselves through long centuries of toil and patient experience a certain kind of civilization based upon certain ideas and customs in government, religion, literature, education, art, and social practice. The Russian people have done the same thing, only in a very different manner and with strikingly different results. Each \ of these civilizations has crystallized into a great state. And now these states, vitalized in the one case by a stirring popular life, and in the other by an aggressive imperial leadership, are spreading their dominion throughout those parts of the, world which are available, and seeking to extend into new lands their characteristic social and political institutions. Herein lies the essence of the conflict. As long as

This is the ninth paper in a series on "Saxon and Slav." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1903, is as follows:

British Imperial Foundations (October).
The Making of Greater Britain (November).
The Rise of the Russian Mation (December).
Russia's Quest of the Pacific (January).
England and Russia in the Politics of Europe: The
Enstern Question (February).

the Englishman remains at home and the Russian does the same each may shape and develop his civilization in the manner he pleases without a word from the other. It is when the two deliberately set about the work of building up great imperial dominions and exploiting virgin territory that rivalry commences and enmity begins to grow apace. In the contest for national possessions, wealth, and prestige, neither is in any wise willing to be surpassed by the other.

Of course, in the pursuit of these material ends the two peoples seldom, if ever, pause to take a survey of the situation from the more lofty standpoint of the interests of mankind generally. Yet it must be apparent that if either the Slav or the Saxon achieves an unquestioned dominance, such that the civilization for which he stands shall become more or less general throughout the world, either by being forced on alien peoples, or by being gradually and perhaps unconsciously copied by them, all the nations and peoples of the earth will be materially affected. We do not lose sight of the fact that conquered, or even peacefully assimilated, peoples do not ordinarily become either Englishmen or Russians. Yet it is certainly true that England's supremacy in India and Russia's in Siberia gives a peculiar character to these regions respectively, a character which is likely to be more and more differentiated as time goes on from what it would be if the foreigners had never established their con-So that it does matter, and matter seriously, what power achieves dominance over the lands and peoples of the Asiatic and African worlds.

It is from the standpoint of some of the larger interests of civilization that we wish, in this concluding paper of the series, to consider the conflict of the Saxon and the Slav.

RUSSIANS NOT HOMOGENEOUS

It is only by a rather extreme license of speech that we speak of the Russians as a

race. They are indeed many races. though estimates vary widely on account of the indefiniteness of the term "race," we may consider the Russian Empire as containing more than sixty-five independent racial groups. Even excluding Siberia and Central Asia the Russians number forty-six different peoples, mostly Slavs, of course, but yet essentially distinct. And the differences are more than merely ethnical. They show themselves unmistakably in temperament, industry, inventiveness, mental capacity, and religious interest. Almost every type of humanity is to be met in Russia. is why any general characterization of the Russians is apt to be misleading. One can scarcely make a statement which will not be true of some part of the Russian people. On the other hand, nothing can be more difficult than to make an affirmation which will be true of all the Russian people. So that when we find writers on Russian affairs telling us the most contradictory things we need not be surprised. The things they tell may all be true, for no nation presents such striking contrasts among the people who compose it as does One might wish, however, that Russia. all the writers would exercise the good taste of certain recent ones and confess to their readers at the outset that what they are about to tell is necessarily subject to more or less limitation.

The Russians in Europe are commonly divided into three general groups: the Great Russians (about fifty millions), the Little Russians (about twenty millions), and the White Russians (about five millions). The things which we shall have to say in this paper will be concerned more particularly with the Great Russians. But as these constitute two-thirds of the population of the European empire it is hoped that what we shall say may be fairly representative of the facts concerning the Russian people as a whole.

In speaking of the English one does not have to take such racial variations into account. For though of course there has Princess Victoria.

Prince of Wales.

Prince Charles of Denmark.

Princess Charles of Denmark.



THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

Prince Albert of Wales.

Princess of Wales.

Princess Victoria
of Wales.

Queen.
Prince Henry
of Wales.

King. Prince Edward of Wales.

been no little mixture of blood in England, due mainly to the Danish and Norman invasions, such accessions to the Saxon stock were made many hundreds of years ago, and since that time the English have become notably homogeneous. In fact, there are few, if any, peoples in the European world today who exhibit so marked a purity of race. The Englishman may therefore be characterized comprehensively in a type which one feels sure of, while for an equally reliable characterization of the Russian one feels the need of a multiplicity of types.

AUTOCRACY THE DOMINANT FACT IN RUSSIAN LIFE

The most striking feature of Russian life as a whole is the autocracy in church and state which dominates it. The Rus-

sian does not, except in matters purely local, rule himself, and it can not be said that he has any deeply rooted desire to do so. There has been considerable speculation as to the real origin of autocracy among the Russians. Many have held that the psychological nature of the Russian people is such that autocracy is made as inevitable among them as vivacity is among the French. Few would undertake to deny that there is such a thing as a psychology of races, and that we may reasonably expect to see many dark places in history illumined by careful study in this field. But that, in this case, the argument from the psychological standpoint is conclusive we may at least be permitted to doubt. M. Noviców, a recent Russian writer of much ability, flatly denies that the Russian is constituted by

nature more for autocracy than for any other social and political system. prefers-and many eminent scholars agree with him-to find the cause for Russia's lack of popular government, not in the mental structure of her people, but in the exigencies of her national history. cites a well-known law to the effect that "political concentration is the direct result of insecurity of frontier," and applies it with singular force to the historical development of the Russian nation. One needs only to contrast the history of the Russians with that of the English to be impressed with the influence of external dangers in shaping the national life. From the earliest times until within the last century and a half Russia was almost continually subject to foreign invasion. Wave after wave of barbarians from the great northern plains of Asia dashed against the Muscovite state, and several times completely overwhelmed it. There were no means of protection-no lofty mountains, no inaccessible fastnesses, no streams difficult of passage. There was not even stone or other material to construct walls or castles for defense.

The inevitable tendency under such circumstances was for the power of the Muscovite princes over their subjects to be greatly augmented. The people looked to the princes for protection, in return for which they undertook to serve in the army, pay large taxes, and in other ways strengthen the princes' position. happened that in this business of defending the people against the depredations of the marauders the princes of Moscow were more successful than any others. And it was for this reason chiefly that the princes of Moscow attained a prestige surpassing that of all the others, and eventually became the head of the Russian state. In the great struggle to throw off the Mongol yoke in the fifteenth century, the people were quite willing to commit the most absolute power into the hands of the grand prince of Moscow, for they knew that every resource and prerogative at his command would be needed for the achievement of the task. Whatever would strengthen the prince's position was considered desirable, whatever would weaken it deleterious. Thus the Russians, who in very early times had republican government in their petty city states, accustomed themselves for the sake of their national deliverance to autocracy.

Even when the Mongol supremacy had been broken the danger was by no means The Mongols came back again repeatedly; and other invaders kept the Russian farmers and cattle raisers in constant alarm. So that the power assumed by the grand prince, now become the tzar, was not relaxed. Nor has it ever been relaxed at any time since. Conditions have changed so that Russia is no longer in danger of invasion, and certainly autocracy can not be defended on the ground of needed protection for the people. But what was once a mere expedient has become a thoroughly established institution. Many times in her history Russia has served as a buffer to break the force of an Asiatic invasion, and thus to save the peoples of Western Europe from the ravages of a later Attila. But in doing so she allowed herself to be caught in the . hardening crust of absolutism, from which there has thus far appeared no way of escape. Such, at least, is M. Noviców's explanation of the rise of Russian autocracy, and, so far as it goes, it seems plausible enough.

England, on the other hand, by reason of her geographical isolation, has generally been quite free from the danger of invasion. When one contrasts the wars that have been waged on French and German and Italian soil with those on English soil he can not fail to see how singularly fortunate England has been in this particular. The English have never been driven to the necessity of putting absolute power into the hands of the monarch, or the central government, in order that invading hosts might be repelled or the rule of the foreigner broken. Against



THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY
The Tzar, Tzaritza and the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatania, Marie and Anastasia.

such attacks as England has been threatened with from the outside she could have defended herself just as well if there had been no monarch at all. We must still believe that there was originally more of a spirit of independence, or if not that at least more of a capacity for self-government, in the Saxon than in the Slav. But there can be no doubt that the accidents of geographical position have had much to do with allowing the free development of popular institutions among the one and compelling the concentration of power in the hands of the world's greatest autocrat in the other.

If one were to attempt to analyze the motives which underlie Russian life and public policy he could not perhaps better prepare himself than by reading the "Reflections of a Russian Statesman," a book published three years ago, written by Pobiedónostseff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, who is the chief spiritual adviser of the tzar and the administrative head of

the Orthodox Church. This eminent author begins his sturdy defense of the Russian system by expressing the belief that Western civilization is suffering from fatal diseases and weaknesses, and is destined eventually to collapse of its own weight. It is in the extreme indiviualism of the West, such as reaches its climax in anarchy and infidelity, that the signs of impending ruin, according to this view, are to be read. The social organization in France, Germany, and most of all in England, is not strong enough permanently to withstand the corroding effects of individual freedom. It is Russia, therefore, that is destined to pluck the torch of civilization from the palsied hands of the Western powers and carry it rather by the eastern than by the western route around the world. The elements which. in the estimation of Pobiedónostseff, make Russia great and destine her to be the savior of the world are three—autocracy, religion, and the mir or village community. This last feature of the Russian system is included in the list because it provides a sort of escape valve for the individualistic propensities which all men are recognized to possess in some degree. The great unifying element is religion, which has a stronger influence, according to Pobiedónostseff, in Russia than in any other nation. Above all will be the absolute power of the tzar to provide the state with a means of speedy and effective The watchwords of Russian civilization, then, are unity, harmony, subordination, reverence, and simplicity. And these, it will be observed, are precisely the qualities aimed at by all great imperial creations among Oriental peoples. As for parliamentary government and popular representation, Pobiedónostseff has simply this to say: that if all the representatives of the people were saints the parliamentary plan would be the very best of all; but as the representatives of the people are usually subject to frailty and corruption the parliamentary plan is thereby rendered the worst that can be conceived.

There is not much in these views that is convincing to a Westerner. Especially weak seems this last piece of reasoning. Of course, if all men were saints any kind of government would be very good. Autocracy under saintly management might be quite endurable. But it is difficult to see why the representatives of the people should be so very much more corrupt than sovereigns ruling by divine right. Despite their inconclusiveness, however, M. Pobiedónostseff's opinions are of vital interest because of the high source from which they emanate, and because of the numerous expressions of approval from Russians of recognized ability and influence.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

All students of the subject agree that the profoundly religious nature of the Russian people has a very important political bearing. Some would prefer to speak of this quality of the Russian character as superstition, rather than as religion, for religion according to the Western conception hardly exists in the tzar's dominion except among the nonconformist sects. However, designate it as we may, the Russian's reverence for ecclesiastical dogmas and usages is a force to be reckoned with. And it would doubtless be going too far to assert that there has not long been among this people a considerable body of vital beliefs and sincere faith. Although the tzar is not technically a church official, yet in the eyes of his people he stands as the divinely commissioned head of a great state. The gorgeous and elaborate ceremony of coronation is carefully planned to foster this idea of divine right. From all parts of the empire representatives of the people are brought together to behold their sovereign borne aloft in imperial splendor, and to have their hearts struck with a feeling of reverence for the mighty power which holds sway over them. 'This feature of Russia's politics will avail her much in the Orient, where the spectacle of unlimited, apparently irresistible, power is calculated to

be above all other things impressive. Although the religion of the Asiatics is not as a rule interfered with by Russia, the interests of the Greek Church, so dear to every true Muscovite, are uniformly urged as incentives to foreign aggrandizement. Thus a war with Turkey is always heralded as a crusade to win back the ancient seat of the Orthodox Church. And even if a war should break out with England many Russians who might not otherwise be enthusiastic in its support would speedily be made so by the representing of the war as a struggle against heretics and Uniformity and intensity of religion among the Russians go a long way toward insuring harmony in the state. The whole matter has been well summed up by one writer in saving that the Russian state polity is simply absolutism, upborne and modified by superstition.

If we are to accept the testimony of M. Noviców, however, religion is tending toward decay among the Russians. It is true, he says, that the Russians give themselves up more ardently to exterior forms of worship than do the French, the English, or the Americans. But these forms of worship have upon them a purely hypnotic effect. The Russian people, says the author,

"understand almost nothing of what the priest is saving during mass. They probably do not know even that the orthodox The priests mass is a commemoration. make every effort to give the parts of the mass which are read in a totally incomprehensible manner. They are perfectly right in this, for if the words of the service were clearly understood they would appeal directly to the intelligence, and would not produce their intended effect, namely, a purely sentimental suggestion. . . . The Eastern Church sustains the principle that what is true can not change. Thus she modifies in no particular either her form of worship or her dogmas. Preaching is disappearing more and more in the Russian Church. Sermons are given only on rare occasions. There are two reasons for First, because preaching has very little object. when it is asserted beforehand that there is not an iota of anything to change in the traditions of the past. The second circumstance is the distrust of the government. The priest who wishes to deliver a sermon must first write it, and then submit it to the approval of his Then only may he read it in church. But he is forbidden to say anything more than he has put down in his notes; he may not improvise, or let himself go, under the inspiration of the moment, and speak freely. One may imagine that under such circumstances very few priests in Russia care to submit to the drudgery of delivering sermons, and when they do decide to do so, the faithful listen to them with the most profound weariness. First, because they are generally delivered in a cold, monotonous manner, and because, too, .nine-tenths of the time they are utterly meaningless. The absence of liberty has killed the eloquence of the pulpit in Russia."

The upshot of all this is that religion in Russia is fast coming to be little more than blind formalism based on superstition. The casual observer might be easily deceived by it. The traditionally close relations of church and state alone preserve the ecclesiastical system intact. As long as only religious marriages are recognized, for example, and baptism alone establishes the affiliation which transmits hereditary civil and political rights, the Orthodox Church, though dead spiritually, may be expected to retain its integrity. Meanwhile such portions of the people as continue to break through the crust of formalism and reach out for something more substantial will drift apart into sects such as the Skoptzi and the Doukhobours. The Russian nonconformists, to quote M. Noviców again, "are the honor and glory of their country. If anything could show the depth of power, of seriousness, of nobility, and of perseverance which exists in the Russian people, it would be these wonderful men." The recent decrees of the tzar on the subject of religion undertake to establish absolute freedom of worship throughout the empire. They thus not only give the nonconformists the rights for which they have long been contending, but mark out a broad and liberal policy

of the state in religious matters which certainly augurs well for the country.

TEMPERAMENT OF RUSSIANS

The Russian people are generally goodnatured, yet with marked tendencies to melancholv and sadness. The nature of their country combines with the oppressiveness of their social and political system to foster the graver qualities of temperament. "The Russian people has in truth been one of the most unfortunate upon the face of the earth. History has stamped it with a large share of melancholy, combined with a profound resignation, and with a fatalism which is manifested in a thousand different ways. The Russian, at times, allows his life to glide along just as it happens, without even making an effort to react against his sad destiny. He seems to be constantly asking himself, 'What is the use?'-to be constantly consoling himself with the reflection that 'such is the inevitable order of things'."

Generosity and tolerance in social usage are other qualities which the most superficial study of the Russians will reveal in them. If there is not political democracy, there is an even nearer approach to social democracy than among peoples of the West. In dealing with economic problems the Russians are rather backward. Their business methods are greatly at variance with those prevailing in Occidental nations, and there seems to be little disposition to bring them into harmony. example, the Russian calendar is two weeks behind that used by the rest of the civilized world-a matter of endless annovance in the conduct of commerce. religious conservatism prevents the advisability of a change being even considered. It is said that the government does wish to reform the calendar, but dares not do it on account of popular opposition to the dropping of certain of the saints' days which the skipping of a fortnight would As Senator Lodge has said in involve. a recent essay, "The same ignorance of

the simplest laws of successful business runs through everything in Russia, from the use of beads strung on wires to count with in the shops and banks to the clumsy fee system for the payment of public officials." Russia is very slowly passing from the agricultural to the industrial stage of national development. there are eighty-five Russians living in the country for every fifteen dwelling in cities. By way of comparison it may be remarked that in England, out of every one hundred people, seventy-one live in the city and twenty-nine in the country. The population of the Russian cities continues to grow, though not rapidly. In consequence of a thousand impediments produced by bureaucratic centralization everything in Russia advances at a snail's pace. Manufactures have been given a start, however, and as Russia possesses vast mineral wealth (still for the most part unexplored) they can not fail eventually to assume considerable importance.

Such are some of the characteristics and conditions prevailing among the chief rivals of the Saxon people. Such are the sorts of life and institutions which threaten to dominate no small portion of the great Eastern world. The qualities and achievements which the English have to oppose to these are too familiar to require more than a brief enumeration. In the first place, so far as politics and government are concerned, the underlying theory of the English is democracy. English society is far from being democratic, but that is a different matter. Russia proceeds on the principle that centralized authority is the ideal of government, England has long since committed herself irrevocably to a thoroughgoing system of rule by the people in both local and national affairs. It is therefore but fair to conclude that the extension of English influence in Asia, Africa, Australia, and other parts of the outlying world means a proportionate spread of free and democratic government. course, in such regions as India, Western



RT. REV. RANDALL T. DAVIDSON

Archbishop of Canterbury. The head of the English Church.

ideas of democracy are extremely slow in taking root. Yet even there the fact remains that whatsoever tendency to change there may be in political life and ideas, under English tutelage, must be in the general direction of liberalism and eventually of democracy. On the other hand, no one would undertake to maintain that the extension of Russian rule in the regions named, or any other, produces this sort of effect. As we have seen, the prevailing principle of the Russian governmental system is autocracy, and autocracy is quite irreconcilable with the growth of popular political institutions. It is true that in dealing with her Asiatic subjects Russia pursues a notably liberal policy, but this is very far removed from the fostering of a wholesome democracy among So far as her influence is felt at all in the political life of her Asiatic protégés it stands for the same absolutism and repression as in her European dominion. For reasons of convenience she merely prefers to hold aloof in the main from the internal politics of her Oriental subjects—at least so long as tribute is paid,



M. POBIEDONOSTSEFF

Procurator of the Holy Synod. The actual head of the Russian
Church.

troops are furnished, and similar demands are complied with. Russian rule in the East can mean nothing in the end but subordination, superstition, and fearful stagnation, just as in Europe.

Not only in the political, but also in the commercial, world the conflict of Saxon and Slav is fraught with the greatest significance. Two radically different commercial policies now stand face to face in the Far East—the one, the closed-port system, the other, the open door. Of the former Russia is the leading advocate, of the latter England and the United States. Briefly stated, British policy is to keep the whole world open to international commerce, and on the strict basis of free trade to allow the nations uniform opportunities for trade prosperity. Russian policy, however, supplemented more or less avowedly by that of all the continental nations, is to make territorial acquisitions a direct aid to national commerce and manufactures, and hence to allow other nations to trade with the outlying portions of the empire only under exceptional and carefully guarded circumstances. Wherever

Russian influence is extended, therefore, ports are in imminent danger of being closed to the commerce of the world. If Russia is to have her way in the Far East the medieval closed-port system may be expected to be fastened upon half the population of the globe. In guarding against this contingency England is contending not merely for her own rights of trade expansion, but likewise for the rights and interests of all the commercial and industrial nations. The outcome is pregnant with significance to the entire civilized world.

From all this it appears that the English and Russian peoples may be

CONTRASTED AT ALMOST EVERY POINT

In temperament, heritage, manners and customs, religious beliefs and institutions, government, political theories, commercial policies, and numerous other things, both essential and nonessential, they are at the opposite poles of the universe. Their differences, too, are of the most abiding Some writers have sought to demonstrate that these differences are not fundamental, but only chronological; that is, that Russia is hundreds of years behind England, and that nothing but time is needed to reduce the life and institutions of the two to common terms. But the facts lie deeper. The mental constitution of the two peoples is materially diverse, as well as their geographical and historical conditions of development. The Slav is not a half developed Saxon. He is not Saxon at all. He may not be, certainly is not, a fully developed Slav, but when he becomes such he will be found still strikingly unlike his Saxon cousin. Races have their characteristics and propensities, their likenesses and contrasts, just as do individuals. As one man is by disposition autocratic and another charitable and conciliatory, so one nation exhibits intolerance and exclusiveness and another every quality of freedom and forbearance.

The contrasts of Saxon and Slavic civilization may therefore be expected to

project themselves indefinitely into the future. It matters not at all whether the two great imperial creations whose leading features we have been considering in this series of papers shall continue to maintain their corporate identity. The complete disruption of the British Empire could only mean at the most a multiplication of the number of Saxon nations, and likewise the breaking up of Russia could only mean the adding of new names to the list of Slavic nations. Political structures crumble, boundary lines are erased, and the seats of government shift hither and von, but customs and manners, society, religion, and institutions abide. In all their essential aspects Slav civilization and Saxon civilization will remain in the world for many an epoch to come.

The question is not as to the extinction of the one or the other, but as to the relative dominance of the two in the great regions of the world hereafter to be turned from stagnation to life. It will be in the meeting of the Orient and the Occident that the two civilizations will be put to This meeting, long the supreme test. delayed, is already upon us, and this fact is the central point of interest in the world politics of today. Shall the Saxon principles of free trade, popular government, liberty in thought, speech, and press, individual initiative, and social justice prevail in the Far East—the prospective industrial center of the world-or shall that great portion of the globe be given over to the rule of autocracy, censorism, superstition, and exclusiveness? been suggested in earlier papers of this series, the Slav system, approximating so much more closely to the already existing ideas and institutions of the Orientals. and carried forward by such crafty and indomitable people as the Russians, must have at the very outset of the struggle an enormous advantage. If Russia succeeds ultimately in securing control of a great part of China, and so is able to give to its vast population the one thing which it has always lacked, i. e., a strong

political organization, the outlook for triumph of Saxon institutions in that quarter will be considerably darkened. In any case the century just opening will certainly witness world-wide transfermations on a scale such as the men of the nineteenth never dreamed to be possible. For, before another hundred years shall have run their course, the great problem of the Far East must have been solved; and either the Saxon or the Slav, controlling the policies of half the globe, must be unquestionably dominant.

Many will no doubt agree, some will possibly disagree, with the writer in declaring with the poet that

"It is not to be thought of that the flood Of British freedom, which to the open sea Of the world's praise, from dark antiquity. Hath flowed with pomp of waters unwithstood

That this most noble stream in bogs and sands

Should perish, and to evil and to good Be lost forever." . . .



PRONUNCIATION

Doukhobours—Doo-koh-boors.

Mir—meer.

Noviców—No-vee-tsoof.

Pobiedónostseff—Pob-byeh-don-ost-seff.

Skoptzi—Skop-tzee.



TOPICAL ANALYSIS

- 1. Character of civilization-conflicts.
 - (a) Examples in ancient times.
 - (b) Saxon vs. Slav.
- 2. Complex character of the Russian people.
 - (a) Contrast purity of English blood.
 - (b) Difficulty of characterizing Russians as a whole.
- Autocracy as the underlying principle of Russian life.
- M. Noviców's theory of the origin of Russian absolutism.
 - (a) Need of defense against invaders.
 - (b) Growth of power of princes of Moscow.
- 5. Essential characteristics of Russian political

system present and past.

- (a) Views of M. Pobiedónostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod.
- (b) Individualism of the West regarded as an evil.
- (c) Criticism of Pobiedónostseff's views.
- 6. Religion as a political factor in Russia.
 - (a) Formalism and lack of originality.
- (b) Rise of nonconformist sects.7. Russia's industrial backwardness.
- 8. Saxon and Slav political systems contrasted.
 - (a) Results to be expected from the extension of each.
- English and Russian commercial policies contrasted.
 - (a) Open door vs. closed ports.
- These contrasts fundamental, not chronological.
- 11. The Far East as the theater of the conflict.
- 12. The probable outcome.



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Name four or five examples of conflicts between civilizations. 2. What can be said of the racial composition of the Russian people? 3. Why is it difficult to characterize the Russians accurately? 4. Name the three main branches of the Russian people. 5. How is the relative purity of English blood to be accounted for? 6. What is the relation of "political concentration" to "insecurity of frontier"? 7. State M. Noviców's explanation of the rise of Russian absolutism. 8. Who is M. Pobiedónostseff? 9. What are his opinions as to the merits of democracy? 10. What are the features of the Russian system upon which he lays emphasis? 11. What is the state of religion among the Russians 12. What are some qualities of Russian temperament 13. Estimate Russia's industrial condition. 14. What will be the political consequences of the extension of English influence in the world? Russian? Contrast English and Russian commercial policies. 16. What is the "chronological" explanation of England and Russia's differences? Why is it inadequate?



SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. When did the battles of Marathon and Salamis occur, and who were the victors? 2. When did the Danes and Normans enter England? 3. Has England been invaded in modern times? 4. What sect of Russian nonconformists was recently prominent in America?

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Effect on International Policies," by A. T. Mahan. A suggestive book by one of the most eminent American authorities. Magazine articles dealing with various phases of this subject are numerous. Among them the following are notable: "The Russian People," by J. Noviców, International Monthly; April, 1901. A careful analysis of Russian life by a well informed Russian. "Some Impressions of Russia," by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Scribner's Magazine, May, 1902. "Russia as a World Power," by Sidney Brooks, The World's Work, October, 1901.

This list may be supplemented almost ad infinitum by reference to Poole's Index or the monthly chronicle of periodical publications in The Review of Reviews.



THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS



THE BRITISH NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS

A Reading Journey Through Russia

EASTERN SIBERIA AND MANCHURIA

BY GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, LL. D., F. G. S. A

Oberlin College. Author of "Asiatic Russia," etc.

AST of the Obi River the broad plains of Western Siberia contract to a narrower belt of agricultural land between the Sayan Mountains on the south and an

inhospitable, broken plateau to the north, the latter covered with impenetrable forests over the middle portion, and merging into the barren tundras which border the Arctic Ocean between the Yenisei and Lena Rivers. From here the single line of railroad accommodates nearly all the settled portion of the country. The city of Obi, from which we now set out, is a railroad town, having the advantages of tapping the resources of the Obi River. from both below and above. From the south it receives the commerce of the most important portion of the Altai mining and agricultural district, which comes to it over an excellent direct postroad and through the more winding course of the river.

The old town, which was built up on the line of the great Trans-Siberian post-road, is about five miles distant, bearing the cumbrous name of Krevoshchetovo, and has a population of twelve thousand, with several thousand more in sixteen surrounding villages. Along the line of the road nearly all the old towns are left at one side, and new towns are built up in close proximity. This is due in part to the high price which is set upon the land necessary for railroad purposes within the limits of the older towns.

These newer railroad centers have all the freshness of growing Western towns in America, and furnish the traveler but an imperfect idea of the general condition of the people in the country through which he is passing.

Sixty miles east of Obi (1,036 east of Cheliabinsk) one reaches the station of Taiga, from which a branch (128 miles * long) puts off to Tomsk, one of the most important capitals of Central Siberia, having a population of 63,861. This town was founded about 1620, and owes its importance to its central position in the valley of the Obi River, but is itself situated a short distance up the Tom, a tributary of the Obi. In later years, in addition to commercial activities which have promoted its prosperity, the mining interests of the region have added to its population a number of millionaires. These for the most part have shared in the patriotic public spirit which characterizes nearly all Siberians, and have done much to adorn the city with public buildings. There are twenty-three churches of the usual imposing Russian architecture, and two monasteries, one of which dates from the early part of the seventeenth century, and has gathered about it many associations of much historical interest.

The University of Tomsk is well supplied with buildings, including a very large one for clinics. The museum is amply stocked in every department, being

This paper is the ninth in "A Reading Journey Through Russia." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

The Polish Threshold of Russia (October).
The Cradle of the Russian Empire (November).
The Crimea and the Caucasus (December).
Up the Volga (January).
Pussia's Holy City (February).

A Visit to Tolstoy's Home (March). The Capital of All the Russias (April). Western Siberia and Turkestan (May'. Bastern Siberia and Manchuria June). specially rich in its archæological relics and its anatomical specimens. The library, of over one hundred thousand volumes, received at the outset a most valuable collection of books, engravings, and original designs and sketches, con-



SCENE ALONG THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD

tributed by Count Stroganoff. Some of these volumes would be counted rare treasures in any European capital. The chemical and physical laboratories are specially fitted up to meet the demands of the numerous mining industries of the region; while the botanical garden is scarcely excelled in Europe in the variety and completeness of its collections. It is interesting to note that one of the most liberal contributors to the funds of the university is a wealthy Polish exile residing in the city.

Returning to Taiga, the first considerable town to the east is Mariinsk, ninety miles distant. The whole country, however, is dotted with small villages, and presents a lively and attractive appearance. Mariinsk receives its importance largely from the commerce which comes down the Kiya River, which rises in the mining districts of the Altai Mountains. The railroad bridge is a work involving considerable engineering skill, as are also various other bridges along the entire line of the road. The construction of bridges crossing the great system of navi-

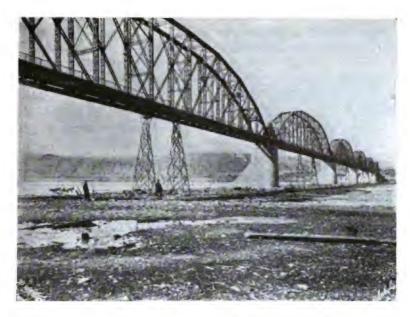
gation midway has been one of the most expensive items in building the road.

After passing through various smaller centers of trade one reaches Atchinsk after 125 miles, where he finds a flourishing town of seven thousand inhabitants, situated on the Chulym River, which is navigable for three or four hundred miles above, and joins the Obi one hundred miles or so below Tomsk. The country now has become more broken and hilly, and timber more abundant, especially the clusters of birch trees. Atchinsk was founded in the early part of the seventeenth century, and receives its importance not only from the river upon which it is situated, but from the fact that it is the northern terminus of the direct post-road to Minusinsk in the upper portion of the Yenisei River. Previous to the construction of the railroad most of the iron and other manufactured articles from Europe were forwarded by steamboats from Tiumen and Tobolsk down the Irtysh and up the Obi and Chulym to Atchinsk, and thence forwarded by carts to their des-



TRINITY CATHEDRAL IN TOMSK

tination farther east. Here, also, 140,000 boxes of tea were annually brought from the East to be shipped westward on barges on their way to Russia.



THE YENISEISK BRIDGE

Passing several fourth and fifth-class stations, one reaches, after another 120 miles, the important city of Krasnovarsk, on the Yenisei. This receives its name from the red tint characteristic of the rocks which form picturesque bluffs on either side of the river. The city has a population of about thirty thousand, and contains two cathedrals, numerous churches, a railway technical school, and various charitable establishments, together with a public library and several factories; while the private library of a rich merchant named Yudim, kept at his palatial residence two miles and a half from the town, contains one hundred thousand volumes, being specially full of works upon Siberia. The river is here about half a mile in width, and is navigable for four hundred miles to the south and the entire distance north to the Arctic Ocean.

The lower part of the Yenisei River is lined with small settlements from ten to twenty miles apart, whose inhabitants live by hunting and fishing, and aiding the transportation of the limited amount of commerce that goes up and down the river in the winter season. It is in the lower part of this valley that a portion

of the mammoth tusks of commerce are obtained, but the principal source of these is in the valley of the Lena. Yet every steamer that comes up from near the mouth of the river even now brings a cargo of these interesting relics of a bygone age.

About two hundred miles below Krasnovarsk one will find the flourishing city of Yeniseisk, with a population of twelve thousand, mostly engaged in interests connected with the gold mines in the mountainous region on the east side of the river. Here is a museum of great interest and value which owes its existence largely to the public spirit of the exiles who have made this their residence.

One of the most interesting places in Asiatic Russia is Minusinsk, about three hundred miles up the river from Krasnoyarsk. The only way of reaching it in summer is by steamboat from Krasnoyarsk or by post-road, already referred to, from Atchinsk. The steamboat trip is in every way most pleasant. The scenery for the first hundred miles from Krasnoyarsk, where the river breaks through a spur of the Sayan Mountains, is exceedingly bold and variegated. Above the moun-

tains, however, there opens a broad oasis a hundred miles or more in width in which the climatic conditions are exceedingly



WOMAN CONVICT IN SAGHALIN

attractive, so that Minusinsk has been appropriately called the "Italy" of Siberia. The flora of the region is rich, the soil productive, and the surrounding mountains are filled with gold mines, providing a ready market for agricultural products. All this has attracted a large and enterprising population from Russia, so that to be here is like being in Russia itself. The town of Minusinsk, which is the capital of the province, is centrally situated, and has a population of about fifteen thou-Nearly all of the houses, as in the smaller cities in Russia, are of logs, the principal exceptions being the church, the museum, and the library.

The museum is the most important in Siberia, and in some respects the most interesting in the world. The favorable climatic conditions of the province led

to an early development of its civilization, whose importance is now only known by its prehistoric remains, which are found in mounds, burial places, and insignificant M. Martianof, aided by several highly accomplished exiles, among whom was Alexander Kropotkin, has made a thorough work of exploring the region and gathering into the museum representative objects of every sort. Mr. Martianof is a botanist of world-wide fame, and has gathered here specimens of all the flora: and, while the mining region has not been neglected, has given special attention to the archæological and ethnological relics, so that the museum, in its collection of local objects, has now the fullest and best illustration of the transition of mankind from the stone through the bronze to the iron age that is anywhere to be found in the world. Naturally, therefore, it attracts savants from every quarter. universities of Copenhagen and Moscow have sent their most distinguished professors to spend years in study of its priceless archæological treasures, and have published extensive and highly illustrated volumes upon it. One will find in M. Martianof a most courteous and modest gentleman, ready to leave his business at any moment to display the treasures of his well appointed museum; while the curator, himself an exile, if you do not converse readily in Russian or Polish, will very likely ask you to carry on the conversation in Latin.

Crossing the long, magnificent iron bridge over the Yenisei at Krasnovarsk, one enters upon a broken and variegated country along the northern border of the Sayan Mountains, which has the advantage of a fertile agricultural district stretching to an indefinite distance to the north, and the proximity of gold mines in the mountains to the south. The distance from Krasnovarsk to Irkutsk is 669 miles. Small settlements occur at frequent intervals throughout the entire distance, but assume special importance where the railroad crosses streams de-

scending from the Sayan Mountains, and thus furnishing access to their mining centers. Of these towns Kansk, on the River Kan, 150 miles east, has a population of more than seven thousand. Nijni-Udinsk (Nijni meaning "Lower"), where the railroad crosses the Uda River, has a population of six thousand. Tulum, seventy miles farther east, has a population of five thousand, while Tyret, in the valley of the Oka, a hundred miles farther east, has a population of seventeen thousand, and Telma, on the Angara River, forty miles below Irkutsk, eight thousand.

At Irkutsk one will wish to make a longer stay, for here he will find a city of seventy thousand inhabitants, which was founded more than 250 years ago, and has been the administrative center of Eastern Siberia during all that period. Naturally, therefore, there has gathered about it the best things which Russian civilization has been able to bring into this far-off center of its activity.

The city was founded in 1651. Its site was chosen partly because it was so centrally situated with reference to the natural lines of communication between the east and west, and partly because of the rare beauty of its immediate surroundings. It is built upon the east side of the Angara River, just above and across from the mouth of the Irkut, which comes down from the Savan Mountains, and furnishes a natural avenue up to the plains of Eastern Mongolia. It is forty miles below Lake Baikal, from which the Angara River issues, full born, in a clear current as large as the Niagara, and flows 1,100 miles through a varied country, fertile in soil and rich in mines, to the Yenisei.

A short portage opens the way for a post-road between the Angara and the Lena Rivers, thus drawing to Irkutsk all the commerce of the vast valley watered by it and its branching tributaries, as well as of several other valleys beyond, occupied by great streams which pour into the Arctic Ocean. If one cares to visit these outlying regions he can easily do so in

summer by taking a tarantass ride of two hundred miles (or by going down the river and up a tributary to Ilimsk by a portage of only fifty miles), when he will reach steamboat navigation at Ust-kutskoe, whence he can be taken in comfort and safety through a heavily timbered region whose solitude is broken only by occasional settlements at the mouths of the larger



MALE CONVICT IN SAGHALIN

streams which serve as avenues to the rich gold mining regions to the south. After 1,440 miles he will find himself at Yakutsk, a city which is even older than

Irkutsk, and which has maintained in that high latitude a creditable existence for nearly three hundred years.

A Russian fort was built at Yakutsk in 1637. The town now has a population



SURVEYING THE RAILROAD AROUND LAKE BAIKAL

of 6,382. The prevailing natives of the region belong to the Turkish branch of the Mongolian race known as Yakuts. They occupy nearly the entire length of the Lena Valley, and are isolated from the other members of the family by the intervention of two thousand miles of distance, and various native tribes speaking other languages. Nevertheless, it is said that a Turk in Constantinople could be easily understood by his distant relatives in the Lena Valley.

The Yakuts number about two hundred thousand souls. They are short in stature, averaging only about five feet four inches in height, but they show much capacity in adjusting themselves not only to the severe climatic conditions of their own territory, but to the progressive ideas introduced by Europeans. They cultivate the soil to a considerable extent, and make much of the school advantages afforded They are increasing in numbers. During the winter they live in log houses with plates of ice or pieces of skin in place of glass in their small windows. During summer they wander about more or less, living in conical tents covered with birch bark. In the winter the grown-up members of the tribe move about in light attire, while the children make nothing of sporting naked in the snow.

The climate of Yakutsk has the reputation of possessing the most extreme variations of temperature of any in the world, the range being from eighty-four degrees below zero in winter to 102 degrees above in summer, making a total variation of 186 degrees Fahrenheit. The coldest place, however, is at Verhoyansk, several hundred miles farther to the northeast, where the thermometer has been known to go to ninety degrees below zero in winter, but it only reaches ninety-three degrees above in summer. Nevertheless, during the short, hot summer various crops are successfully cultivated. According to the report for 1886 there were harvested in that year more than six hundred thousand bushels of breadstuff, and nearly six hundred thousand bushels of



MAIL STEAMER "JOHN COCKERILL," OF THE AMUR STEAMSHIP AND TRADE COMPANY

potatoes, while three million tons of hay were cut, and three hundred thousand head of cattle were raised. Among the



A VIEW OF LAKE BAIKAL

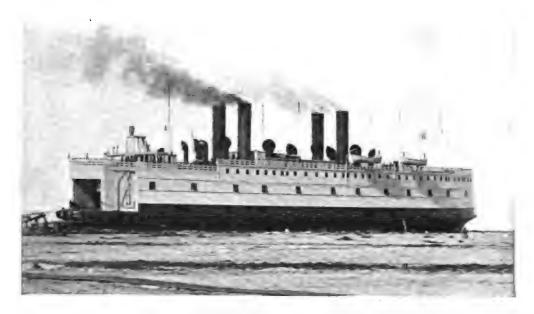
most successful of the agriculturists are a colony of Skoptsi, a fanatical religious sect whose practices are so repulsive that many of them have been exiled to Siberia.

Yakutsk received its early importance as a center from which parties reach the vast region farther east, extending to Kamchatka and Bering Strait. From here annual trading expeditions set out for the valleys of the Yama, Indigirka, and Kolvma Rivers, which empty into the the Arctic Ocean east of the Lena, and in which Russian settlements were made at an early date, and where they are still maintained. It is to settlements in these distant and inaccessible regions that many exiles have been sent, where the distances are so great and the country so inhospitable that when once there they needed no confining prison walls. For a long period, also, Yakutsk was the center from which Russian traders, couriers, and officials set out across the valley of the Aldan River to reach the waters of the Pacific at Ayan and Okhotsk, whence they proceeded on

their way to Kamchatka and more distant regions beyond. The story of these early explorers forms one of the most thrilling and romantic records of the world's history.

On the way back to Irkutsk we pass Olekminsk and Vitimsk, at the mouths respectively of the Olekma and Vitim Rivers, which rise on the crest of the Yablonoi Mountains several hundred miles to the south, and but a short distance from the middle course of the Amur River. In the early exploration of the country numerous efforts were made to reach the valley of the Amur by ascending these rivers, but the mountains are so rugged, and the high Vitim plateau, which lies east of Lake Baikal, so inhospitable, that only one or two were successful. valleys of these rivers, however, are richin placer gold mines, which are now attracting a large and enterprising population. The annual yield of gold is about seven million dollars.

In all the larger places of Siberia one



THE ICE BREAKER ON LAKE BAIKAL

is sure to find prisons of more or less importance. These are both for the accommodation of local criminals and for the large number (amounting to four or five thousand each year) who are sent by the courts from Russia for imprisonment in But in judging of these it is necessary to remember that nearly the whole prison problem of the Russian Empire is centered in her unsettled Asiatic provinces. At the present time the worst class of prisoners are sent to the island of Saghalin, in the Japan Sea, where there are extensive coal mines in which their labor can be profitably employed. most of these are murderers, incendiaries, or highway robbers that in other countries would be put to death. But as capital punishment was long ago abolished in Russia, provision has to be made for them in some practicable manner. Many of the prisons are simply log structures surrounded by stockades, which consist of long, straight timbers sunk into the ground endwise and so close together that they form an impenetrable barrier through which escape is difficult. But several are large stone or brick buildings made after most approved pattern. Indeed, such

will be found now in most of the larger cities.

One of the most typical Siberian prisons for those condemned to hard labor is at Alexandrovsky, fifty miles northwest of Irkutsk. The huge building serving for the prison in that place, however, was not originally built for that purpose, but was a distillery, which has been transformed to meet the wants of the prison. Here fifteen or sixteen hundred prisoners will be found, all of whom have been convicted of some serious crime. The prisoners are from every portion of the Russian Empire—Russians, Finns, Poles, Tatars, and various other nationalities being all represented.

Of course, such an assemblage can not form an ideal community. One who hears much of the hardships of working in the mines will be surprised at Alexandrovsky to find that the real hardship is the enforced idleness resulting from the fact that profitable employment can not be secured for the great body of prisoners in Siberia. But a redeeming feature of the Siberian prison system is that after a comparatively short time those who are well behaved are trusted to live under

police surveillance in the villages outside, where they can be joined by their families. Several hundred such will be found enjoying the freedom of the village surrounding the prison at Alexandrovsky. These are engaged in agriculture and various other industries contributory to the local needs.

Following up the strong blue current of the Angara River forty miles from Irkutsk to where it issues through a deep cleft in the mountains from Lake Baikal, we reach one of the most interesting bodies of water in all the world. The importance of the drainage basin may be inferred from the fact already stated, that the Angara River is about the size of the Niagara where it issues from Lake Erie. The lake itself extends in a north-andsouth direction for a distance of four hundred miles, with an average width of thirty miles, giving it an area of twelve thousand square miles. It lies in the folds of rock which form the western border of the Vitim plateau, which are pushed up to a height of three thousand or four thousand feet above it, and form a continuous ridge except where the Angara emerges from the basin, and where the large tributaries come in from the east.

The scenery along Lake Baikal is everywhere most picturesque. But as its north and south ends lie in inhospitable regions it is useless for navigation. On the contrary, since it lies completely athwart the great line of travel from east to west, it presents a very serious obstacle to commerce and all other transportation. In

the winter time the ice freezes to a great depth, when it is readily crossed on sledges. In the summer time it is open to navigation, but is subject to terrific storms. During a portion of the fall and spring, moreover, it is impassable by any means.

It is thus one of the most serious obstacles in the way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. To build a road around the southern end involves engineering difficulties of the most serious order and an expense of many millions of dollars. present the difficulty is partially overcome by the use of immense steam ferryboats built to transfer entire trains from the station on the west side to that on the east side, about fifty miles distant. Thirty cars and a regiment of fifteen hundred soldiers can easily be accommodated upon one of these boats, leaving still plenty of room for more. At first it was hoped that these boats might break the ice in winter, so as to keep a free passage the year around, and they were specially constructed for that purpose. But in practice it has proved that the winter ice is so thick as to present insuperable obstacles.

On the east side of Lake Baikal the railroad follows up the valley of the Selenga River, whose drainage basin includes about two hundred thousand square miles of elevated tableland to the east and south of the lake. For three or four hundred miles the troughs of this stream and of its tributaries from the east are very broad and bordered by bluffs of great height, showing that they are the product of river erosion, and illustrating the capacity of



THE IRKUTSK SCHOOL



IMMIGRANTS ON LAKE BAIKAL



MARKET DAY IN IRKUTSK

From "Asiatic Russia," by George Frederick Wright. Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Company, publishers.



THE HARBOR OF PORT ARTHUR



CITY OF KIAKHTA

From "Asiatic Russia," by George Frederick Wright. Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Company, publishers.

rivers to erode enormous channels wherever they have sufficient gradients and flow a sufficient length of time. Through these channels one can ascend southward by small boats far up into Mongolia, and eastward by gentle ascents to the Vitim plateau (five thousand feet above the sea), whence he can look off into the valleys occupied by the tributaries of the Amur River.

The first considerable city is Verkhni Udinsk, Verkhni meaning "Upper," and Udinsk being the city name, derived from the Uda River, which here joins the The Uda comes down almost Selenga. directly from the east, and its valley furnished the natural line for the original Russian post-road which opened up communication with the fertile region of the Upper Amur Valley. Verkhni Udinsk has been an important trading point since the middle of the seventeenth century, when a fort was established there by the. Russians. Its importance arose from the fact that it commanded the only feasible route from Western and Central Siberia both to the upper valley of the Amur and to Eastern Mongolia and China. great caravan route from Peking and Kalgan to Kiakhta over which the supply of tea was formerly brought for nearly all of Russia discharged its precious cargoes at Verkhni Udinsk, whence in the winter it would be transported on sledges across Lake Baikal and along the great

post-road to European Russia. As late as 1898 the importation of tea from China by this route amounted to more than seven hundred thousand dollars' worth.

But the building of the Trans-Siberian Railroad has largely diverted this trade from the caravan route, and diminished the importance of Verkhni Udinsk, Kiakhta, Urga, and Kalgan, the prominent cities at its termini and along its course. The hardship incident to this diversion of trade has had much to do with producing the discontent which caused the recent outbreak in China. The Russians. however, have already made the preliminary surveys for a railroad to pass directly from Kiakhta through to Kalgan and Tien-tsin across the Mongolian desert. This will save nine hundred miles over the present railroad route to Peking. By turning off from Irkutsk and following up the Irkut River so as to avoid Lake Baikal altogether, this would also escape the serious interruption to traffic now presented by that body of water.

From Verkhni Udinsk eastward the railroad continues through a mountainous and picturesque country, crossing from the valley of the Uda into the valley of the Khilok, which it reaches at Petrovsk, where iron has been manufactured nearly two hundred years, Peter the Great having established a blast furnace here, using charcoal for fuel, in the eighteenth century. The same processes of manufacture



STREET SCENE IN A MANCHURIAN VILLAGE

re, which is now also and center, is Chita, the Yablonoi Mountreme head of naviga-Valley. The native province are Buriats, important part of the decades hundreds of hailt every year on which set out in the springtime the fertile and treeless lower part of the Amur.

A STEAMBOAT LANDING ON THE AMUR

gion - lower arau, and e and rich agricultural enests are also times have been *" hundred years coment, largely by uta, Nertchinsk, and uncipal centers. This I'rans-Baikal province is Eastern Siberia, producing than eleven million bushels os sorts, while the mines on million dollars' worth amount of silver. The encelt raft, besides conveying all the family and the household goods, contains logs enough to build the log cabin at the terminus of the voyage. Chita has a population of twelve thousand. But, as usual, the railroad station is three or four miles from the old city, and is thus robbing it of some of its former interest. The situation, however, with the long, even crest of the Yablonoi Mountains on the west, the broad plains about the junction of the Ingoda and Chita Rivers, and the irregular mountains to the east, is ideal in every respect.

The railroad continues eastward 250 miles to Stretensk, the head of regular steamboat navigation upon the Shilka, the principal navigable tributary to the Acoust Here, until the completion of the Chuckastern Railroad, the traffic over Trans-Siberian road was transfer commodious steamers, which descent



A CHURCH IN VLADIVOSTOK

the stream fourteen hundred miles to Khabarovka, at the junction of the Ussuri with the Amur. At Khabarovka the Amur is flowing northward, emptying into the Sea of Okhotsk, about five hundred miles distant. Here the conditions of navigation are so difficult that it is practically impossible to open a permanent line of communication with the outside world in that direction.

From Khabarovka, therefore, a railroad has been built southward about five hundred miles to the grand harbor of Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea, which is large enough, and has depth of water enough to float the navies of the world on its landlocked surface. Here has already grown up a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, with dry docks, commodious barracks, numerous churches, a beautiful opera house, and a well stocked archæological museum. Notwithstanding the partial obstruction of the harbor by ice in the winter, it is destined to continue an important naval station and commercial emporium. importance, however, is much diminished by the completion of the Chinese Eastern Road, which has opened another terminus at Dalny, near Port Arthur, on the Chinese Sea.

It will be a great loss, however, if travelers by the Trans-Siberian Railroad do not still in considerable numbers choose the river route from Stretensk, which for a thousand miles continues through the most picturesque imaginable scenery across the Kinghan and Bureya Mountains, through which the river has worn a deep, broad channel sunk far below the general level. By this route one passes the site of Albasin, famous for its successive defenses and captures two hundred years ago, when the Chinese and Russians were struggling for the possession of the Amur. The Chinese were then successful. and Albasin was deserted for 150 years, until reoccupied during the Crimean War by the energetic efforts of one of Siberia's greatest statesmen and generals, Muravieff, afterwards made Count Amurski. Eight hundred miles below Stretensk, and 450 below Albasin, Blagovyeschensk, at the mouth of the Zeya River, is a city of rapid growth, having a population of about forty



THE TEA BAZAR AT KIAKHTA

thousand. This growth is due both to the rich agricultural interests of the valley at this point, and of the development of rich gold mines up the Zeya River, which is navigable for three or four hundred miles.

Blagovyeschensk was the scene of an important episode in the late Chinese revolution. Here, about the middle of July, 1900, after the Russian troops had all been sent away to the center of activity about Peking, the Chinese opened an attack upon the defenseless population, and kept up for a week a bombardment from the south side of the river. civilized world was shocked by the drowning of three thousand Chinese, who were driven out from Blagovyeschensk, and told to cross the river on rafts provided for them and to join their companions on the opposite side. The reports concerning this event, which have had general credit, represent this as a cold-blooded act of Russian atrocity. The facts, however, are that the expulsion of the Chinese from the defenseless city was a military necessity, and that a bona fide effort was made to secure their safe transit, and that the Chinese themselves, for what reason no

one could ever tell, opened fire upon the approaching rafts, and thus produced a panic which resulted in the drowning of the entire number, so that for days the river was black with the floating dead bodies.

Blagovyeschensk has an oversupply of churches, is well provided with hotels, has a flourishing musical society, a well stocked music store, and a hospital specially devoted to the application of Pasteur's ideas of counteracting disease by inoculation.

As the Amur River forms the boundary between Russia and Manchuria, the original design was to continue the Trans-Siberian Railroad through the country north of the river to Khabarovka, and thus to complete railroad connection with Vladivostok. But by the treaty of Peking in 1895 permission was granted the Russian government to build a railroad across Manchuria so as to reach the waters of the Pacific by a more direct route. This is already constructed and open to through traffic, so that one can now take a parlor car at Moscow and be landed on the Pacific at either of two Pacific ports after a journey of 5,400 miles without change of cars.



VIEW OF

The Chinese Eastern Road, as it is called, which completes this connection, turns off from the main line about one hundred miles east of Chita at a station called Kaidalova. The country through which it passes is much of it mountainous and thinly settled, though under a stable government it is capable of high development and of supporting a vast population. After crossing the Argun River, and, with great engineering difficulties, the Kinghan Mountains, the road passes through Tsitsikar, an inconsiderable Tatar city, which is the capital of the largest province of One hundred miles farther Manchuria. on it crosses the Sungari River at Harbin, a town which has been erected for the sole purpose of being a railroad center. Harbin is about seven hundred miles from Kaidalova, and four hundred in a straight line from Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the railroad. Here again the railroad is compelled to encounter great engineering difficulties in crossing the southern extension of the Bureva Mountains. But these being overcome, the road joins the one already coming down from Khabarovka at Nikolskoe, seventy miles from Vladivostok. Nikolskoe is a flourishing town of fifteen thousand inhabitants, mostly devoted to the railroad interests or those connected with the large detachment of soldiers that is quartered in the place.

From Harbin a branch road puts off directly south to reach Port Arthur, the military terminus on the Chinese Gulf, and Dalny, the commercial emporium, which has been built at great expense not far away. The completion of this branch of the road thus gives to Russia two commodious harbors in southern seas which are not obstructed by ice in the winter. This branch of the road, also, leads through the most thickly settled and fertile portion of Manchuria. Indeed, the Sungari Valley is to a great extent a level plain lying between the Kinghan and the Bureva Mountains. The river itself is about the size of the Ohio, and drains a basin equally large.

For four hundred miles south of Harbin the country passed through is a level, well watered plain under high cultivation. One hundred miles south the city of Quanchen-tse is a celebrated horse market for the roving bands of Manchus that occupy the unsettled regions of the west, and has a population of about seventy thousand. Kaiwan, one hundred miles farther south, is about the same size, in a rich agricultural district. The present Manchu dynasty in China came from this vicinity. Thirty miles farther south Teling, on the



DALNY

Lao River, has a population of about fifty thousand, while Mukden, the rich capital, having a population of two hundred thousand, and vying with Peking in the splendor of its temples and palaces, is now left several miles one side of the railroad.

Niuchwang, on the Chinese Gulf at the mouth of the Lao River, is the port of entry for Manchuria, where an immense amount of trade is done, but otherwise it is of little interest. It is here that a junction is made with the English railroad leading down to Tien-tsin and Peking, about four hundred miles distant. One hundred and fifty miles through a picturesque mountainous region will bring one to Dalny, where a Russian city has sprung up like magic with magnificent wharves and every arrangement for meeting the wants of commerce.

The ride through Manchuria, however, has been in Chinese territory. The rail-road simply has the right of way through a strip four or five hundred feet in width, with larger squares for stations, all of which is under the control of the Russian government. According to the treaty, the protection of the road is to be jointly by Chinese and Russian soldiers. The revolution of three years ago, however, has thrown the whole responsibility of protec-

tion upon the Russians. Hence at the present time none but Russian soldiers will be encountered along the railroad line.

Thus we have completed without change of cars and in comfort and ease a journey of six thousand miles from St. Petersburg, and find ourselves looking toward the western coast of the United States, and are reminded in many ways of the similarity of the problems which beset Russia and the United States in developing an immense area of unsettled territory partially occupied by savage and barbarous tribes, and still awaiting complete solution. One can not take the journey without being impressed by the magnitude of these problems encountered by Russia, nor without being impressed with the tremendous vigor with which this mighty nation is pushing on to fulfil her providential mission in the world. He will also be impressed with the many bonds which connect Russia and the United States, especially of a commercial and industrial sort; for he will be drawn into Dalny and Port Arthur by a Baldwin locomotive from Philadelphia, in a train which rolls on rails made in Baltimore. and laid on ties from Oregon. as are these forms of government common necessities draw them into close fellowship.

PRONUNCIATION

Alexandrovsky-Ah-lex-ahn-drov-skee. Atchinsk - Aht-cheensk. Ayan - A-ee-ahn. Albasin-Ahl-bah-seen. Amurski - Ah-moor-skee. Argun-Ahr-goon. Buriats-Boo-ree-ahts. Bureya — Boo-ray-yah. Blagovyeschensk — Blah-gov-yesh-chensk. Cheliabinsk - Chee-lee-a-beensk. Chita-Chee-tah. Chulym-Choo-leem. Daurian — Daw-ree-ahn. Harbin-Har-been. Indigirka — Een-dee-geer-kah. Ilimsk-Ee-leemsk. Irkutsk -- Eer-kootsk. Ingoda — Een-goh-dah. Kiakhta-Keeahk-tah. Kamchatka - Kam-chat-kah. Kansk-Kahnsk. Kolyma-Koh-lee-mah. Kiya-Kee-yah. Krasnoyarsk - Krahs-noy-arsk. Krevoshchetovo - Kreh-vosh-chet-oh-voh. Khilok-Kee-lok. Kaiwan-Kah-ee-wahn. Khabarovka - Kah-bah-rov-kah. Kinghan-King-gahn. Kaidolova - Kah-ee-do-lov-ah. Lao*—Lah-*oh. Mukden-Mook-den. Mariinsk - Mah-ree-eensk. Martianof -- Mahr-tee-ahn-off. Minusinsk—Mee-noo-seensk. Muravieff — Moo-rahv-yov. Manchus — Man-choos. Nertchinsk-Nair-cheensk. Nijni-Udinsk-Neesh-nee-Oo-deensk. Nikolskoe-Nee-kol-skoye. Niuchwang-Nyoo-chwang. Okhotsk-Oh-kotsk. Olekminsk-Oh-lek-meensk. Quan-chen-tse-Quan-chen-tseh. Saghalin - Sah-gah-leen. Sayan-Sa-ee-yahn. Stroganoff—Stroh-gahn-off. Stretensk—Streh-tensk. Shilka-Sheel-kah. Taiga-Tah-ee-gah. Tulum — Too-loom.
Tyret — Tee-ret. Tien-tsin—Tyen-seen. Tsitsikar—Tseet-see-kar. Teling-Tay-leeng. Uda-Oo-dah. Ussuri - Oo-soo-ree. Verkhni Udinsk-Vairk-nee-Oo-deensk. Verkhoyansk - Vairk-oy-ansk. Vitimsk -- Vee-teemsk. Yakutsk -- Yah-kootsk. Yeniseisk — Yeh-nee-say-eesk. Yablonoi — Yahb-lon-oy. Zeya-Zay-yah.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Describe the general character of the country around the Siberian Railway east of Obi.
2. What causes have contributed to the wealth of Tomsk? 3. What remarkable equipment has its university? 4. What indications of the importance of the tea industry do we find at

Atchinsk? 5. Describe the situation and characteristics of Krasnoyarsk. 6. What curious relics are found in the valley of the Lena! 7. How has the public spirit of exiles shown itself at Yeniseisk? 8. What special importance has Minusinsk? 9. What conditions have made Irkutsk a great center? 10. Describe the Yakuts. 11. What extremes of temperature are found in this region? 12. Where is gold found in Eastern Siberia? 13. What class of prisoners are sent to Saghalin? 14. What are some of the prison conditions at Alexandrovsky? 15. Describe Lake Baikal. 16. What plan have the Russians for a railroad to Pekin? 17. What industry did Peter the Great establish at Petrovsk ? 18. What interest has Chita! 19. What importance has Vladivostok? 20. What tragic event took place at Blagovyeschensk! What difficulties have been encountered in building the railroad across Manchuria! What is the character of the Sungari Valley! 23. What rights has Russia in Manchuria?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the size of Siberia as compared to Europe? 2. What becomes of the gold which is mined in Siberia? 3. What is the meaning of the word Vladivostok? 4. How did Eastern Siberia figure in the Crimean War? 5. Seals almost identical with the Arctic variety are found in Lake Baikal and in the Caspian Sea. What does this suggest? 6. What famous Dane in the service of Russia gave his name to part of the Arctic Ocean? 7. What American was the first to write extensively of the Russian prison system? 8. Who promoted the Chinese Eastern Railway and founded the Russo-Chinese Bank?

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Practical Studies in English

LETTER WRITING

BY BENJAMIN A. HEYDRICK

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form of composition that is universal. We may go through life and play our parts quite respectably without ever making a speech

or writing an article, but we can not escape the postman. It is not the purpose of this article to give forms for business and social correspondence, but to discuss the kind of letter that is written oftenest, and offers most opportunity for self-cultivation in English, that is, the letter of friendship.

Much depends upon the mood in which one sits down to write a letter. It is a good rule never to write unless you feel like writing. If it is a blue day with you, you could sit down and order a dozen lead pencils, and the stationer be none the wiser, but beware of writing to a friend in such a mood. If you were talking to him, he would know by your expression, by the tone of your voice, that you were not yourself, and would make allowances. But in a letter he sees only the coolness, and not the reason for it. Again, it is not well to write when under great excitement. At such times you say more than you mean. If you spoke these things, your friend, seeing your agitation, would understand that what you said was not your sober judgment. But when it is written in cold black and white, and read by some one a hundred miles away, it has quite a different effect. We have all, I

suppose, written letters that we would be glad to recall: they are usually written at such times. Wait for calmer moments: your friends deserve your golden hours.

In the letter, as in other forms of composition, the beginning is often the hardest part. As most letters are written in answer to others, it would seem natural to take up your friend's letter and reply to But it is a question whether this is best. Your thoughts are apt to run along the lines suggested by your friend, and your letter will seem like an echo of his own. A letter of friendship should be more than a mere reply: it should contain much that is new, that comes from yourself. The better way is to write your own letter first. Sit down, with your friend in mind, think of what you would tell him if he were present, and write as you would talk. Then when you have exhausted your own budget, take up your friend's letter and answer it. This will make your letter more spontaneous, give it more individuality.

The style of a letter of friendship may vary widely, yet there are two qualities which it should always possess: charm and courtesy. Charm, that elusive thing which means so much, is not to be attained by following rules; it springs from character, from temperament, and in part from mood. But courtesy is within the reach of all. Courtesy forbids, for example, the letter illegibly written. What

This is the ninth of a series of "Practical Studies in English." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

would be thought of a person who in conversation, out of sheer carelessness, would mumble and mouth his words, so that people would have to ask him to repeat what he said? Yet is it any worse to write what must be read a second time? Courtesy, too, forbids the use of abbreviations. To conclude a letter with "Your affec. bro." suggests that the writer regards a letter as an unpleasant duty, to be gotten through with as soon as possible. Courtesy also demands that one should use some care in grouping his thoughts into paragraphs. Upon this subject Mr. J. M. Hart expresses himself as follows:

"The usual fault in private letters is that they run through page after page in utter confusion of subject, and without the slightest pause. The reader is expected to pass from the weather to cooks, or the want of cooks, to whooping-cough, the latest dancing party, Miss——'s engagement, the ball game, mamma's headaches, and the newest fashions in hats, all in an unbroken series of sentences where half the commas should be periods and all the dashes should be commas. To make one's private letters too systematic and studied is to run the risk of appearing pedantic. But this extreme is easily avoided."

There is some truth here, especially in the reference to the dash. It should not be made the universal mark of punctuation.

The question as to what to put into a letter may be answered in a word: yourself. What you are doing, thinking, planning, what you read, what you see, what you hear—these are the things your friend will be glad to know. Your letters will be valued just in proportion as you put yourself into them. The best letters are usually those that have the least of so-called "news."

One of the secrets of good letter writing is fulness of detail. Any event may be made uninteresting by a general statement. "Yesterday we crossed the English Channel, and tomorrow we go towards London." A letter made up of such statements is as dry as a guide-book. But a

description of the passage, telling how the boat twisted about in the choppy waves of the channel; the view as the white cliffs of France faded from sight; an amusing blunder of the steward's at dinner—such things, slight in themselves, will bring vividly to your friend the scenes you are passing through, and make your letters a delight. The poet Gray knew how to make a letter interesting. The following was written from Southampton to his friend, Dr. Nicholls. It begins with a humorous excuse for delay in writing:

NOVEMBER 19, 1764.

Sir: I received your letter at Southampton, and, as I would wish to treat everybody according to their own rule and measure of good breeding, have against my inclination waited till now before I answered it, purely out of fear and respect, and an ingenuous diffidence of my own abilities. If you will not take this as an excuse, accept it at least as a well-turned period, . . . always my principal concern.

So I proceed to tell you, that my health is much improved by the sea; not that I drank it, or bathed in it as the common people do. No! I only walked by it and looked upon it. The climate is remarkably mild, even in October and November. No snow has been seen to lie there for these thirty years past, the myrtles grow in the ground against the houses, and Guernsey lilies bloom in every window. . . . In the bosom of the woods, concealed from profane eyes, lie hid the ruins of Nettelev Abbey. . . I should tell you that the ferryman who rowed me, a lusty young fellow, told me that he would not, for all the world, pass a night at the Abbev, there were such things seen near it, though there was a power of money hid there. From thence I went to Salisbury, Wilton, and Stonehenge: but of these things I say no more, they will be published at the University Press.

I have been at London this month, that tiresome, dull place! where all people under thirty find so much amusement.

I had prepared a finer period than the other to finish with, but I have somehow mislaid it among my papers. Adieu! I shall almost be glad to see you again.

T. G.

It is worth noting what places Gray chooses to describe in that letter. He had

seen Salisbury Plain and Stonehenge, famous places both, yet he dismisses them in a sentence, and describes the less known Southampton and Netteley Abbey. It is not the great sights that furnish the beat material for letters; these have been described many times, and better than you can describe them. But lesser things, that interest you, will interest your friends as well.

One of the advantages of letter writing is the almost infinite range of subjects that one can touch upon. Even the weather, which is under a ban as a subject for conversation, may become a positively exhibarating topic for a letter. Lowell thus begins a letter to Miss Norton:

My dearest old Friend: It is a lovely day, cool and bright, and the clerk of the weather has just put a great lump of ice in the pitcher from which he pours his best nectar. Last night, as I walked home from faculty meeting, the northern lights streamed up like great organ pipes, and loveliest hues of pink, green, and blue flitted from one to another in a silent symphony. Today, consequently, is cold and clear, with a bracing dash of northwest.

If one is blessed with the gift of humor, the letter of all forms of composition affords the best place for its exercise. One is assured of a kindly reception for his jests—a most important point—and if news happens to be scarce, by letting the fancy play one can literally write a letter about nothing. Charles Lamb wrote to his friend Patmore, and the whole theme of his letter is a whimsical inquiry about Mr. Patmore's dog.

CHASE, ENFIELD.

Dear P.: Excuse my anxiety, but how is Dash? I should have asked if Mrs. Patmore kept her rules, and was improving; but Dash came uppermost. The order of our thoughts should be the order of our writing. Goes he muzzled, or aperto ore? Are his intellects sound, or does he wander a little in his conversation? You can not be too careful to watch the first symptoms of incoherence. The first il-

logical snarl he makes, to St. Luke's with him! All the dogs here are going mad, if you believe the overseers; but I protest they seem to me very rational and collected. But nothing is so deceitful as madpeople, to those who are not used to them. Try him with hot water: if he won't lick it up it is a sign he does not like it. Does his tail wag horizontally or perpendicularly? That has decided the fate of many dogs in Enfield. Is his general deportment cheerful? I mean when he is pleased -for otherwise there is no judging. You can't be too careful. Has he bit any of the children yet? If he has, have them shot, and keep him for curiosity, to see if it was the hydrophobia. Do you get paunch for him? Take care the sheep was sane. You might pull out his teeth (if he would let you) and then you need not mind if he were as mad as a Bedlamite. . . If the slightest suspicion arises in your breast that all is not right with him, muzzle him and lead him in a string to Mr. Hood's, his quondam master, and he'll take him in at any time. You may mention your suspicion, or not, as you like, or as you think it may wound or not Mr. H.'s feelings. Hood, I know, will wink at a few follies in Dash, in consideration of his former sense. Besides, Hood is deaf, and if you hinted anything, ten to one he would not hear you.

I send my love in a — to Dash.

C. LAMB.

After all, perhaps, the sagest piece of advice ever given about letter writing is this remark by Edward Rowland Sill: "Do not correspond with more people than you correspond to." It is a manual of letter writing in a sentence. We can all write good letters to the right people; is it worth while trying to write to the others?

If you would see what the letter of friendship is at its best, in its infinite range from humor to pathos, its self-revelation, its charm, and its power to inspire, read the letters of Lowell, of Stevenson, and of Charles Lamb. The truest biography of these men is found in their letters. And this perhaps gives us the key to the essential quality of the letter of friendship: it is, in its best form, a chapter of autobiography.

The Arts and Crafts Movement

THE PATRONAGE OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS

BY RHO FISK ZUEBLIN



OME summers ago at the timehonored Guildhall, before the invited lord mayor and his civic satellites, the Art Workers' Guild of London presented a gorgeously

of London presented a gorgeously contrived mask of Beauty's Awakening. They presented it, as the "epistle dedicatory" declaims, "in the hope that a day and time will come when as our city is the greatest in the world, so she shall be the most beautiful, and that, preëminent now in commerce, so then shall she also be the leader of cities in the symbolizing of her greatness by the beauty of her outward show." The spirit of Beauty is lying in an enchanted sleep. Visions of the fair cities of the earth pass in her dreams. The seven lamps of architecture in the hands of her attendant maids have ceased to burn. Demons have provoked the spell of magic sleep-the demons Philistinus, Bogus, Ignoramus, Bumblebeedleus, Slumdum, and Jerrybuiltus. But the Hero conquers, and Beauty's Awakening is accomplished. Blessed by her aroused consciousness, London, again worthily adorned with her emblems, takes her righteous stand among the Fair Cities of the Earth, with the genii, Labor, Invention, Freedom, and Commerce, attendant upon her. It is easy to think that the Arts and Crafts movement is the Prince Trueheart, at whose touch Sleeping Beauty is beginning to feel again the

instinct of life, and is rising to adorn both the old cities and the new with garments of seemliness.

In this country it is one of the marked and hopeful features of the Arts and Crafts movement that it has not become limited and narrow and thereby lost its meaning, but that through varying phases and differing accentuations the American movement is gaining in significance. As a logical result of such production and exhibition and education, as have been written of in foregoing papers, a helpful consuming public is being created and is now making personal and corporate demands, demands for beauty in the home and for a beautiful public life.

There has been a very direct and picturesque example of this growth and influence in the blessings bestowed on Deerfield through activities in handicraft, and Mr. Baxter writes pointedly of this:

"In the development at Deerfield we see an unconscious evolution of the old-time guild idea after the fashion that made the guild life and the guild work express themselves in some of the truest art that the world ever saw, and in their alliances stand for the shaping of the community life along the soundest artistic and civic lines. So, in the little village room at Deerfield we have the germ of a modern rehabilitation of the guild hall as a center for the artistic endeavors and of the social and civic life of the community—we may well see how the Arts and Crafts

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Pre-Raphaelites: The Beginnings of the Arts and Crafts Movement (October).

A Survey of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England (November).

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The Production of Industrial Art in America—II (April).

The Education of the Producer and the Consumer (May).

The Patronage of the Arts and Crafts (June).



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THE STATE DINING-ROOM IN THE REMODELED WHITE HOUSE

movement leads to and naturally merges in the civic improvement movement, which in various aspects commands the service of the arts that express fhemselves in handicraft."

In considering the opportunities and the accomplishments of patronage in arts and crafts we may first speak of personal obligations and chances, then of the powers in the wishes of the community. Both the man and the woman are having enlarged opportunity to speak and choose for themselves. The man is more and more, and this with propriety, displaying individual taste and thought regarding his office. I have especially in mind two offices where the individual man's likings and their relation to his profession have made most interesting and delightful rooms; the one being the study of an editor of a literary magazine; the other the reception-room of a surgical specialist. Some business houses have cared for and believed in art, and we find a few notable modern mural paintings in American

marts, the Bank of Pittsburg, the Prudential Life Insurance Building, of Newark, New Jersey, and the Bank of Commerce, New York.

The ethics and esthetics involved in advertising are much alluded to today. There is much earnestness in attacking the objectionable features of the poster, but the alluring possibilities attract less attention. Yet we have one Boston restaurant sign painted and signed by an artist of note, and it has been written regarding such displays

"it should appeal to business men, for the possession of a well designed and attractive sign, possibly the work of an artist of reputation, is of uncommon worth as an advertising feature. Work of this sort offers good incentives for artistic invention and suitably adapted design that should graphically characterize what it stands for. The idea is quite in accord with the strong movement for civic improvement and the artistic development of our cities that is making itself felt in this country. In itself such work should

add very materially to the interest and beauty of our streets. Sign painting by artists is of course no new thing. In former days many a painter on his sketching tours in the country has settled his tavern bill by painting a sign for the innkeeper. There are so many of these artist-painted signs that various collectors have made a specialty of them. Many examples have been identified as the work of eminent men, and prized accordingly."

A collection of such signs was a feature of the Guildhall summer exhibition in



DRAWER HANDLE BY FRANK BRANGWYN

Courtesy of The Studio.

London in 1902. While referring to the old days of heraldry and rebus signs Mr. Robinson asks, "Why should not the trade mark be made artistic, be colored and emblazoned on walls as proudly in an age of commerce and industry as were prowess and birth in chivalric days?"

While with individual taste and individualistic motive art is being carried into business methods and office surroundings, the tremendous importance of its influence is felt in relation to the home. There are three classes of homes where "domestic interiors" are claiming attention and finding possibilities. Our millionaires are through good intentions and fine desires placing such works of art in their palaces that American artists are making names as decorators and designers, and home

walls and furnishings know, among many others, such names as La Farge, Sewell, and Brangwyn.

Our midde-class people of comfortable means are daily doing better by themselves and by art in having their houses and possessions represent fine workmanship. In very good evidence here is the private decorator, one who joins in furnishing the house with the motive of friendly understanding and appreciation of requirements. Among such successful interior decorators who have the faculty of letting the home represent itself instead of themselves, we may mention Miss Aishton, of Evanston, and Miss Hast, of Boston. Sensible attention has also been given to the possibilities in very simple and restricted furnishing for the homes of the working classes. Some years ago the Chicago Agricultural Club made such a showing at its annual exhibition, and latterly there were very helpful furnished rooms done at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston.

The perfect domestic interior would represent the home life, show personal charm, and give incentive to individual growth. It would never be a copy, since the successful house must possess its special grace and character. Conventions in all ways are dangerous in their proneness to take away meaning from life itself. and home life should have its own accent and spirit. Of course, there are many chances for caprice and lack of judgment and a display of personal folly; and this gives the humorist, if not the serious person, a delightful chance for satire. One of George Ade's most successful satires has been directed at the lady whose "high art" made the home a sorry resting place for her husband. Mr. Ade drew therefrom a delicious moral, quite worthy of repetition, "There's no place like home, and some husbands are glad of it!"

There has been one redecorating of a home that is really momentous in importance and significance, and happily delightful in its success. This has been the



OPHIR FARM, ILLUSTRATING LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Courtesy of The Studio.

appropriate attention given to the first home of our country in the suitable and satisfactory reappointing and refitting of the White House. It is certainly reassuring to be able to forget tawdry decoration and unpleasant corridors, and to think of our nation's head-residence as a beautiful and distinguished place of living and of hospitality. I can not do better than quote the following editorial from Handicraft:

"A sign of much promise in the artistic horizon is the marked improvement during the last ten years of our government architecture which has involved also an improvement in the quality of the craft work employed in the decoration of these buildings. No more gratifying instance of this advance has occurred than in the recent total renovation of the interior of the White House, which has been admirably carried out by Messrs. McKim, Mead, and White. The venerable building during the century of its existence had suffered from repeated tamperings, especially during the last forty years, which had gradually and entirely destroyed the

original simple dignity of its interior. Two or three years ago, however, it was threatened with worse disaster. Elaborate plans were made for an enlargement of the structure which would have utterly ruined and vulgarized its exterior. carrying out of these plans was prevented by timely agitation; and now, not only have the pressing needs for larger and more convenient quarters for the executive offices been met by a new building at the end of the old terraces, which have been uncovered and restored, but the interior of the White House itself—now devoted entirely to the purposes of an official residence—has been reconstructed. entrance vestibule, and the rooms which open from it, have now the dignity and good taste which one likes to associate with the dwelling of the nation's chief magistrate. They are so harmonious that it is difficult to believe that it is not old work uncovered by the removal of the rubbishy accretions of the past half century; but it is all new work, and it is probable that the interior of the White House is now more beautiful than it ever was before."

Beyond this placing of honor where

honor is due upon the home there is wide range of feeling, activity, and inspiration today in collective ideals and community interests. The great cause is not now the House Beautiful, but the Coming City.

This art belonging to the public is of two kinds: first, that which is offered and gratuitously be-



A SIGN BY EDMUND H. GARRET

Courtesy of Handicraft.

stowed on the public for the sake of pleasing probable patrons; the other, a more real and honest art, is called into being by the actual wish and eagerness of the communityor groups of citizens. The first is quite likely to be queer and to have vagaries. What comes quickly and especially to my mind are two exof worthless and

travagant examples illogical art. All decorative art should have the element of repose in it, and to enjoy any decorations repose of spirit is necessary. And yet today we have lavished upon us endless decorative contrivances embellishing cars (till Pullman has become a byword in the art world) and worse still elevators! The new Marshall Field elevators are an intricate and elaborate study in wrought-iron and colored glass which I have tried to figure out while dashing between floors wedged into an uncomfortable view point. Any "point of view" becomes quite impossible in these situations.

But the way in which the American public and communities have enriched themselves and are bettering themselves is quite remarkable. Three municipalities have done wonders for the city as a corporate whole. Washington is replanned; Boston has made itself glorious in art landscape by its Metropolitan Park System, and Harrisburg has taken itself seriously with a well formed scheme for redemption and growth. American mural decoration has grown illustrious and important through the walls of the Boston Library and the Library of Congress.

Both representing and fostering this eagerness on the part of the public there have sprung into helpful and guiding existence many organizations, all looking toward the encouragement of craftsmen and artists and the beautifying of our These societies with the purpose of furthering and directing public beauty have grown fast in number and in importance. Their number is emphasized by the fact that Charles Mulford Robinson, in his book on "Improvement of Towns and Cities," gives three pages to enumerating them; and their importance is acknowledged by Miss Pauline King's devoting a chapter in her book on "American Mural Painting" to "The Influence of Art Organizations." We may mention the American League for Civic Improvement, the National Arts Club, the various municipal art societies, the National Society of Mural Painters, the American Park and Outdoor Association, the National Sculpture Society, American Institute of Architects, and Architectural League of America. We may content outselves with speaking definitely of the work and purposes of only four.

The Municipal Art Society of New York began its existence quietly in 1893, taking for its self-directing motto, "To make us love our city we must make our city lovely." They have used methods of presentation, agitation, suggestion and the conducting of competitions in design, for furthering the aim of "application of art to objects of public use." They have given wise and intelligent attention to the matters of street fixtures and street architecture, including in importance as possible artistic features of our cities poles, flagstaffs, letter-boxes, street lamps, street signs, rapid transit plants, comfort

stations, and posters. They have furnished interesting designs and suggestions for such fixtures, and succeeded in some definite improvements. Their methods have always been those of exerting influence both educational and legislative in the proper ways and with a helpful spirit, and their aim and standard has been high, asserting their purpose "to see if possible that the satisfaction of the needs of the city shall not be a makeshift, but shall be at once progressive and beautiful."

The National Society of Mural Painters was organized in 1895 with the intention of practically allying themselves as counselors and coworkers with architects and planners of public buildings, one of the five articles of their faith being "to urge a rational decoration of our public buildings and to cooperate with other societies having in view the beautifying of the country." Their efforts are in behalf of and in thought of city planning, grouping of public buildings, municipal painting, sculpture, and landscape art. Their great achievement so far is the fine decoration of the Appellate Courthouse of New York, where by magnificent mural painting such artists as Walker, Simmons, and Blashfield have glowingly told the Wisdom, the Justice, and the Power of the Law.

Outdoor art naturally and actually has related itself to the Arts and Crafts movement, and there has been much declared regarding the natural and decorative laws of garden and landscape features. There has been great development in home gardening, and even now we have some traditions and beauties in American private gardens almost worthy of English and Italian renown, while the public work in school gardening—in parks and playgrounds—is comparable only with its own successes. Here the leading organization is the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The American League for Civic Improvement with its avowed aim "to promote public beauty" has wished to coördinate the various organizations and clear

many fields both for thought and action. It has made possible an exhibit at St. Louis of import and influence, of scientific and esthetic value; and as we learned lessons not forgotten from Chicago's White City and Buffalo's Rainbow City, so great civic regeneration may follow the enlightenment and inspiration of St. Louis's Model City.

Mr. Albee has dreamed a dream of patronage for the crafts with many promises and many practical suggestions, a dream of a modern capitalist playing fairy godfather to his native town. Having a wish to honor and help his birthplace he does this through the establishment and endowment of a rural industry, making the sensible claim that "in many cases it would be wiser to find work for the inhabitants than to erect a memorial building," and foreseeing with keen appreciation the numberless benefits that might come to an isolated community, "growing out of industries liberally and intelli-. gently conducted."

There is abundant proof both in dreams and realities of our possibilities. years ago in making a plea for American municipal art, Mr. Blashfield wrote that the citizens of the old-time cities "believed that certain benefits arose from the cultivation of beauty, that the pleasure of private life, the dignity of public life were increased by the aid of the arts. To whom did the cities of the past owe their public decoration? Was it to kings, emperors, and grand dukes, whom we in America have not? No. Athens, Florence, Venice, Bruges, Nuremberg were given their art by the very men whom we have with us today, the magistrates, the merchants, the artisans."

Throughout all this personal and community interest in bestowing art upon life and enriching domestic and public architecture there is the actual accomplishment representing practical endeavor, earnest teaching, and eager agitation, all resulting in definite possessions of worth and dignity. Now we may ask what of the temper

and spirit that belong to the honest conviction in the might and right of art in the daily lives of citizens? There is today a firm belief in and passion for beauty in the world. What creed fosters it? Together with the comparatively new phrases that are becoming watchwords, those of "civic improvement" and "municipal art," there is the cry for a "simple life." The main thesis for patronage of arts and crafts is not the multiplication of personal possessions and desires, but the demand for fewer, better, saner things. The cry is for a more honorable recognition of public life and public possessions, an inspiring recognition of the final pride and power and peace inherent in commonwealth.

We have been told often and often as a bland apology for municipal deficiency that God made the country and man made the town. There might, however, be incentive rather than easy-going excuse in

the saying. When man's workmanship shall show a perfect reverence for divine law, those normal rulings that reign in the natural world, he will have given a finer obedience to the powerful laws of order, simplicity, reality, relation to function and use. And as God looked upon His creations and declared them very good, so men looking upon their own wonders and deeds may pray, "The beauty of the Lord our God be upon us," and with clean consciences add, "Establish thou the work of our hands upon us; vea the work of our hands establish thou it."

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Home Problems from a New Standpoint

MORE CONSCIENCE FOR THE CONSUMER

BY CAROLINE L. HUNT



HE consumer is he who uses wealth. Each of us, therefore, is a consumer. The wealth which we use is of two classes. The first includes natural products; the

second, those commodities which have been made from natural products through human agency. To the first class belongs the wild berry which one picks for his

own use, and for which he is beholden to no one. To the second belongs the cultivated berry, which is served to one at his own table without labor or forethought on his part. The second berry may be considered to be the first one plus the thought and ingenuity and manual labor that were expended in cultivating, transporting, and serving it. Of the first kind

This is the ninth of a series on "The Home: Its Relation to the Problem of More Life for All." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Homes for the Greatest Number (October).

More Life for Woman (November).

More Life for Man (December).

More Life for the Household Employee (January).

More Physical Vigor for All (Pebruary).

More Joy in Mere Living (March). More Beauty for All (April).

More Pleasure for the Producer of Household Stuff (May).

More Conscience for the Consumer (June).

of wealth the average consumer uses ever less, of the second ever more, and thus his dependence upon his fellows increases.

A person uses wealth for the purpose of satisfying his desires. But other people as well as he have desires which must be satisfied, if at all, by natural wealth or by natural wealth adapted to human use by human agency. Of unsatisfied desires the world is full. Some, to be sure, are unworthy, but after we have stricken these out the number is still appalling. want food, and good food. Some of us go hungry, and some get sick because we are forced to eat bad food. We want safe water, and thousands of us die every year because we can not get it. We want parks or large open spaces, with good roads and paths and plenty of comfortable seats, with green grass, flowers, trees, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and lunch-rooms. We want beautiful factories and public buildings. good schools and libraries. We want beautiful houses, furniture, clothes. Of these good things some of us have all, more of us have only part, and many of us have none.

When we try to explain the fact that so many legitimate desires are unfulfilled, the first reason that occurs to us is the fact that incomes are not fairly distributed. This no one can gainsay. No one pretends that incomes are proportioned to desert, to need, or even to men's capacity for using them for the public good. This, however, is a fact over which the average person has little control. The most he can do is to give moral support to the specialist who is trying to think out a fairer means of distribution.

There is, however, another reason for want, the responsibility for which comes nearer home. This is the tremendous waste of natural wealth and of human productive power which is involved in making and distributing commodities. Think, for example, of a people who need so many things as we do, spending their time cutting down trees, grinding them into pulp, and making them into the material upon

which trashy newspapers are printed. Too bad to use the tree in that way, to say nothing of human labor! Do we think of this when we toss out a penny for such a paper? Think of boys of fourteen working underground all day away from sun and air. Think of girls working in ill-ventilated shops from early morning until late at night, and then being turned out to make their way home as best they can through the worst districts of a great city. Is this a good way to prepare the boys and girls to meet human needs in the future?

But some one says, "I am not responsible for the fact that trashy newspapers are printed, and I am not responsible for the fact that human life is sacrificed in the mines and shops. I am the buyer and the user, not the maker nor the seller. When a commodity is offered to me for sale the mischief has already been done, the tree has been cut down, the young life warped, the energy been misapplied. The commodity is cheap. I need it, and I might as well have it as any other person." To which the answer comes in no uncertain accents from two sources, from the shopkeeper on the one hand, who says in the words so familiar to us all, "There is no demand for it, so I do not keep it in stock"; and from the social economist on the other, who says, "The producing man is essentially the servant of the consuming man, and the final direction of industry lies with the consumers."

If the consumers of wealth by their demands determine what shall be made and under what conditions it shall be made and sold, what shall we say of the housewife and her responsibility? She holds a unique position among consumers. She buys not only that which she herself uses, but much of that which the adult members of her family, and all of that which her young children consume. Thus she assumes vicariously their responsibility, and holds their consciences. This is one of the great social burdens which a woman takes upon herself when she makes a home.

To understand the problem of the homemaker, in her capacity as consumer and buyer, we must remember that there are "two distinct responsibilities; one is the responsibility for the conditions under which things are made; the other is the responsibility for their being made at all." The first is for waste of life and productive power through child labor, underpay, and unsanitary places for work. This she can meet only by organized methods. second, the responsibility for the fact that one article is made instead of another which would have satisfied a larger number of real wants the home-maker must meet single-handed by careful and conscientious regulation of her own expenditures.

That some women have accepted the first form of responsibility, the existence and growth of the National Consumers' League, with its various state and local branches, testify. The object of this league is to investigate, as the individual can not, the conditions under which articles are made. Wishing to do thoroughly what it undertakes, it is at present confining its attention to one branch of industry, and that a branch in which the waste of human life is conspicuous—"the manufacture of women's and children's stitched white cotton underwear." This industry lends itself readily to sweat-shop methods with all the attendant danger to the consumer from contagious diseases, to the worker from the lowering of wages and of the standard of living.

The way in which the league works may be briefly described. Upon request of a manufacturer it investigates his shop. If it finds that the state factory law is obeyed, that all goods are made on the premises, that overtime is not worked, that no children under sixteen are employed, and that the surroundings of the workers are clean and healthful, it grants the use of its label. This label can, if the manufacturer so desires, be stamped on all goods that leave his factory.

The investigations of the league nat-

urally lead to activities of other kinds. It is often found that the only objection to granting the use of the label is the fact that children under sixteen are employed. If this is in accordance with the state factory law, the next thing to do is to get the law changed. This is usually the task which the state leagues take upon themselves. During the past winter and spring the branches in California, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York. New Jersey. Delaware, and Pennsylvania were active in promoting child labor and school attendance legislation in their respective states.

After the label has been granted there must be a market for the goods. creation of a demand for label goods is one of the duties of the local branches that are springing up in many cities and towns. Besides this, these branches prepare for the convenience of purchasers "white lists" of shops which reach certain standards with reference to wages and to treatment of their employees. They urge the granting of half holidays during the summer months, and seek to save clerks and delivery men from the horrors of the Christmas trade by inducing people to do their shopping early in the season, and to refuse to receive any goods delivered late at night.

The members of the league recognize the fact that their power to protect themselves and to clear their consciences with reference to that which they use lies in their ability to organize. They recognize also that below them is a class of buyers too weak and too ignorant to band together for the protection either of themselves or of those who make and sell the grade of goods which they use. A large part of its work, therefore, is educational, and aims to bring the public up to a point where it will demand protection for all consumers and all workers. To this end it distributes annually large quantities of valuable literature.

Connected with the distribution of commodities there is a certain kind of waste

which must be stopped in some way. This lies in the destruction of natural beauties by advertisements. I stood on the platform of the station at Harper's Ferry one beautiful September day and looked across the river to a magnificent bluff crowned with autumn foliage. There on the rocky face of the bluff had been painted an enormous round advertisement with white letters nine feet high on a background of black. This advertisement exploited the merits of an article designed for household use. It is but one isolated instance of wanton desecration of natural scenery for advertising purposes. Will the Consumers' League or some other organization make for us a "white list" of manufacturers who refuse to curtail the world's wealth by destroying the means of satisfying the desire for beauty? Or shall we talk about it and agitate the matter until we have created a public sentiment which will make such practices impossible? abuse will be abolished none too quickly even if we turn every possible weapon against it.

The home-maker in her capacity as buyer for a family is largely responsible for that which is made as well as for the conditions under which it is made. Here she must act single-handed, and decide for herself what it is worth while to buy. In one section of his "Studies in Economics," William Smart draws a lesson from the record of his personal expenses. The items of the account he has grouped under various heads, food, dress, shelter, etc. With reference to the various heads he says that if he spends more for food than he needs for health he gives himself a form of pleasure which he can not share with others, and which is of the most fleeting character. If, on the other hand, he spends more for dress than he actually needs for comfort, he stands a chance of pleasing the eyes of others as well as his own, and, besides, an article of dress discarded before it is worn out may keep some one else warm for a long time. This extravagance in dress is likely

to give pleasure to more people and for a longer time than extravagance in food. The third head is "shelter." If he puts more into a house than he needs he may be building not only for the present, but for future generations. Here he stops. leaving us to go on in imagination through the other heads, "books," "travel," etc. By this simple illustration he shows to us poor laymen what he means by the rather appalling title of his article, "The Socializing of Consumption." For what is society but other people, and what is it to socialize consumption but to spend one's income for the greatest good of the greatest number? The choice between various forms of expenditure comes when we spend more than is absolutely necessary. Then we have a chance to choose between that which we, by consuming, will destroy (ice-cream. let us say) and that which we can consume and yet pass on to others (a book or periodical, which we can read and lend to the neighbors). And what we demand and use will determine the form which wealth will take in the future.

But no one is going to be able to compare what he needs to spend for a given item and what he really does spend unless he keeps a strict account. For this reason we find specialists in home economics urging women to keep accounts, and to keep them in such form that they can easily be tabulated so as to show what per cent of the income goes for food, what for rent, etc. At the home economics exhibit which was held in connection with the last meeting of the Collegiate Alumnæ Association there was a household cabinet arranged for keeping records according to the card system. This was filled with cards in actual use by a woman interested in home economics.

The bargain counter, with its frightful diversion of energy from productive work for which it is responsible directly and also indirectly because it encourages the \$1.98 style of advertising, we pass by, not because it does not deserve a slap, but because there must be a word concerning

the use of the wealth which we hold in common with others and which we call This branch of conpublic property. sumption is of particular importance to the mother because her child will own more property in this way than she does -more public schools, libraries, parks, and museums-and he must learn to use them well. He must get rid of the idea which he seems to have at present that these belong to a great selfish monster, government, which it is his duty to get ahead of if he can. He must be shown that they are his, and that if he abuses them he will have less of them to use. He must be made to think that the man who follows him about in the park and picks up his peanut shells and crackerjack boxes might be making or tending a swing for the delight of scores of children, or a flower bed for the delight of hundreds. He must be made to see that when he picks out a beautiful, sweet-smelling place for a picnic and leaves it strewn with

papers and tin cans and watermelon rinds, he, by using the place to satisfy one of his own wants, is unnecessarily destroying its capacity for satisfying the same want in others.

There is a way of using wealth which impoverishes the world. There is another way which enriches it. It is this second way which the conscientious home-maker is ever seeking to find and to show to her child.

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The United States as an Art Center

SPANISH ART IN THE UNITED STATES

BY N. HUDSON MOORE

N the field of Spanish art two great and splendid names appear. they are not approached by a host of lesser luminaries, but are so far above all others that they are practically alone. The reason for this may be found in the history of Spain herself, in her political struggles and incessant warfare with the Moors. At last commerce was opened with Italy, and her artists rushed there to draw inspiration from the fountain-head of art, and to

cultivate their talents under the great masters themselves.

These painters returned to their native land strongly imbued with the principles of those teachers under whom they had studied. Spain, conscious of her lost time, by bountiful encouragement and substantial rewards, attracted many foreign artists to her cities. It was not long before taste was divided, schools sprang up, each with its own mannerisms, though each had a strong religious bent

This is the seventh paper in a series showing what foreign art may be seen in the United States. Articles on relish Painting appeared in October and November; the Barbizon School in January and February; the Old Flemish Dutch School I, in March, II, in April.



MURILLO'S "IMMACULATE CONCEPTION"

Now in possession of Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Chicago.

in common with nearly all the art of that period. Valencia, Toledo, and Seville were the great centers of art, and the peculiarities of each school are readily distinguished.

THE SCHOOL OF SEVILLE

is of course the greatest, as in it are found the names of Velasquez and Murillo. and their skill it was which gave to Spain her Golden Age, the splendor of which is still undimmed by time. The palettes of these three schools present marked differences. That of Seville is gorgeous, rich in yellows, reds, and browns. The Castile is somber, grave, and gray, with lowering skies, and gloomy backgrounds. Between the two hovers Valencia, all violet and blue, and her painters of still-life chose flowers almost exclusively for their subjects.

JUSEPE DA RIBERA

Spain, like all other countries, had her primitives, or early artists, and to one of these, Luis de Vargas, must be given the honor of importing the art into Spain of painting in frescos and oils. He had spent twenty-eight years in Italy, and on his return in 1563 painted frescos in the niches of the cathedral. One of his pupils, Jusepe da Ribera, called "Lo Spagnoletto," born in Spain in 1588, died in Naples 1652, was destined to be the founder of a school of art. 'There are too few of the paintings of this dramatic artist in this country. His "St. John the Baptist" is characteristic, but it lacks the vigor of some of his monks and men's heads, that look out from their canvases today with a brilliancy and dash which is positively In Spain, as in Italy, the startling. church was the guardian of art. fostered and tended its growth with gen-Only the purest and most erous care. spiritual pictures were allowed in sacred edifices, and the restraining influence of the Inquisition is responsible for so many splendid examples of religious art. We admire the one side of this institution

which was not barbarous. In 1648, Francisco Pacheco, a writer as well as an artist, drew up a treatise on art, and formulated a set of laws by which painters were to be governed in their treatment of sacred subjects. In the religious paintings of the times we can see how rigorously the rules were followed. For instance, the Virgin must never be depicted with uncovered feet. In all representations of the Immaculate Conception she must have fair hair and great personal beauty. The infant Christ must be clothed, as Joseph could always afford to dress him; angels must never be represented without wings, nor with beards. Nor could the costume of the day be represented, as was so often done by the more Protestant Dutch. Fasting, vigils, and praver were often indulged in by artists before they began one of their great religious works.

DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y VELASQUEZ

was born in Seville, 1599, and died at Madrid in 1660. His life reads like a fairy tale, set in the picturesque surroundings of Spain, and in the days of great honors and luxuries showered by rovalty His parents were on their favorites. noble, he married at nineteen the daughter of that Pacheco whose rules for art we have just given, and in whose house was often gathered a brilliant company of artists and wits, among them Cervantes, that jovial teller of tales. In 1622, Velasquez went for a visit to Madrid, and the next year was again summoned to the capital to paint the king's portrait. From this time forward—for the portrait was a great success-fame and favor flowed into the painter's lap. Philip IV could not shower enough honors on him, so places were found for his relatives and friends. When Charles I visited Madrid, Velasquez painted him, and the Duke of Buckingham also. When Velasquez traveled he carried letters from the king, and Rome, Venice, Naples, Ferrara, all hastened to do him honor. In Italy he made a second visit in 1649, and painted



PHILIP IV AND THE INFANTA MARGARITA

By Velasquez. In the collection of R. W. Meade, United States Consul at Cadiz, 1808.

the portrait of Pope Innocent X. This picture was esteemed so wonderful that, like the first picture of Cimabue the Italian, it was carried in a triumphal Philip IV, however, urged procession. his favorite painter to return to Madrid, and when he came home heaped fresh honors on him. He was already Painter to the King, Keeper of the Wardrobe, Usher of the Royal Chamber, and Chamberlain. The new office given him was that of Quartermaster, which necessitated his looking personally after the lodgment of the king on excursions. In view of this new office he accompanied the king to that conference at the Island of Pheasants which resulted in the marriage of Louis XIV with the Infanta Maria Teresa. It was this journey which caused Velasquez's death, as his overexertions induced a fever from which he died after a week's illness. Broken-hearted, his wife died of grief seven days later, and was buried at his side.

This, in brief, is the life history of the man. Of his art not a single dissenting voice is heard in the chorus of praise. One little quotation from Richard Ford seems to cover one branch of his art: "His portraits baffle description and praise. They must be seen. He elevated that humble branch to the dignity of history. He drew the minds of men—they live, breathe, and seem ready to walk out of the frames. His power of painting circumambient air, his knowledge of lineal and ærial perspective, the gradation of tone in light, shadow, and color give an

his canvas.

a room, into the reflection of a mirror. The freshness, individuality, and identity of each person are quite startling, nor can we doubt the anecdote related of Philip IV, who, mistaking for the man the portrait of Admiral Pareja in a dark corner of Velasquez's room, exclaimed—he had been ordered to sea-"What! Still here?" Many of our modern artists, among them such well-known ones as Whistler, John Sargent, and Wm. M. Chase, are postulants at his shrine. Perhaps no single master has ever exerted the influence of this one, whose strong Spanish individuality shines out from even his least Vigorous, brilliant, and startling are his portraits of kings, queens, and infantas, and all the high and mighty of the land. Even a court fool or a dwarf became tolerable under his masterly brush. The one place where he did not succeed was in a representation of the religious pictures which formed so great a part of the art of the period. He had no touch of the spiritual in his brush. His holy families, painted with a truth to nature which is absolutely startling, pain rather than please from a too close fidelity to the models who posed for him. No conception of a virgin seems to have been possible to him. But give him a knight armed and spurred, or a king with sword and plume, and you have him at his best. He painted children happily and well, but they were ever little patricians in velvet and jewels.

absolute concavity to the flat surface of-

We look into a space, into

The picture we show is of Baltazar Carlos, eldest son of Philip IV. He is a boy of ten years of age, his hair formally clipped and resting on his stiff linen collar. His dress of black velvet is richly embroidered in silver, and a splendid scarf crosses his breast. This is one of Mr, Marquand's benefactions, and is at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The larger part of his paintings, and he left several hundred which are authentic, are in Madrid, at the museum. The Hermitage, at St. Petersburg, owns about the same number that we do, while both Belgium and Holland own but four among three galleries.

He painted Philip IV at least thirty times, and Olivarez, the chief minister, and little Baltazar about as many more. These portraits in general are not replicas, but painted at different times, and in a great variety of costumes and poses. He painted himself often, and sometimes his family, a number of the groups containing twelve figures.

The Historical Society, of New York, has a list of four Velasquez, three of which are certainly most interesting. They are all a portion of the Bryan collection, two portraits, one landscape, and one stillife. The portrait of Philip IV of Spain from the collection of Marshal Sebastiani is a curious and unfamiliar one, but the second portrait, of the Infanta Margarita, is a replica of the well-known one with the singular arrangement of hair and pink bows. This came from the collection of R. W. Meade, who was United States consul at Cadiz, Spain, in 1808.

BARTOLOMÉ ESTÉBAN MURILLO

To turn to the other great painter of Spain is to entirely change the field of action, thought, and style. Murillo and The two names are as inseparably linked as Velasquez and Madrid. Bartolomé Estéban Murillo was born at Seville late in December, 1617. parents and surroundings were in direct contrast to those of Velasquez, for his father was a humble mechanic, and his home a small house belonging to a convent. which was given to the family rent free on condition that it was kept in repair. The gentle-natured child lost both his parents when he was barely eleven years old, and was brought up under the guardianship of an aunt. The details of his early life are scant. It is known, however, that his first art instruction was from Juan del Castillo, and after that artist left to live in Cadiz, Murillo struggled on



By Velasquez. One of the Marquand gifts to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

alone. This was in 1640, and the artist was about twenty-three. He followed a national custom among the struggling artists of his country, and, taking brush and paints, went into the public market and painted to order any subject to please his customers, a holy family, group of vegetables, or laughing beggar boys, which he so often painted later. Reports of the glories of Rome fired the ambition of the young struggler at Seville, so, on foot and without means, he started over the Sierras to accomplish his long and tedious journey. His first object was to reach Madrid. There he sought out Velasquez to get

advice and letters to the artists in Rome.

The great painter, already a favorite at court, took his humble fellow artist to his own home, and obtained permission for the youth to visit all the royal galleries as well as the public ones, and also leave to copy what he most admired.

Murillo lived in the home of Velasquez between three and four years, copying paintings by Ribera, Van Dyke, and Velasquez himself, and ever improving and broadening his style. He worked with unflagging industry, and by the end of the year 1644, Velasquez advised him to go to Rome, and offered him letters. But

Murillo had lost his desire to go, and returned to his native Seville in 1645. Like all Spaniards, he loved his land with devotion, and Seville retained at this time all its grandeur. "The Spaniards boast of Seville as the pearl of their cities, and the Spaniards are not wrong." With a climate which is genial all the year, with vegetation almost tropical in its character, with the tower of La Giralda, with a splendid cathedral, and with many buildings of Gothic and Moorish origin, and with the famous palace of the Alcazar, no wonder his artistic tastes were satisfied.

His beginnings were humble, for his first commission upon his return from Madrid was the decoration of a small cloister for the Mendicant Brotherhood of Friars. The sum offered was so small that it offered no temptation to any artist of reputation, and so with much fear for the results the friars entrusted the work to Murillo. It took him three years to complete the work, eleven panels in all, and from this time his name and fame were assured. All the subjects were religious, and they were the glory of the convent for 170 years. All but one were carried off by Marshal Soult when the French army invaded the country. Only one of these pictures was signed, and it bore in addition the date 1646. Orders flowed in from all quarters, and the artist turned out numbers of pictures, altar pieces, Immaculate Conceptions (there were twenty of these), and biblical subjects, as well as smaller pictures painted directly from life. Unfortunately, it was not the custom of this artist to sign his work, and a monogram ascribed to him by some writers is doubted by others.

The jovial side of his nature is shown in his paintings, so justly celebrated, of the beggar boys of Seville. These little brown creatures, ragged and tattered, crouch in the sun, eating stolen fruit with gusto, quite happy in their rude health, and satisfied with their condition. But soon so many orders were submitted to him, and as his patrons were wealthy

nobles or religious communities, that his choice of subjects changed. He married in 1648, and his home became a resort of all the distinguished people in Seville. His home was dominated by the Catholic spirit so frequently shown in his paintings, and both his sons became priests, the elder. Gabriel Estéban, coming to America, and the younger becoming a canon in the cathedral. The only daughter, Francisca, entered the Convent of the Mother of God at Seville in 1676.

Murillo had three manners of painting, not that he passed through successively. but that he used at will. He employed what he called his "cold" style for the pictures of everyday life. For the ecstacies of saints he used the "warm," and for his annunciations and conceptions the "misty."

In his youth Murillo had felt the need of an academy of painting, and now in his hevday set quietly to work with his usual perseverance to remedy the defect. He won over his rivals, then induced them to join in the undertaking, and on Januarv 1, 1660, one of the rooms in the Exchange was opened as a school of painting. But it was not a success, and twenty years after the death of Murillo it was closed for want of pupils as well as masters. There is often much question why an artist who was so versatile in choosing subjects for his pictures should have painted so many conceptions. It was in the city of Seville that Pope Paul V issued a bull which forbade the preaching or teaching of anything contrary to this dogma. "Seville flew into a frenzy of jov. Archbishop de Castro performed a magnificent service in the cathedral, and. amidst the thunder of the organs and the choir, the roar of all the artillery on the walls and river, and the clangour of all the bells in all the churches, swore to maintain and defend the peculiar tenet of his see."

So the Seville painters vied with each other, and there was not a church or a convent which did not possess a picture

or statue of this subject. Except in the drapery and the Virgin's attitude, Murillo did not consider himself bound Pacheco's rules, and often painted the Virgin dark instead of fair. The loveliest of all his paintings of the Conception is the one now in the Louvre, Paris, which was bought by the French government at the sale of Marshal Soult's collection in 1852 for the great sum of \$123,060. This was a clear piece of robbery from Spain on the marshal's part, for he secured for himself the finest masterpiece of Murillo. This picture is supremely lovely; the expression of the Virgin so girlish and yet exalted, the crescent moon beneath her feet in token of her elevation over every other human being, and the lovely blue of her mantle, combine in color and sentiment an image of pure beauty.

The picture which we show is also a Conception, quite different in its treatment from the one in the Louvre, but possessing in common with every religious work by this master a charm and purity which is rarely found. In the Wilstach collection of pictures, now on exhibition in Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, is a large picture ascribed to this artist called "Christ Bearing the Cross." It has the mellow tone so much affected by this artist, but no details are obtainable as to its history. It is stated as a fact that in the year 1640 and thereabouts Murillo painted many church and altar pieces which were sent to the Spanish possessions in America, where his son came later.

In the Bryan collection at the Historical Society, New York City, are four pictures ascribed to Murillo. Where they now hang in a small, dark room it is well-nigh impossible to see them, but one, the "Adoration of the Shepherds," came from the sale of Marshal Soult's collection, as did the one in the Louvre. A "St. Joseph" was obtained from Mr. Meade's collection, mentioned before, whose opportunities for selecting good pictures when he was stationed at Cadiz were quite unusual.

It was not alone in religious pictures

that Murillo excelled. He painted landscapes as well, and Bermudez says that there was scarcely a house in Seville of any pretensions which did not possess at least one of his pictures. His portraits were not numerous, but those he did paint were of a character to compare favorably with his finest work.

Murillos are the rarities of collections, even the famous Wallace collection in London has but three, and no doubt in time our advantages will equal those of older countries, whose collections count their years by hundreds, while ours can boast but decades. With Murillo's death, which was caused by a fall from a scaffold which he was mounting to complete one of his frescos, art in Spain languished and has never regained its proud estate.

The absence of any signature to his paintings has caused the sale of large numbers of copies and spurious works, under the head of Murillos. Seville, his native city, still holds his best and most important works.

LIST OF SPANISH OLD MASTERS

JUSEPE DA RIBERA

"St. John the Baptist." Durand-Ruel, lent to Chicago Museum of Fine Arts.

"The Philosopher." Boston Museum Fine Arts.
"Portrait of a Philosopher." N. Y. Hist. Soc.
"St. Sebastian." Memorial Hall, Philadelphia.

DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y VELASQUEZ

"Portrait of Don Baltazar Carlos and His Dwarf." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Mariana of Austria." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
"Olivarez." Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Olivarez." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Baltazar Carlos." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Portrait of Velasquez." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"St. John the Baptist." N. Y. Hist. Soc.

"Philip IV of Spain." N. Y. Hist. Soc. "Infanta Margarita." N. Y. Hist. Soc.

"Landscape." N. Y. Hist. Soc.

BARTOLEME ESTEBAN MURILLO

"The Immaculate Conception." Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Chicago.

"Adoration of the Magi." N. Y. Hist. Soc.
"Adoration of the Shepherds." Historical
Society, New York. (Marshal Soult collection.)
"St. Joseph." Historical Society, New York.

(Meade collection.)
"Vision of St. Francis." N. Y. Hist. Soc.
"Christ Bearing the Cross." Memorial Hall.

"Christ Bearing the Cross." Memoria Philadelphia.

Civic Progress

HISTORIC AND SCENIC PRESERVATION IN AMERICA

BY EDITARD HAGAMAN HALL

Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

HE reason for the comparatively recent development of popular interest in American history is not far to seek. For the study of any subject there must be material, opportunity and incentive. While, as a people, we have been manufacturing material for the study of American history for nearly three hundred years, it has not been until within about thirty years that we have relaxed the terrific pace of our historical progress sufficiently to permit that repose of the national mind which is essential to the study of the past; nor have we had, until within this period, the peculiar and powerful stimulus to that study, of which we shall speak presently.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR HISTORICAL RETROSPECT

By the year 1875, after a breathless whirl of 125 years, our chariot slackened its pace, the dust was permitted to settle, our nervous tension relaxed, we caught our breath, and we found opportunity to look backward with some degree of composure at the course over which we had been dashing. Never in the whole history of the country had the conditions for literary studies been so favorable as they were in the period which then began. By the year 1875, ten years after the Civil

War, the heart-wounds of that struggle had begun to cicatrize. All the great problems of national construction at home had been solved. The demonstration of the ability of the Union to maintain itself had assured our position in the family of nations, and from that time forward no apprehensions of foreign complications have seriously disturbed us. Our national mind was at last composed. Our national wealth-or, we might say, the collective individual wealth of the nation-had increased sufficiently to give the people a larger margin of leisure for intellectual culture. The same wealth, together with the advance in educational methods, permitted a more general cultivation of the higher branches. Within these years, Winsor, Parkman, Fiske, and many lesser historians poured forth the products of their genius to meet the demand for printed materials, and the extraordinary cheapening of book manufacture and the phenomenal extension of our free library systems made the material available, in one way or another, to the student of humblest means.

THE STIMULUS SUPPLIED

Contemporaneously with the creation of these conditions came the spark that kindled the flame of historical desire in the popular mind. This was produced

This is the ninth in a group of articles on phases of "Civic Progress," which have appeared in The Chautauquan monthly. "The Traveling Library as a Civilizing Porce," by Jessie M. Good, appeared in October; "A Decade of Civic Improvement," by Charles Zueblin, and "The Municipal Problem," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, in November; "The Civic Function of the Country Church," by Graham Taylor, and "Federation of Rural Social Porces," by Kenyon L. Butterfield, in December; "How the Chicago City Council was Regenerated," by George C. Sikes, "The Harrisburg Achievement," by J. Horace McFarland, and "Making St. Louis a Better Place to Live In," by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, in January; "Municipal Art," by Lucy Fitch Perkias, in February; "A Democratic Art Movement," by Mrs. Ella Bond Johnson, and "A Reglected Social Force," by Calvin Dill Wilson, in March. "Social Settlements," by Max West, in April; and "Municipal and Household Sanitation," by M. N. and Ella Baker, in May. The August Chautauquan will be a special "Civics Number"



RUINS OF OLD CHURCH TOWER. JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA

by the occurrence of a series of centennial anniversaries beginning in 1875 and 1876, which developed what Garfield called a "renaissance of patriotism." These anniversaries performed a double office, for while they set the people to studying the history of the nation, they also served to heal the lingering sores of the Civil War. By the magic power of the association of ideas, people's thoughts were carried back a century-back across the bloody chasm of 1861-65 to the little village green in Massachusetts where "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." The men of Baltimore who, in 1861, had fired on Massachusetts troops passing through their streets, bethought themselves of the time when Virginia sent to Massachusetts the commander-in-chief of the American army, and quickly followed him with Daniel Morgan and his Virginia sharpshooters who took their stand beside Stark and Green and Knox and other New Englanders on Cambridge Common. Then came

1876, arousing memories of the immortal document which had borne side by side the signatures of John Hancock and Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman and Benjamin Harrison, Benjamin Franklin and Edward Rutledge, and other great patriots of the North and the South. Then ensued a series of anniversaries, each one commemorating some struggle in the field, some achievement in the halls of legislation, some triumph in the chambers of diplomacy, in which the participants from the lower and upper colonies had vied with each other in their loyal Mason and zeal for a common cause. Dixon's line was forgotten in the contemplation of the vast body of traditions which they had in common. They realized as never before their national brotherhood; and they began to organize societies based on their common heritage of precious memories, in which, forgetting geographical boundaries, they might associate as brethren in the mutual enjoyment of their common birthright.



PHILIPSE MANOR HALL, YONKERS, NEW YORK

The first of the societies thus formed were the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution, two separate organizations, but both devoted to the revival of the memories of the Revolutionary period. They were quickly followed by a large number of patriotic, historical, genealogical, and hereditary societies, composed of both sexes, and devoted to almost every phase of our na-The nature and extent tional history. of this movement will be realized when the names of some of these societies, representing fully one hundred thousand persons devoted to the study of American history,* are mentioned: They include:

The Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The Order of Jamestown.

The Colonial Order.

The Colonial Society.

The Descendants of Colonial Governors.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.

The Colonial Dames of America.

The Order of Washington (colonial period).

*This does not include school children, with the single exception of the Children of the American Revolution. The Daughters of the American Revolution alone number forty-five thousand, and the two societies of "Sons" nearly twenty thousand.

The Holland Society of New York.

The Holland Dames.

The Daughters of Holland Dames.

The Huguenot Society of America.

The National Society of New England Women.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati.

The Sons of the American Revolution.

The Sons of the Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

The Children of the American Revolution.

The Society of the War of 1812.

The Daughters of 1812.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The Society of the Cincinnati was formed in 1783, and may be called the prototype of all the other societies which are here mentioned and which were formed since 1875.

In addition to these, innumerable local historical societies have been formed, and preëxisting historical societies have been stimulated to new activity until something like an historical enthusiasm may be said now to exist.

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

One of the most practical and valuable forms of the activity of these societies has been the preservation of the physical reminders of the past. In this respect they are performing duties which in European countries are very generally recognized as duties of government. France has her "Commission des Monuments Historiques," a government bureau which systematically cares for buildings officially designated as "historic monuments." In Italy a royal commission has absolute jurisdiction over all works of antiquity. Greece has a law almost as severe as the Italian. And even Turkey has an excellent law on the subject.

In England the situation is similar to that in America, the preservation of her historic monuments being dependent almost entirely upon private enterprise, seconded occasionally by parliamentary help. But there is ample evidence that the English are jealous of their historic buildings, even in private ownership. Great consternation was recently produced by rumors of the desecration of the famous Battle Abbey at Hastings by its new owner, Mr. M. P. Grace, brother of ex-Mayor William P. Grace, of New Yorkrumors which proved to be founded only upon the induction of electric lights and bath-tubs into the ancient edifice; and still more recently a strong protest was made against the acceptance of a generous gift by Mr. Carnegie to Stratford-on-Avon from fear that the erection of the library in the old town would involve the demolition of landmarks of Shakespeare's time.



THE HUDSON RIVER PALISADES

RELICS OF THE FOUNDER PERIOD

A glance at the relics of our own past, which good fortune, good sense, or a combination of both has preserved to us, is like a review of our national history.

Could some Aladdin's couch, obedient to our wish, transport us to the oldest structure erected by white hands for military purposes within the limits of the present United States, we should find ourselves descending among the coquina walls of old Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Florida, and frightening the strange, monkey-faced owls that keep nightly vigil in its ancient towers. St. Augustine, founded by the Spaniards in 1565, is the primate of American cities. Fort Marion is not the first fortification erected on the site, but was begun about 1660 and finished in 1756. It is owned by the United States government.

If we seek the oldest civic building in the United States, we shall find ourselves in the quaint old adobe palace of the governors in Santa Fé, New Mexico. This long, low structure, in the second oldest city of the United States, has been the seat of government under the Spanish, Mexican, and American régimes for nearly three hundred years. It now contains the museum of the New Mexico Historical Society, of which the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, a native New Yorker and former governor of New Mexico, is president. Governor Prince considers this "the most historic building in the United States."

The oldest church ruins are the neglected remains of the San Miguel Mission in Santa Fé; and the long line of Spanish missions in California, beginning with that of San Diego, affords in a very picturesque series further reminders of the Spanish pioneers.

For the oldest relic of Protestant church architecture we must leave the region of the Spanish pathfinders and stand upon a little island lying up against the left bank of the James River, Virginia, about thirty miles above Hampton Roads. Here,

at Jamestown, where English-speaking America was born and Protestant worship first established in the New World, in 1607, stands a solitary and impressive church tower, built of brick, about thirty-six feet high and eighteen feet square, loopholed in the third story for firearms. The church of which this is a part was begun about 1639. The ruin was donated by Mrs. Louise J. Barney to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

In the same year in which Jamestown was settled the English colonists made a temporary settlement at Pemaquid, Maine, and there the Pemaquid Improvement Association has recently discovered some extraordinary relics of a practically forgotten chapter of New England history, in the shape of buried fortifications, cellars, paved streets, and a subterranean cache built in circular form of trapezoidal bricks of unknown make and antiquity.

Perhaps are natural object associated with our earliest history excites more interest than Plymouth Rock, and it may seem strange to express gratification at the "preservation" of one of nature's socalled "everlasting" rocks. But experience has taught us that rocks are no longer "everlasting" if man wills to the contrary, and in the light of the devastation wrought among natural landmarks elsewhere* by the skill of engineers and the power of dynamite, it is no small matter for congratulation that this marvelously inspiring object has been saved to remind us of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. Thirty thousand historical pilgrims journey to this shrine every year.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

Had Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" contained as much truth as poetry, our quest for the oldest relic of the white man had landed us before the round, eight-

^{*}The noble Palisades of the Hudson were being blasted away bodily and transported to New York City, Havana, Cuba, and elsewhere, for road materials, until stopped in 1901 by organized civic effort and interstate legislation.



JACKSON SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS

arched, ivy-clad stone tower in Newport, Rhode Island. But no Viking old, for his lady's bower, "built the lofty tower which, to this very hour, stands looking seaward"; neither sleeps his blue-eyed bride beneath its rugged walls. But we do find in it the oldest industrial relic of the white man in the United States, and the most picturesque antiquity of the colonial period. As Governor Arnold, who died in 1678, referred to it in his will as "my stone-built windmill," it dates back, probably, only to about the middle of the seventeenth century. The tower and its surrounding land, now called Touro Park, were given to Newport by Judah Touro.

A significant military landmark of the colonial period is the two-storied, double loopholed brick blockhouse of Fort Pitt, in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It was the capture of this site by the French, April 17, 1754, and the erection thereon of Fort Duquesne, which precipitated the open hostilities of the French and Indian War, the first pitched battle of which first

evoked the genius of Washington as a soldier. After the English captured Fort Duquesne in 1758, they strengthened it and renamed it Fort Pitt. The blockhouse which now remains was built in 1764 by Colonel Bouquet. In 1894, Mrs. Mary E. Schenley deeded the blockhouse to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who rehabilitated it. At the present writing they are making a heroic effort to save it from demolition threatened by the effort of the Pennsylvania Railroad to secure a right of way over the property.

The ancient Philipse Manor Hall in Yonkers, New York, dating from 1682, possesses a unique interest as a reminder of the feudal system which dominated all Europe in the Middle Ages, and which had a temporary tenure in the New World after the settlement of the Hudson Valley. Miss Mary Philipse, daughter of the second lord of the manor, is said to have been courted by Washington in this house, and to have refused his offer of marriage. The building is now used as a city hall.

No better specimen of classical colonial architecture can be cited than the so-called Morris, or Jumel Mansion, in New York City. This building, which will soon be bought by the city, it is believed, is connected by a singularly romantic link with the Philipse Manor Hall. It was built in 1758 by Colonel Roger Morris, Washington's successful rival for the hand of the heiress of Philipse Manor. In 1776, Morris, who was a Tory, and his wife were compelled to flee, and soon after Washington, the rejected suitor, made the house his headquarters.

A superb specimen of a colonial mansion of a different type is afforded by the Westover Mansion on the James River, about twenty-four miles above Jamestown. was built in 1737 by Colonel William Byrd, and is now owned by Major A. H. Drewry. During the Revolution the traitor Arnold came here on his raid to Richmond, and Cornwallis stabled the horses of his cavalry in its rooms. During the Civil War it was the military headquarters at various times of officers of both armies. The story of the beautiful Evelyn Byrd is one of the most pathetic in the romantic history of Virginia.

Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is not only interesting historically, but is the delight of the architect.

But of all survivors of the domestic architecture of the colonial period none is so interesting as the home of Washington at Mount Vernon. It is not so beautiful architecturally as Monticello; but as the beauty of a man's character makes one oblivious of his physical shortcomings, so the grandeur of the life that dwelt and expired at Mount Vernon gives the structure a beauty to the inner eve of every true American which no other mansion in the country possesses. The man or woman who has not visited Mount Vernon, and has not felt his nerves thrill and his eves fill with emotion, has yet reserved for him one of the purest and most exalting experiences of a lifetime. While the public is excluded from the Monticello residence, the home of Washington, thanks to the patriotic Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, is open to the people who revere his memory, and seventy-five thousand of whom visit it every year.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

Many buildings erected during the colonial period, like the above, derive their chief interest from associations with the Revolutionary period, and may properly be classed under this head.

In combined numbers and interest Boston presents a more distinguished group of historic buildings than any other city. Among them are Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of Liberty"; the Old State House, erected in 1748; the Old North Church (1723), the signal lanterns from which sent Paul Revere on his historic ride; and the Old South Church (1729), the place from which the pseudo Indians started to the historic tea-party on Griffin's Wharf, and the scene of stirring events during the Revolution. Faneuil Hall (originally built by Peter Faneuil in 1742, given by him to the town, burned in 1761, and immediately rebuilt) has on the average 31,000 visitors a year. The Old State House had 11,041 registered visitors from outside of Boston last year, probably about three-fifths of the total number, as many do not sign the visitors' book.

Rivaling Boston's treasures are Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in which the first colonial congress assembled, and owned by the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia; and Independence Hall, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, owned by the city of Philadelphia. Carpenters' Hall was built in 1770. It is visited by from 22,000 to 28,000 persons a year at the lowest estimate. Independence Hall was begun in 1729 and finished in 1734, and was used for years as the capitol. It is estimated that one million persons visit it every year, making this the most popular historical building in the United States.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY. THE MORRIS OR JUMEL MANSION

With these buildings as opening pages, we can follow almost every step of the Revolutionary War by means of historical landmarks, and where no buildings remain we shall find thousands of tablets and monuments erected by the patriotic and nistorical societies to commemorate local events. It would require a book to enumerate them all.

Connecticut societies of Revolutionary descendants have preserved the old war office of Governor Trumbull ("Brother Jonathan") in Lebanon, Nathan Hale's schoolhouse in New London, and Nathan Hale's schoolhouse in East Haddam.

In New York state and municipal legislation have saved the old Senate House in Kingston, Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, and Fraunces' Tavern in New York City. The Newburgh building is notable as the place where Washington indignantly spurned the offer of a crown. The intense popular interest in anything

associated with Washington's memory is evidenced by the fact that the Newburgh headquarters, in a city of but 25,000 inhabitants, were visited by ninety thousand persons in 1902, coming from almost every state in the Union and every civilized country of the world. Fraunces' Tavern is the building in which Washington bade farewell to his officers in 1783. There are many other interesting relics of the colonial and Revolutionary periods in the state -including Sir William Johnson's mansion in Johnstown, the ruins at Ticonderoga, and the still more impressive fortifications at Crown Point, for which federal and state protection is being sought. The Livingston house at Dobbs' Ferry, in which Washington and Rochambeau completed their plans for the Yorktown campaign, is jealously cared for by the patriotic owner, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck.

Between the place where the final and triumphant campaign was arranged and the place where it culminated we pass many an old landmark—like the headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey* associated with the memory of the great general, and at Yorktown we find the



STONY POINT LOOKING WESTWARD

ancient Moore house (built in the early 1700's) in which were arranged the terms of capitulation by which the great drama of the Revolution was brought to a close.

POST-REVOLUTIONARY LANDMARKS

As we approach the present time the landmarks multiply, and the task of selection is proportionately more difficult.

In this centennial year of the Louisiana Purchase our attention is naturally directed to the picturesque old Cabildo in New Orleans (built in 1794) in and before which the ceremonies of the cession of Louisiana Province to the United States took place. Standing in the old French Quarter, flanked by the old French cathedral on one side and on the other by buildings still showing traces of French and Spanish architecture, it is a vivid reminder

of the transience of imperial power in America and of our first great territorial expansion. The first story is now occupied by a jail and criminal court, and the second by the supreme court of Louisiana. It is a fine specimen of Spanish arched architecture, marred, however, by the addition of a mansard roof and cupola.

Of the War of 1812 we have interesting reminders at the northern and southern extremes of the field of action. Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara River, with a long antecedent history, recalls also how much fighting occurred on the New York frontier in our second conflict with the mother country. And about a mile east of the city line of New Orleans, General Jackson's earthworks still give substantial testimony of the great battle that ended the second war for independence.

Most of the historic sites of the war with Mexico are within Mexican territory, but a relic of most dramatic interest related to the events leading up to that war is the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas. There is nothing more heroic in classical or modern history than the defense within these walls of the 170 men under Davv Crockett, Travis, and Bowie, fighting for Texan independence. "Thermopylæ had her messenger of death; the Alamo had none." Every member of the garrison perished that March day in 1836; but, fired by the terrible war-cry, "Remember the Alamo," other patriots subsequently annihilated Santa Anna's army and freed Texas from Mexican domination.

It would extend the scope of this article beyond limits to enter upon the landmarks of the Civil War, which are many; but we must say a word about the literary landmarks, which are few.

Probably the most loved of these is the beautiful home of Longfellow in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was built in 1759 by Colonel Vassall, occupied by Washington in 1775-76, and was the home of the poet from 1837 until his death in 1882. Near by is the Elmwood mansion,

^{*}Washington's headquarters in Morristown were visited by 10,560 persons in 1902, but the umber frequently exceeds twelve thousand.

occupied by Benedict Arnold after the battle of Lexington, and used as a hospital after Bunker Hill, but noted chiefly as the home of the late James Russell Lowell.

In Concord, which has been called the American Weimar, or Stratford-on-Avon, stands the white house of Emerson; "Orchard House," long the home of the Alcotts; "The Wayside," Nathaniel Hawthorne's home, and the "Old Manse," built in 1765, the birthplace of Emerson, and celebrated by Hawthorne's famous novel.

In the borough of the Bronx, New York City, stands a diminutive cottage in which Poe wrote some of his most beautiful poems, and which a band of his admirers are trying to have preserved by the city.

Twenty-three miles north of the metropolis, in a sylvan retreat overlooking the Hudson, stands ivy-covered "Sunnyside," the home of the ever delightful Irving, now carefully guarded by stout gates and warnings of "Beware of the Dog" against public intrusion upon the privacy of his heirs.

Few as are our noted literary landmarks, may we not hope that modern thought, enriched and inspired by the study of American history, may flower more abundantly as the years go by, and that the present generation may leave its own share of literary landmarks which shall be the shrines of the loving thoughts of generations to come?

SCENIC PRESERVATION

If we may draw from the increased study of American history encouragement concerning the development of American literature, we may find another hopeful sign in the increased interest in the preservation of natural scenery, for nature and the heroic deeds of men have ever been the two great fountains of inspiration to the poet and the prose writer.

The movement for the protection of our landscape treasures had an origin entirely independent of the historic preservation movement, but the two have been almost contemporaneous, and latterly they have

come to be associated in the work of some societies, of which the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is the most conspicuous example. The justification for this association of two apparently different classes of effort is to be found in the readiness with which the scenic and historic ideas blend.

An object may be picturesque without being historic; but when it is old enough to be historic it is almost invariably picturesque. The magnitude of the size of a growing object, the softening color due to exposure to the elements, the state of dilapidation due to neglect and decay, the vegetable growths which spontaneously overrun an abandoned structure, the obsoleteness of style of architecture or construction due to the progress of art or invention, all tend to give objects a picturesque aspect (and frequently an educational and scientific value) by the time



WHERE MONTGOMERY FELL-QUEBEC

they are old enough to be called "historic."

In the realm of nature there is a very strong probability that notable features of the landscape will possess historic interest from identification with human annals. It was as natural for the aborigines to select a rock like the Devil's Dans Kammer in Newburgh Bay on the Hudson for their religious rites as for the white man to choose Plymouth Rock as a secure landing



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THE OLD BLOCKHOUSE AT PITTSBURG

place for the Pilgrims. It was a common instinct that led the Indians to assemble in council under the great elm at Cambridge before the advent of Europeans, and that impelled Washington to stand under it when he assumed command of the Continental army in 1775. It was the picturesque situation of Council Bluffs, overlooking the Missouri River, and of Quebec, overlooking the St. Lawrence, that made them favorite meeting places for native tribes, and subsequently the sites of flourishing cities. The unfortunate Major Andre was hanged on Tappan Hill because that sightly eminence afforded the elevation from which might the better be published to the assembled army the fate that awaited the spy or the traitor. The first instinct of the military engineer is to erect his fortifications on commanding heights which are invariably picturesque. When nature piled up the rocky pinnacle on which Edinburgh Castle is perched and molded the surrounding hills, she not only built the foundations for one of the most picturesque cities of the Old World, but she built a theater for human history. Quebec is the most picturesque city in English-speaking America, and, as might be expected, her battlemented coronet tells the same story of the marriage of Nature and History, of Beauty and Tragedy.

In consequence of this alliance of the scenic and historic, the state of New York in taking the Stony Point battlefield for a state reservation on account of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's famous exploit, has preserved one of the most ruggedly picturesque eminences of the Hudson. Likewise the battlefield of Lake George, made notable by many tragic events in the French and Indian War, and the principal scene of Cooper's romantic novel, "The Last of the Mohicans," has been made a state reservation because of its historical associations, but has also preserved a beautiful landscape commanding a superb view of the silvery Horicon.

We have, however, many examples of preservation of natural scenery for purely esthetic reasons. So far as we have been able to trace the genesis in this country of the principle of governmental authority to protect and preserve landscape beauty solely on account of its beauty, it was first established in 1872, when the federal government created the Yellowstone Park, with an area of 2,142,720 acres.

The creation of the Niagara Falls reservation by the state of New York in 1885, however, probably exerted a greater influence in promoting the doctrine of public rights in the beauties of nature than the establishment of the Yellowstone Park. The latter property was wild, unimproved, and remote from civilization. The lands were government lands, and it cost the government nothing to convert them into a reserve. The Niagara property, on the contrary, was within civilization, was

"improved," was pecuniarily very valuable, and was so completely within the grasp of private ownership that in 1885 there was not a foot of American soil from which an American citizen could view the Falls without paying for the privilege. The state of New York paid a million and a half dollars to buy back the property which it had once owned in order to restore to the people their inherent right to gaze upon their own natural wonders without hindrance or price. Now, Niagara is visited by 750,000 persons from all parts of the world every year.

This action of the state of New York, so far as known to the writer, was at the time unique in the history of the individual states, and established a precedent for action by other commonwealths of inestimable value and far-reaching importance.

The creation of the Adirondack Park in 1892, while due in no small degree to utilitarian motives, was influenced more largely by esthetic considerations.

The Interstate Palisades Park on the Hudson, created by the joint action of New York and New Jersey and aided by the liberality of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, was another triumph of the new principle that the people have some title to the gifts of nature which individuals are bound to respect.

New York state may well take pride in her leadership in this doctrine, now recognized as firmly established in our national and state polity. Other states—notably Massachusetts, with her picturesque mountain and park reserves—have been encouraged in the same direction, and the reflex influence of public sentiment on the general government has become manifest in the creation of several more national parks solely for the preservation of landscape beauty and phenomenal physical forma-The federal scenic preserves, in addition to the Yellowstone Park before mentioned, are the Hot Springs Reservation, covering 911 acres in Arkansas (1880); the Yosemite National Park, covering about 1,512 square miles in California (1890); the Sequoia National Park, embracing about 250 square miles of the giant tree region of California (1890); the General Grant National Park, having an area about two miles square, in California (1890); the Casa Grande Ruin, about 480 acres, in Arizona (1892); the Mount Ranier National Park, in the state of Washington (1899); the Crater Lake National Park, about 249 square miles, in Oregon (1902), and the Wind Cave National Park, in South Dakota (1903).

These are only a few conspicuous examples illustrating the now well recognized principle that the people have a right to enjoy the wonders and beauty of nature, and that the government has a duty to perform in saving them from the operations of private greed.

But that the limits of these pages forbid, we could follow the ramifications of this principle and see it sprouting up and flowering all over the country in state preserves, in municipal parks, in village improvements, in the beautification of the surroundings of rural schoolhouses and railroad stations, in the operation of outdoor park associations, municipal art societies, and civic leagues,* in the movement to prevent the disfigurement of the landscape by the display of glaring signboards, and in a thousand and one other ways, indicating a distinctly higher plane of popular culture.

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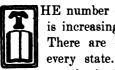
There is very little published on the subject of historic and scenic preservation. The most complete work is probably John Muir's "Our National Parks." See also references and program in "Survey of Civic Betterment."

^{*}The Municipal Art Society of New York, and the American League for Civic Improvement with headquarters in Chicago, may be mentioned as two conspicuous examples of civic art societies, composed of high-minded, cultured, and progressive men, devoted to the cultivation and realization of these ideas.

WHAT THE CHILDREN ARE DOING

BY ALICE G. McCLOSKEY

Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study.



HE number of Junior Naturalists is increasing as the weeks go by. There are clubs now in nearly every state. That the children are beginning to see outdoor

things and think about them is more apparent each month.

We have tried to plan our lessons in Pets and Animals so that they can not be prepared by merely consulting books. Both teachers and children have responded to our demands, and the results have been most satisfactory.

Occasionally we receive a letter which leads us to believe that, although the young observer gives every evidence of outdoor investigation, his imagination has interfered with his accuracy. The following illustrates this:

Dear Uncle John:

The other day I saw two black crickets. They were fighting a little duel. They fought with their tails. They jabbed each other in the face. There was blood running down their faces, and there was blood on the ground. Your loving nephew,

The next communication shows how seriously the idea of a Junior Naturalist Club has impressed one of its members:

Dear Uncle John:

Our school started a Junior Naturalist Club. We have got along good so far, but I wish you would give me a little aid in conducting the services. WALTER.

A letter giving evidence of exceedingly careful work reads as follows:

My Dear Uncle John:

A few days ago I found three trees which have been bored by the sapsucker. one tree the holes went all around trunk and half way up the branches,

but on the two others the holes were scattered about. I have never seen the sapsucker at work. The only one that I ever saw was at Bronx Park. The trees I saw were bored last spring by the sapsucker. As there was no sap near the holes, I think he eats the inner bark of the trees, as the holes are quite deep. I have never seen insects near the holes, so I do not know if the sapsucker eats them. I have been looking for a sapsucker almost every day since the Junior Naturalist paper came, as the one I saw was in a cage.

The Hepatica. Hepaticas grow in very

shady and damp places. I think they get most of the sunlight during the spring before the leaves come out. I did not see the first sign of life, so I can not tell you about it. The flowers come first, and the leaves do not come until quite a while after the flowers. The hepatica has three different parts. The three small leaves are a part of the stem, as they are quite a little distance from the flower. stem is very long and hairy. The new leaves of the hepatica that I saw looked very fuzzy on the outside, and not at all so on the inside. I did not watch the leaves unfold, as I did not have a hepatica in a pot. I have found the hepatica in three different colors—blue, pink, and lilac. I think some smell sweeter than others, and I also think the color has a great deal to do with it. On a sunshing

It was with a feeling of amusement that I read the next letter, but added to this was respect for the judgment of the teacher in letting us have the letter just as the child wrote it:

day the hepatica is wide open, and on a

hepatica has from ten to twenty-five seeds.

SALLIE.

stormy day it is closed up tight.

Dear Uncle John:

Thanksgiven was wet and dreary. We had no turkey or chicken, so I can't tell about that, but we had ovsters, and they were good, too.

Do lizards eat frogs or toads? George Norton put some lizards in a terrarium, and I haven't seen hide nor hair of the frog. I am looking all the while for a feather to make a quill pen. I tried to make one, and it split in the middle.

Your nephew, CHARLEY.

TWO WOODPECKERS

Throughout the year the children have made a study of woodpeckers, and it is surprising to find what good observational work has been done. We want them to continue their study, and hope that parents and teachers will encourage them. The two members of the woodpecker family that we have recommended for special observation this summer are the flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, and the red-headed woodpecker.

THE FLICKER

It is rather difficult to consider the flicker a woodpecker, for he is quite unlike the other members of his family in many ways. We more often find him in the haunts of the meadow-lark, which he resembles, than pecking away at trees. The reason for this is that almost half of his food consists of ants, and these he finds afield. He also eats a good deal of vegetable food, much of which is obtained on the ground or low bushes.

The characters by means of which we have taught the children to recognize the flicker are: Brownish with black spots above, whitish with black underneath, a black crescent on the breast, and a scarlet crescent on the back of the neck. When he flies you notice two things: the rich golden color of the inside of his wings, and the white patch on the back above the tail.

The flickers excavate their nests in old apple trees. They also use the deserted nests of other woodpeckers.

The tongues of these birds are modified according to the nature of their food. The flicker has a very long tongue and large salivary glands. The long tongue is useful in probing into deep ant-hills,

and the ants stick to the saliva whether they will or no.

THE RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

Grown folk as well as children delight in the noisy red-headed woodpecker, the handsomest of his family. His head, neck, throat, and upper breast are red, and the rest of his body blue-black and white—a pleasing bit of color.

To children the most interesting fact concerning this woodpecker is that he stores up food against a rainy day as skilfully as any red squirrel. As one listens to the stories told of him by naturalists one longs to know the little fellow better, even though some of these tales reveal a tendency to mischief. One of the most interesting of these stories is as follows:

A wise little red-head was found storing up grasshoppers in an old fence post for future use. He did not kill the grasshoppers, but wedged them in so tightly that they could not get out—provisions in cold storage, you see. Later in the season, when silence reigned in the insect world, he gradually disposed of this food supply.

Red-heads are very fond of acorns and beechnuts. These they store in all sorts of crevices. It has been said that handfuls of beechnuts have been taken from a single knot-hole.

JUNIOR NATURALIST RALLY AT CHAUTAUQUA

All Junior Naturalists who can possibly attend Chautauqua during the month of August are invited to be present at the rally of the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club, held on Children's Day, August 21. Some very interesting exercises will mark this rally. Those who are present will receive certificates and badges for the work completed during the year, and these awards will be mailed to the young people who are not present. Uncle John, Miss McCloskey, Mrs. Comstock, the editor of Pets and Animals, and others who are interested in the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist movement, will attend the meeting and help with their words and advice.

Stories of Heroic Living

"I want a hero—an uncommon want— When every passing day brings forth a new one."

Heroism has too long been kept on the heights of fame, and glory, and power. It belongs also in the valleys of humiliation, and obscurity, and monotony. Military prowess and successful money getting have been emphasized unduly, and, in the glamour of heroic deeds, the sweetness and light of heroic living has been all but forgotten.

It was with the purpose of emphasizing the ideal of social service by heroic living—not gallant acts, but whole lives of patient adherence to principle—that The Chautauquan for the current year made its prize offer for the best true story each month setting forth a typical life of service to humanity.

Some of the best of these stories have been published. For many excellent ones, however, there was no room. It will be interesting and suggestive to consider the lives which the writers of these stories consider heroic and serviceable. It ought to be said that a gratifyingly large proportion of the 125 stories sent in competition are of real heroic lives told in plain, straightforward language, with no attempt at moralizing. Some few are stories of patient, helpful lives rather than of heroism, but, after all, it is only a matter of degree. The following story shows how near to heroism this patient, helpful performance of duty can come:

A STORY OF HEROIC LIVING IN OLDEN TIMES

It was in March, 1828, that Elder Smith received the following letter:

"Dear Sir: — As the brother that preached with us is calculating to leave soon, we wish you to pay us a visit with the view of becoming our pastor. We are a feeble band, but do not want to be without a preacher and leader.

"Let us know your mind about coming. "Signed by order and in behalf of the church. JOHN DANIELS, Church Clerk."

This letter was written on one side of a large sized paper, carefully folded, and sealed with wax. There were not yet envelopes nor postage stamps. Up in the right-hand corner was marked twelve cents, and the proper address put upon the letter.

The visit must have been mutually pleasant, for the elder became pastor of that church, with the agreement of receiving three hundred dollars provided he could obtain subscriptions to that amount and collect the same.

Before bringing his family to the new field the minister went about "getting up the subscription," as it was called.

A little book, once blank, but written full by the hand of the minister, tells the story of early life in many of the churches in the country.

Most of the salary was a sort of exchange, paid in goods, chattels, or work. so it was very important that the minister should be able to keep a debit and credit Before Elder Smith went to account. the church there had been trouble because the credits had sometimes been marked on the barn or on scraps of paper, undated. or notches had been cut in a post to show the state of account with some. church knew when they called Elder Smith that he had been a school-teacher before he preached, so they hoped that he could keep his accounts, and were not disappointed.

The little quarto book opens with:

"The Church in M. Cr.
"In account with Elder Smith."

The interlining of the accounts is what gives zest, and furnishes a running history of some of the people.

Deacon Mott subscribed twenty dollars, and rented a house to the minister for

twenty dollars a year. A whole page of credits stand to offset Isaac Smith's subscription, which was \$29.06. He worked four days at haying, he carried some beef to corn, and twenty-five pounds of tallow, and finally the account balanced. Often in closing up the account the minister wrote, "I give this account one dollar or two dollars, it is settled."

The tallow that Isaac Smith carried could not be used until candle-wicking was procured, but not far down on another page T. Douglass is credited with a pound of wicking, two and nine pence. It does not require a strong imagination to see the wife dipping candles between her many other duties and the care of the children—for there were three little Smiths in the household. No doubt Elder Smith wrote out those very accounts by the light of the candles his good wife had made, while she mended or made clothing for the children.

There were some acres of land included in the place where the minister lived. The apple orchard had to be grafted. Brother Crane furnished the grafts, and thereby settled his signing. The list of grafts is given: Spitzenberg, Seek-no-Farther, Rhode Island Greening, Gillflower, Bow Sweet, Brown Sweet, Golden Pippin, Summer Pippin, Talman Sweet.

Mr. Jones set the horses' shoes, and there seemed much need of his services, for there is less in the book about the shoes of the children than those of the horses. Philip Potter carried three chickens to the minister, for which he is credited fifty cents for the three; the chickens with butter and a few other things during the year came to three dollars, and settled his account. Deacon Webster drew wood and cut hay, and occasionally paid twenty-five cents until his subscription was honestly settled. Widow Drake signed one dollar. She is credited with lending her saw for two days or renting it out, twenty-five cents, she furnished a spelling-book for one of the children for fifteen cents, six plates at eight cents apiece, and twelve cents cash. Once in time of sickness Charity Rathbun helped in the house, sewed, and so forth, at the rate of five shillings per week for four and a half weeks.

Credit is given one man for half a calf skin, and in a parenthesis is added "the calf died." Then Ira Palmer, the traveling itinerant shoemaker, is credited with making three pairs of shoes for five shillings per pair, also making one pair for the wife for seventy-five cents.

A broadcloth preaching suit was considered a necessity, no matter what other economies had to be practised. A suit lasted for years. In the book there is the record of only one such suit. have been a great strain upon the salary as well as on the ingenuity of the family. The book shows first the process of getting the material together, then of making it Dickinson & Woods's store signed five dollars, the broadcloth was purchased there, the cost beyond the five dollars was met by turning over a due bill. For some time the cloth rested, as if to give time for the minister to somewhat recover from the large expense, then Robert Cline dressed the cloth for eighty-seven cents. A little later the lining, twist, prunella buttons, canvas, and what are known as trimmings were obtained from Mr. Chandler's store, amounting to three dollars. Mr. Mitchell, a tailor, had signed three dollars, and he is credited with cutting the trousers twenty-five cents, cutting the coat, vest, cloak, also a pair of home-spun trousers, in all three dollars.

After a time Ruth Ann Wilcox, a tailoress, was established in the house, and she made the clothing—the pantaloons 75 cents, vest 18 shillings, cloak 20 shillings, in all \$6.25. She took her pay in flour, potatoes, and a little cash in addition to her signing.

A silk hat was then considered a necessity for a minister. In an obscure place in the book a silk hat is charged four dollars as coming from Mr. Chandler's store. In parenthesis is added, "Had to:

have," as if the minister feared some day his own children might look at the book and wonder at the extravagance.

Esther Webb paid her subscription in feathers, Huldah Rising furnished a bake kettle, while Julia Granger brought a Parley's Geography for twenty-five cents and six quill pens for six pence.

The minister established his reputation as a good "bookkeeper," but somewhere it must be written that the wife was a good "home-maker," for out of that home with its very limited means those parents sent their children into the world well educated and refined people.

MARY JOSLYN SMITH.

The favorite types of heroic living in the stories sent to THE CHAUTAUQUAN (or are they the most frequent types to be found in real life?) are three. The most frequent is that of the young girl who gives up her youth, her prospects of marriage, and her dreams of happiness to minister, patiently, through a long life of deprivation and trial, to her family, often incapable of appreciating her sacrifice. stories illustrating twenty-eight Then there is the young man, bright and ambitious, who longs for a college course and a useful career, but gives these up cheerfully to take up the work on the farm or in the shop where an enfeebled or unfortunate father has let it fall. This is told in twenty stories. The wife and mother who is faithful and devoted to a neglectful, drunken husband, and who suffers for and rears a family which is often ungrateful has twelve accounts of her devotion. Is this, however, to be properly included under heroism? Beautiful as it is, is it not more of instinct in the woman, and just what we have all come to expect from our mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters?

Some philosopher has said, "The world is a tragedy to those who feel." It might have been expected that most of these heroes and heroines would die unrewarded, and, indeed, they do. A few, however,

receive their recompense in this life, and that is where the sunshine creeps in to what would otherwise be a very sad recital. In the stories not published eight cripples bear life's burdens patiently, suffer pain and terrible operations without a murmur, accomplish useful work, and brighten life for others; four girls give up their lovers to their sisters, and devote themselves to lives of service; five young men give up the future to take care of parents and brothers and sisters; two fathers become mothers as well to their children. suffering and working patiently to educate their little ones; three girls refuse offers of marriage in order to care for their feeble fathers and mothers; several young men and women go through long and arduous struggles for an edu-(several find substitutes a college training in the Chautauqua Course).

A homely country woman gives up her life to scraping and saving enough to bring up and educate two orphan children who are no relation to her; a man, over thirty years old with a wife and four children to support, struggles to get through college. and his wife is also a "hero" in helping A man cheerfully surrenders his chance of married happiness to care for a feeble-minded niece; a girl goes as a factory "hand" to work for her brothers and sisters, and changes the spirit of all the employees by her cheerfulness; a crippled woman, a helpless invalid and suffering constant pain, makes fancy-work and devotes the proceeds to supporting foreign missions; a young Norwegian devotes his life to helping and teaching ignorant natives of a northern island; a young German girl, bereft by death of her lover. comes to this country and founds a home for unfortunate women; several boys set aside their ambitions in order to send their brothers to school and support them there: girls do the same by their sisters; by a sad accident, a young woman is made a helpless invalid just before her marriage. but her lover insists upon going through

with the ceremony, and devotes the rest of his life in exquisite love and devotion to her; a young man, bright and full of physical and mental health, refuses to marry because there has been insanity in his family, devoting his life to helpful service; a suffering crippled child uncomplainingly helps others by making pretty fancy things and planting flowers; a girl loses her beauty by an explosion, bears a painful operation patiently, and goes through life with a marred face, helpful to others in spite of their aversion; "a certain boy," whose life from eight years upward was hard work, privation, ambition unsatisfied, misfortune, and yet unfaltering courage and constant unselfishness, "dies trying"; a crippled girl with aged parents and a brother on a run-down Alabama farm, in the most abject poverty, despite hardships and the final insanity of her brother, keeps things going patiently, and shows a wonderful Christian spirit; two blind people love each other devotedly, and the rare patience, long suffering and cheerful spirit of the two under trials almost unimaginable, are really wonderful. Sometimes a whole family is heroic. It is all hard work and suffering, with no complaints.

Sometimes the reader can not escape the conviction that it is a mistaken idea of ethics which actuates the lives. the case of the woman married to a worthless drunkard. Too proud to ask help, she rears her children so that they never know of their father's habits. Or of the mother who deprives her normal, healthful children to care for some imbecile, or, again, the case of the young man who gives up his law career for a humdrum life on the farm without even letting his parents know of his yearnings. Some of the young men and women refuse to marry when it is fairly probable that they would have been, if married, in a much better position to help their poor relatives than if they remained alone. The case of the woman who loves another than her husband and is beloved by him, but who remains faithful to her vows, does indeed show heroism, but such heroism must not be emphasized. It generally goes by the name of duty.

But in general there is a tonic uplift in these stories, an urgence to sweeter, finer living, a triumphant demonstration of the truth that, if one can not realize his ideal, he can always idealize his real. The series is now complete.

HE DIED TRYING

Prize story for this month.

spent the early years of his life on a farm near a small town in Southern Nebraska. It was an uneventful life, filled with monotony and grind. From want of money the father was unable to hire requisite help, so at the tender age of eight years my young friend was put to herding cattle. Although he was yearning to start to school, he could not be spared, as the father was making every sacrifice to send and older brother away to school, so little Philip "remained by the stuff" until per-

HIS boy I knew was born and

haps fifteen years of age, without much if any schooling, and little knowledge of books or the outside world. He then entered school with the understanding that a part of the tuition might be paid in work of different kinds. Early and late he toiled, denying himself in every way in order to cause the father as little expense as possible. With increase of knowledge came an earnest desire to become a medical missionary, to be of service to mankind, as only a consecrated life can be, but with the desire came also almost insurmountable difficulties. Teachers tried to dissuade him because of lack of education, home friends pressed him with the thought that he must not desert mother and father, that his duty was on the farm. More and more the conviction fastened itself upon his mind that the goal once reached he would be enabled to do more for the family than he could possibly hope to do in any other way. So, in the face of great opposition, he toiled on.

Two years passed in this way, when news came that his brother was dying in the Western home, so studies were cheerfully dropped, and through the long months that followed he nursed that brother to the close of his life as tenderly as a woman, meanwhile doing all possible to lighten the arduous duties of mother and sister. This duty discharged, it was too late to enter the junior year, so he bravely started out to earn money to assist the father, and help a younger sister to a year's schooling preparatory to taking nurse's training.

With the opening of the next school year

he started his work, but only a few months passed before he showed signs of failing health due to overwork and the worry incident to his brother's illness, and studying and sleeping in cold and poorly ventilated rooms. With the same fortitude that he had battled with other difficulties he fought this tyrant—consumption giving up school and nursing for a year, though needing the tenderest care himself. He made money enough to materially aid his sister in her work, help carry on the old home, and pay his last year's expenses at school. In the middle of the year all of his bad symptoms returned, and he was obliged to "surrender arms" to the conqueror-death-with aspirations unrealized, but with a consciousness that he had done his best. Had he striven for self alone he must certainly have succeeded, and the question presents itself, Does a life of self-sacrifice pay? The answer comes in the memory of that sweet, unselfish life that must ever be a benediction to all who came in contact with it.

G. M.

A FATHER'S HEROISM



OME fifty years ago Cornelius Vanderveen was born in the Netherlands, and grew to manhood there. He married a girl of his own peasant class, and they

started out in life in a humble, happy But presently they heard reports of the better prospects in America, and at length, with their baby boy and girl, they came to this country. Cornelius had had almost no opportunities in his youth, and now resolved that his children should fare better than he had done. This was the controlling aim of his life. new energy he applied himself to such work as he could find, and this was among the Hollanders in the celery fields of Michigan. But the malaria of the low grounds where he worked undermined his health, and his savings were small, for two more children were added to the

family. Still Cornelius never lost courage, and at last, after years of persistent effort, enough was accumulated to give him hopes of purchasing a home, and a better one than the poor house which the family now occupied. The wages of one more summer and it would be accomplished.

But that summer was a disastrous one. Constant rains submerged the lowlands and ruined the celery. The little house where Cornelius and his family lived was entered by the flood. The mother took a serious cold as a result, and fell into a lingering illness from which at length she died. The bank account was entirely used up during these sad months. Not only this, but Cornelius's health was now completely shattered. His heart was diseased, and hard work was impossible for him. Abram, the oldest boy, was obliged

to leave school and take a place in the paper mill, assorting rags. It seemed as if life's early promises must remain unfulfilled. But if despair seized the father no one knew it. Only hope and courage showed in his face. He attempted to take the mother's place, and set cheerfully about keeping the home. He baked the bread and prepared the meals and swept and dusted the house, all at such times and in such way as his health permitted, and, though the house was small and the furniture not burdensome, yet he was conscientious in his neatness, and the tasks were often serious for him. Not the least, perhaps, of his trials were the remarks of officious neighbors, who intimated that if he could work at home he could also work away from home. Those who should have known him best, his sister and her family and other Hollanders of the neighborhood, had little sympathy for him. They took his inability for disinclination, and never guessed at the feelings hidden by his brave smile.

But it was impossible even now to make the two ends meet, and so the daughters, Minnie and Barbara, were also put to work in the factory at the ages of twelve and fourteen. This was such a disappointment as words could not express. Yet no one would have known it from Cornelius Vanderveen. He went quietly and cheerfully about his distasteful duties. He had a smile for all who came to the door, and his broken English was the most courteous. And he kept an unfailing welcome for the return of the children to the otherwise cheerless home.

Minnie was a bright and happy girl, and the hope of her father's heart. The

time might yet come when by her own efforts she would be able to finish at least the grammar school. But she fell one icy day and injured her knee, so that it was necessary to have her taken to the hospital. She lay there for seventeen weeks, and at the end of that time, still unable to take a single step, was brought home to be waited upon by her father. A few friends aided them now, but what in other homes would have seemed unbearable burdens seemed only passing misfortune when one looked at the bright faces of Minnie and her father. When at last she was able to walk on crutches her knee was perfectly stiff, and she faced life at the age of fifteen a cripple. She realized this less than her father did for her. Nerved to the effort by their great need he determined to submit his case to the specialists and learn his fate. With the assistance of an interested physician he made the journey to a neighboring town and took the examination before a clinic of students. But hardly had he been assigned a place in the hospital when a blood vessel burst, and in a few hours his life was ended.

That was a sad home-coming for Minnie and her brothers and sister, and all who knew Cornelius may well have said, "What a sad and disappointing life. Every ambition unrealized, every hope blighted, dying among strangers, not knowing how his children would fare without him." But if they had seen him in his last sleep, with that unfailing smile with which he had met every misfortune still upon his lips, their pity would have turned to admiration and reverence.

A. S.



Survey of Civic Betterment

THE WAR AGAINST THE BILL-BOARD

The past two years have seen a gratifying spread of the agitation against the bill-board nuisance and the general defacement of natural scenery by offensive advertising both in this country and abroad. Through the efforts of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, the Pennsylvania legislature has just passed a law declaring

"that no person shall paste, paint, brand, or stamp, or in any manner whatsoever place upon or attach to any building, fence, bridge, gate, outbuilding, or other object upon the grounds of any charitable, educational, or penal institution of the state of Pennsylvania, or upon any property belonging to the state of Pennsylvania, or to any county, township, borough, or city therein, any written, printed, painted, or other advertisement, bill, notice, sign, card, or poster; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the posting of any notice required by law or order of court to be posted, nor to prevent the posting or placing of any notice particularly concerning or pertaining to the grounds or premises upon which the same is so posted or placed."

No advertising whatsoever shall be attached to any building or outdoor property without the written consent of the owner or tenant, and the penalty for violation is fixed at not less than five and not more than twenty dollars.

Illinois has not done so well. The Municipal Art Society of Chicago has been able to accomplish much in the direction of popular education, and Mr. E. J. Parker has been able to continue his effective offensive and defensive alliance with the bill-board advertiser in Quincy, which keeps that city practically clean, but the Springfield legislature has just killed what is known as the Patterson bill, giving city councils the right to control the bill-board nuisance. The Massachusetts Civic League has fathered a bill for the reference to local authorities of all extensive schemes for public advertising.

Abroad there has been much more progress. France leads in the matter of artistic street signs. In Belgium posters and advertising sign-boards may be displayed at only such places in a city as are designated by the mayor or board of aldermen. Signs are subject to a state stamp tax, which varies according to the amount of surface of the sign. The minimum tax amounts to one cent for a space 20½x13½ inches in dimensions, and for every two inches square of space an additional tax of one-fifth of a cent is added. In 1899 Belgium's revenue from this source amounted to \$70,331. It has been suggested that a tax like this might not be sufficient

sheck the sign evil in America. To overcome

this it is proposed that the tax should be graduated, a low rate on small posters, the rate per square foot increasing in such ratio with the area of the space occupied that the great monstrosities would become too costly to be profitable.

The effect of the tax in France and Belgium has been to arouse a contest for beautiful and artistic effects in signs, thus improving greatly the appearance of the city's streets and buildings. In France the populace will tear down an ugly sign out of pure hatred for that which is inartistic.

The Prussian law against the defacement of natural scenery by offensive advertising is very stringent. A late amendment reads:

"With the object of preventing the disfigurement of places remarkable for their natural beauty, the police authorities are empowered to prohibit outside of towns such advertising boards or notices or pictorial devices as disfigure the landscape, by means of police regulations issued in accordance with the law of July 30, 1883. Such regulations may apply to particular areas or spots."

The committee's report on this bill said:

"What is needed is the creation of a legal basis. We must do for the country what is already recognized as right for the town. The equitable interest of all who love beautiful nature is in question—that is to say, of most persons, whatever their nationality may be, who travel for pleasure. Nor can we overlook the pecuniary loss that will accrue if the progress of disfigurement diminishes the profits from the tourist traffic."



"Sum up at night what thou hast done by day And in the morning what thou hast to do. Dress and undress thy soul."

-George Herbert.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA

The California State Federation of Women's Clubs has a committee on the history and landmarks of the state. It recommends the study of local history. "By local history we mean the events, incidents, arts, crafts, customs, and records of our immediate vicinity, as well as those appertaining to our entire state." In order to facilitate this study a course of lectures is being arranged for such clubs as may desire it. "Let the women of our clubs strive to exert an influence with the legislators, supervisors, and other men in office toward advancing the study and interest in local history, and especially the preservation of all historical ob-

jects; for through combined efforts along these lines we will be able to secure a complete and authentic history of California such as would be impossible to compile otherwise. Few states, if any, in the Union possess landmarks that in any way compare with ours, and, again, California has historical importance that commends it to the interest of any student. By the study of local history we teach patriotism and devotion to our homes, and in so doing lay the foundation of permanent prosperity."



"Culture is the habit of a mind, instinct with purpose, cognizant of a tendency and connection in human achievement, able and industrious in discerning the great from the trivial."

—Bosanquet.



FOR A CLEANER CHICAGO

The great city on Lake Michigan is about to borrow an idea from Salt Lake City. Some years ago the Utah legislature passed a bill providing for an annual "clean-up" day. This was made a compulsory holiday, and every householder, owner of building, factory or office, was compelled, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars for each violation, to thoroughly sweep and scrub his establishment. A member of the legislature at Springfield has introduced a similar measure, while in Chicago a number of aldermen are vying for the distinction of being the first to bring the matter before the city council. The reëlected mayor, Carter Harrison, is also becoming much interested in city cleaning. He has issued a proclamation calling upon all residents to obey the city ordinance forbidding the littering of the streets with waste paper, sweepings, fruit peelings, and other refuse. Seventy different articles are put under the ban of the proclamation.

The management of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company will join in the cleaning up. A circular just issued by its general superintendent requires every employee of the company to become a member of the great cleaning army. This order says:

"Employees of this company located in the city of Chicago can be of great assistance to the city authorities and at the same time render our own surroundings more attractive and healthful by making a strenuous effort to improve the condition of the thoroughfares on and around our property, warehouses, freight and passenger terminals, and by providing proper receptacles for the reception of rubbish, sweepings, waste paper, etc., and then seeing that such refuse is cleaned up and deposited in said receptacles instead of being scattered over our own and surrounding property. Each officer will make it his particular business to see that this is done, and that there is an immediate im-

provement effected in the general condition as regards cleanliness in our Chicago district.

"If our own employees follow out these instructions, while we cannot control the public who have access to our property, they will undoubtedly notice the benefit of this regulation, and sooner or later follow our example."

Other railroads, it is reported, are about to follow the example of the Northwestern.



"Life is always difficult in proportion to its intensity and reality. In the formulas of the philosophers the problem seems clear and easy, but when we turn to actual living the theory often proves barren and inapplicable. Life is made of a few simple elements: as the physical existence depends upon fresh air, sunshine, simple food and exercise, so the deeper life is made of love, work, hunger for ideals, appreciation of beauty, desire to know the truth. Yet as no two leaves upon a tree are the same, so each life is a new equation of old and simple forces. It is this that gives the perennial freshness and interest to life. It is this that makes the problem of living one to be solved only by practice, while all that philosophy can accomplish is to present the universal principles out of which life is made."-"A Book of Meditations," by Edward Howard Griggs.



ART AS APPLIED TO THE HOME

In connection with the study of "Art as Applied to the Home," the art committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs is sending out an exhibit for club study of home decora-This collection consists of a series of color schemes showing relative harmonies in wall decoration, woodwork, furniture, etc. Examples of expensive and inexpensive fabrics for draperies and coverings, also wall papers suitable for different rooms, are mounted upon cards for exhibition. Photographs for the study of vases, pottery, glass, copper, and bronze, lamps, etc., as well as a few pieces of art pottery, glass mosaic, etc., form a part of the collection, as well as books and pamphlets for study. The art committee will also send to clubs applying a traveling portfolio of original water colors.



"Our commercial interests should recognize that the greatest product can only be secured under the most favorable conditions. In Philadelphia, the experiment was tried of introducing music on certain days in a factory where the work was extremely monontonous, with the result that on those days the production was greater. Several factories throughout the country are trying the experiment of pleasanter surroundings and more sanitary conditions with satisfactory results. What is true of the individual factory is doubly true of the city."—Frederick S. Lamb, in The Craftsman.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORIC AND SCENIC

 Roll-call: Quotations about love of country and the beautiful.

Paper: "American National Parks," illustrated by a map (Yosemite and the big trees). "Proposed Appalachian National Park," by C. P. Ambler, Century, 62:795.
 Discussion: What can be done to preserve

 Discussion: What can be done to preserve the historic spots of our town? What can this club, the library, individual citizens, etc., do?

4. Debate: The rights of the people vs. the rights of the advertiser. "Defacement of Scenery," by C. S. Sargent (Garden and Forest, 8:81).

 Symposium: One-minute reports from the patriotic and historical societies.

 Readings: Selections to be made from the reading list following the program.
 Address: The Commercial Value of Public

 Address: The Commercial Value of Public Beauty.

Papers: Famous Trees (see "American Historical Trees," by B. J. Lossing, Harper's, 24:721). Famous Residences (see "Historic Houses of America," Appleton's Journal, 11:65-784; 12:1-705). Famous Churches (see books of travel). Famous Bridges (see books of travel and history). Famous Beauty Spots (see above).

 Local Reports: Follow above papers with reports on notable trees, residences, churches, beauty spots in your town, county, and state.

READING LIST

See "Advertising and Municipal Art" in "A Bibliography of Municipal Problems and City Conditions" by Robert C. Brooks

Conditions," by Robert C. Brooks.
See "Historic," "History," "Scenery," "Preservation," "Reservation," "Trees," "Palisades,"
"Patriotic Societies," "Parks," "Picturesque,"
etc., in Poole's Index and Cumulative Index.

See program references above.

Address the American League for Civic Im-

provement, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, for further information as to publications or program.

See reports of the patriotic organizations.

See reports of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Palisade Commission of the State of New Jersey, California Landmarks Club, Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association, New Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs, American Park and Outdoor Association, Public Preservations.

"Preserving Local History in Small Towns," by C. K. Botton, New England Magazine,

14:94-6.

"Scenery and the Imagination," by Sir A. Geikie, Fortnightly, 59:577; Living Age, 197: 707.

"Short Studies: Picturesque and Beautiful," by W. S. Kennedy, Lippincott's, 26:375.
"Trees—Landmarks," by C. C. Abbott, Lip-

pincott's, 57:128-31.
"Proposed Appalachian Park," by Shaler,

North American, 173:774-81.

"Valley Forge as a National Park," by E. W.

Hocker, Outlook, 67:787-94.
"Preserving the Hudson Palisades," Review

of Reviews, 24:19-56.

"Preserving the Palisades," Outlook, 67:90; Review of Reviews, 23:270.

"Preservation of Natural Scenery," Spectator, 71:331; also 73:237.

"How to Save the Palisades of the Hudson," by C. S. Sargent, Garden and Forest, 7:391; 8:31.

"Gathering of Local History Materials by Public Libraries," Library Journal, 22:82.

"How the Sequoias Grow," by H. W. Warren, CHAUTAUQUAN, 33:362-6.

"The Need of Preserving Local History," Saturday Review, 88:257.

"Historical Material Preservation," Saturday Review, 22:239.
"Big Trees of California," World's Work,

"Big Trees of California," World's Work, 3:1714-23; Forestry, 6:369; Journal of Education, 43:22.

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JUNIOR CIVICS IN ST. LOUIS

A Junior Civic League has been organized in St. Louis, and the Civic Improvement League of that city has just issued a helpful little manual entitled "Keep Our City Clean," to point out "how the children of St. Louis may assist in making it a clean, healthy, beautiful city." The dues of this junior league are paid by answering and forwarding to the general secretary of the parent association these questions:

Has your home yard been kept free from garbage, ashes, litter, and filth of all kinds?

Have you a garbage receptacle of the proper kind?

How often has the garbage collector failed to collect your garbage, as required by law? Have the streets and alleys at your home been kept free from litter and filth?

Have the vacant lots in your block been kept

free from litter and filth and an unsightly growth of weeds?

What has been done at your home in the way of planting or caring for flowers, vines, shrubbery, trees, or grass?

The work of the schools in connection with civic training is evidently having its effect, for one of the schoolboys has recently won a prize offered by the civic league for an essay outlining how boys and girls can help to make their city beautiful. Here are the main points of his essay:

Next to cleanliness nothing impresses one more favorably than pleasant surroundings.

It is not necessary nor possible to depend upon rich or costly things in order to have beauty about us. Nature will aid in improving our surroundings if we give her some assistance.

The boy or girl who would beautify his home and aid in beautifying St. Louis should first

get his brothers and sisters and his parents interested in the work. He should then study the directions given by the Civic Improvement League, the daily and Sunday newspapers, and should go to the library for information. He will then be able to do the work properly.

If he has a front yard it should be a grassy well-kept lawn, with some flowers next to the house and some vines on the partition fences. In front of the vines flowers may be planted with the green vines for a pretty background.

If he has a back yard he should train the vines over fences and sheds.

But he may have no yard, and yet he may have the enjoyment that flowers bring. He may have a window garden. The beauty and fragrance of the blossoms will more than pay for

To every child is given the power, and it should be his pleasure and duty to make his home more beautiful, especially since we have invited the world to come to St. Louis.

If every boy and girl does his duty in making the city more attractive, grown people will become interested, until, besides being a great commercial and manufacturing city, St. Louis will also be truly beautiful.



"I hope the time is coming when every isolated village schoolhouse shall be a temple on whose exterior the occupant may study the principles of symmetry and of grace. need the structures where the young are initiated into those virtues which make life beautiful be divorced from taste or devoid of comfort? Why should they not be erected in fine, airy situations, overshauowed with trees, and embellished with shrubbery? Why should not the velvet turf attached to them be bordered with hedges, divided by gravel walks, tufted with flowers?

"Why should not' the thick mantling vine decorate the porch, or the woodbine and convolvulus look in at the window, touching the heart of the young learner with a thought of Him whose breath perfumes them and whose pencil paints? Why should not the interior of our schoolhouses aim at somewhat of the taste and elegance of the parlor? Might not the vase of flowers enrich the mantelpiece, and the walls display not only well-executed maps, but historical engravings or pictures, and the bookshelves be crowned with the bust of moralist or sage, orator, or the 'Father of his Country'?" -Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney (in 1839).



NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE CONVENTION

The ninth annual convention of the National Municipal League was held in Detroit, April 22 and 23. One of the most significant features of the proceedings was the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Municipal League approves the suggestion of a civic alliance and that the executive committee be authorized to take such steps as may in its judgment be desirable and necessary to carry it into execution.

Such an alliance might appeal to the following societies: The American League for Civic Improvement, American Park and Outdoor Art Association, League of American Municipalities, National Municipal League, American Forestry Association, American Institute of Architects, League for Social Service, National Sculptors' Association, National Society of Cemetery Superintendents, and the National Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The officers and committees elected were: Honorary president, James C. Carter, New York; president, Charles Baltimore; Bonaparte, vice-presidents, Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; H. Dickson Bruns, New Orleans; Edmund J. James, Chicago; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; treasurer, George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia; executive committee, Horace E. Deming, New York, chairman; William G. Low, Brooklyn; George W. Guthrie, Philadelphia; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland; Hector McIntosh, Philadelphia; William P. Bancroft, Wilmington; Dudley Tibbitts, Troy, New York; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; Harry T. Atkins, Cincinnati; Harry B. French, Philadelphia; Albert B. Hart, Cambridge; John Davis, Detroit; James L. Blair, St. Louis; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; David H. Lawrence, Duluth; Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Cincinnati.



"Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put soul into."-Henry Ward Beecher.



"THE GREAT CIVIC AWAKENING"

A significant indication of the rising tide of interest in civic improvement, generally, may be found in the fact that the article under the above heading, which Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement, recently contributed to The Outlook, has brought dozens of letters of inquiry to the secretary of the league from people who desire to help in this work, but had not known how to go about doing so.

One of the valuable documents issued by the league has just been announced. It is entitled "Nation-Wide Civic Betterment," and is a report in full of the proceedings of the third annual convention of the league held at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1902. This report contains also verbatim transcriptions of the addresses delivered at the convention. From the report of the secretary in this document we take the following interesting paragraphs showing the range of activities covered and aided by the league's machinery:

"Many practical questions are presented for solution, ranging from a Middletown, Ohio, desire to 'interest the public and arouse the desired sentiment for or against any movement,' to detailed plans for giving to Wahiawa, Hawaii, 'a public library and other blessings of progress and civilization'; while from Bessemer, Alabama, is sent this important question: 'Could a young woman with some influence and a wide local acquaintance do anything practical towards the formation of a village improvement society or similar organization? Requests for 'information concerning the university settlement of London' (Dubuque, Iowa), for 'a petition that will stir the civic pride' of Chipley, Florida, the demand from Augusta, Kentucky, for expert knowledge as to the use of 'crude oil for sprinkling the streets,' gives some indication of the diversity of information needed at headquarters. The tendency toward coöperation is indicated by an Oklahoma request for 'county improvement organization' plans, and San Francisco's desire for 'suggestion and information as to a society for the correlation of educational forces in the community.' Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where 'the women's club is desirous of helping a men's club for civic improvement,' is now realizing the dream of

"Graphic pictures of need and discouragement come from many sections. A lone woman in a Virginia village, writes, 'We have no sidewalks, the lawns are ill-kept, our church property unattractive, school grounds ditto, and burial grounds neglected. Nobody seems to have a thought of flowers as a beautifier of their premises, and, in short, we are about a thousand years behind the times. I am a new comer here, came from one of the prettiest towns in Maryland, and as I expect to remain here the remainder of my life, I desire to introduce the 'blessings of civilization.' More pathetic is the situation of a Missouri correspondent, who is 'so lonely, away down here in this forsaken, miserable place. We are just starting a farm in the extreme northwestern part of Missouri, where people know nothing or care nothing about beauty of any kind. I do want a pretty home, and it would indeed be a great comfort to have friends and neighbors who have the same tastes. Many of them, however, are content to sit on dry-goods boxes for chairs, and scarcely any have ever had a carpet on their floors.' In one Texas town 'the sidewalks as a general thing are the dumping grounds for ashes, tin cans, trash of all kinds, and wood yards have sometimes twenty cords cut and

piled on the sidewalks, chips and all left there the year round.' A Kentucky woman tells of 'a town of 1,500, having no walks, no street lamps, no waterworks, no stock law-not anything beautiful. I feel as if I ought to do something. But all I know to do is to write you for literature to scatter, and for your terms for a lecturer.' Crocket, Texas, promised that we will do 'a regular good Samaritan's work by informing her how to go to work,' and Batesville, Arkansas, sends 'a Macedonian cry to you, and sincerely hope you may be able to help us.' 'I am confined to the house,' says a Florida correspondent, 'with chronic illness, and when I talk to others on the subject they are agreeable, but not enthusiastic, and entirely inactive. I am not discouraged, for the condition of things makes me more anxious to do something, and I hope I may be able to send you a report some day, when I have succeeded."

This pamphlet can be supplied from the office of the league, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, by addressing the secretary.



"It is not through her strong arm, nor her mathematical honors, nor her admittance to the bar, that a woman can elevate her race; by her adherence to the true, the spiritual, and the uplifting, will she make a refuge for the men of her time."-Home Thoughts.



THIRTY YEARS' ADVANCE IN THREE

Jacob A. Riis presents this characteristic preface to "The Battle With the Slum," his new volume which civic improvement workers will be sure to read:

"Three years ago I published under the title 'A Ten-Years' War' a series of papers intended to account for the battle with the slum since I wrote 'How the Other Half Lives.' A good many things can happen in three years. So many things have happened in these three, the fighting has been so general all along the line and has so held public attention, that this seems the proper time to pass it all in review once more. That I have tried to do in this book, retaining all that still applied of the old volume and adding as much more. The 'stories' were printed in the Century Magazine. They are fact, not fiction. If the latter, they would have no place here.

"'The Battle With the Slum' is properly the sequel to 'How the Other Half Lives,' and tells how far we have come, and how. With his usual hopefulness,' I read in the annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of my books three years ago, 'the author is still looking forward to better things in the future.' I was not deceived then. Not in the thirty years before did we advance as in these three, though Tammany blocked the way most of the time. It is great to have lived in

a day that sees such things done."

A CIVIC INSTITUTE AT CHAUTAUQUA

A Civic Institute is announced by the American League for Civic Improvement to be held at Chautauqua, New York, July 13-18. This civic week program will offer unusual attractions, supplemented by the annual convention sessions of the league. The institute will provide a crowded week of addresses, illustrated lectures, conferences, and business sessions, in addition to the usual strong assembly program. Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Philadelphia, will lecture at 11 o'clock each morning, upon the following topics: "What is Art?" "Art and the Day's Work," "Art in the Use of Things," "Nervous Hygiene," and "Art, Esthetics, and Good Citizenship." A series of afternoon lectures by Professor Charles Zueblin, corresponding secretary of the league, will consider the "Wealth," "Man and following subjects: Woman," "Politics," and "Justice." The Saturday lecture will be delivered by the Hon. R. M. La Follette (Governor of Wisconsin), with "Representative Government" as the theme. The hour from 4 to 5 will be devoted to lectures by Dr. Charles B. Gilbert, who will alternate with conferences for the consideration of practical problems. The lectures will take up "The Freedom of the Teacher," and "The Present Outlook for Popular Education." The confer-

ences will consider in turn the peculiar civic problems of country, village, and city. Five evening features have been planned for, including stereopticon lectures by Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement, on "The Harrisburg Achievement"; Mr. Albert Kelsey, superintendent of the Municipal Improvement Section of the Department of Social Economy at the St. Louis World's Fair, on "The Model City," and Mr. Zueblin on "The Public School." An evening reception, a banquet at the Athenæum, and a lake excursion are among the formal social features already announced. A series of conferences for meeting specialists and studying particular civic problems is planned. An additional study of the beginnings of civic improvement will be illustrated by means of several hundred lantern photograph slides presented upon successive days. The annual business meetings of the league will be held during July.

With the annual gathering of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association in Buffalo, one week in advance, and Chautauqua's "Woman's Week" immediately following it, "Civic Week" completes a series of unusual significance. For detailed information regarding the league address the office of the secretary, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM OF THE CIVIC INSTITUTE MAINTAINED JULY 13-18, 1903, BY THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

LEAGUE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.				
	11 A. M.	2:30 P. M.	4 P. M.	8 P. M.
Prof. J. Q. Adams.		Prof. C. Zueblin.	Conferences.	Specials.
Monday, July 13,	What Is Art?	Wealth.	Rural Improve- ment.	
Tuesday, July 14,	Art and the Day's Work.	Man and Woman.	Village Improve- ment.	Prof. Chas. Zueblin on The Public School.
Wednesday, July 15,	Art in the Use of Things.	(Excursion to	Jamestown.)	
Thursday, July 16,	Nervous Hygiene	Politics.	City Improvement.	Mr. J. H. McFar- land on The Har- risburg Plan.
Friday, July 17,	Arts, Ethics, and Citizenship.	Justice.	National Improvement.	Annual Dinner.
Saturday, July 18,	Business Session.	Gov. La Follette.	Business Session.	Mr. Albert Kelsey on The Model City.
The contract of the contract o				

Dr. Charles B. Gilbert will also lecture upon "The Freedom of the Teacher" and "The Present Outlook for Popular Education."

AN EFFICIENT CIVIC LEAGUE

One of the most helpful types of organization in the interest of general civic betterment is that so well exemplified by the Massachusetts Civic League. Its object is "to inform and organize public sentiment in matters pertaining to charitable and reformatory interests and institutions of the commonwealth, and to promote the study, careful framing, and systematic

agitation of measures of social improvement." In watching legislation and keeping the public informed of proposed measures which may be to its injury, this association has done invaluable work. The league has succeeded in bringing about a federation of most of the village improvement societies of the state—346 of them—and with some forty of the women's clubs, in this general betterment work.

NATURE STUDY AND THE LITTLE PEOPLE

Nature study as an educative force and a factor in civic betterment is occupying a larger and larger part in the training of the children. The literature on the subject grows daily. It is impossible to attempt to record everything that is issued, but a few facts of the past month are significant. The Illinois State Department of Instruction has just issued a suggestive pamphlet on Arbor Day, with hints and programs. There are, it says, still 2,052 school premises in Illinois entirely without trees, while 294 school grounds in the state are artistically planted. The superintendent of public instruction, in a little exhortation to teachers, says, "It is eminently worth while-this planting. To surround the schoolhouse with trees is a worthy achievement for any teacher, and will balance not a few pedagogical shortcomings."

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture announces that it has been collecting seeds from historic trees in various parts of the country, and is growing them on government grounds in Washington. Chief Galloway, of the bureau, says: "It is our idea that the distribution of these trees will not only stimulate a love for tree planting and a love for nature, but will also awaken within the minds of the school children who receive the trees an appreciation of the historic events which may be identified with them."

The Teachers' College of Columbia University has purchased four lots, about an acre in all, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. This ground is to be used as a garden or outdoor laboratory for the department of nature study, and the greenhouse which will be erected thereon will be equipped with all modern appliances so that botanical work may be carried on in winter as well as in summer.

Miss Catherine Dodd contributes to The National Review a paper entitled "A School Journey in Derbyshire." Miss Dodd has very sound ideas as to the importance of taking children into the country to learn direct from nature something about the world in which they live. It was Rousseau, she says, who first made the world recognize those things, and succeeded in making generations of teachers undertake school journeys in various countries in Europe. Switzerland school excursions and school journeys form a definite part of the system of education in all classes of schools and training colleges for teachers. As many as ten school excursions are insisted upon yearly in some of the cantons, the expenses of which, as well as the teachers' fees for conducting them, are borne by the state. The German schoolmaster has been practising on school journeys for over one hundred years. He takes his class with him, and wanders about the country for several days. Miss Dodd has accompanied Belgian children and their teachers to the field of Waterloo, and has sailed down the Danube with parties of Hungarian schoolboys studying history, geography, and politics all the way. These teachers all report that "experience and intercourse are a larger factor in the education of the child than all the instruction of a classroom."



"All the revolution that mankind is yearning for is just this: to make men look in the direction of their work, to emphasize service and not wages, to ask, How much good will it do? and not, Does it pay?"—"Swords and Ploughshares," by Ernest Crosby.

THE CITIES AND THEIR PARKS

New York; with a population of 3,437,000 and an area of 209,218 acres, has a park area of 6,837 acres. Chicago, with 1,689,000 inhabitants and an area of 122,000 acres, has a park area of 2,285 acres. Philadelphia, with a population of 1,293,000 and an area of 84,933 acres, has a park area of 4,005 acres. St. Louis, with a population of 575,000 and an area of 39,277 acres, has a park area of 2,184 acres. Boston, with a population of 560,000 and an area of 27,251 acres, has a park area of 2,620 acres. And Baltimore, with a population of 508,000 and an area of 21,190 acres, has a park area of 1,284 acres.



The sixth annual report of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association shows a substantial increase in the acreage cultivated—twenty-six per cent over that of the preceding year, and an increase of 635 per cent over that of 1897, when the work was begun. The number of persons aided has increased at about the same ratio, while, during this period, the cash cost per garden or family has decreased from \$18.25 each in 1897 to seven dollars each in 1902, or more than sixty-two per cent.



It is estimated that the beauty and charm of Italy's world-famous cities, Rome, Venice, Florence, Milan, and Naples brought over sixty million dollars into the country last year. A large society is being formed to increase the number of foreign visitors.



A fine statue to the memory of J. Sterling Morton, the father of Arbor Day, is to be erected in Morton Park, Nebraska City. Nebraska.

The C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. HENRY W. WARREN, D.D. J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D. JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D. WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D. W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary, Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE C. L. S. C.: 1878-1903

Every member of the C. L. S. C. is invited to take some part in the celebration of the quartercentury of the circle at Chautauqua next August. We hope it may be by your personal presence, but if you can not be present yourself, try to send some one to serve as your substitute. Write to the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, and secure copies of the summer program, then look up the other Chautauquans in your town and send copies to them. If you are a member of a local circle use all your influence to have your circle represented by a delegate. The season promises to be a notable one in the history of Chautauqua, and every circle and reader can do something to contribute to the enthusiasm of this anniversary occasion. Detailed announcements of the exercises will be sent by mail to all active members.



SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS FOR NEXT YEAR'S COURSE

We are glad to be able to announce at this time the titles of some of the most valuable books for supplementary reading in connection with the American Year. City and state libraries make their plans early, and circles can do much to increase their library facilities by conferring with their librarians and suggesting the names of books which they would like to use. Circles in New York and other states which have the traveling library system should write at once to the state library and make arrangements for such books as they would like to use next year.

Quite a number of states, New York, Vermont, Michigan, Iowa, Delaware, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Idaho, and Nebraska have the traveling library system. Circles in other states by corresponding with the state library commission, department of public edu-cation, at their state capital, can learn what their states may have to offer them in this direc-

We give first the topics for next year's course, and below, under the corresponding numbers, books for supplementary reading:

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

1. "The Racial Composition of the American

People." By John R. Commons.
2. "A Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States."

3. "American Sculptors and Their Art."

In book form:

4. "Literary Leaders of America." By Professor Richard Burton.

5. "Provincial Types in American Fiction." By Professor Horace S. Fiske.

6. "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial

Society." By Professor Richard T. Ely.
7. "Geographic Influences in American History." By Professor Albert P. Brigham.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. "Americans in Process," a settlement study by residents and associates of South End House, Boston (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "The City Wilderness," by the sbove authors; "The Races of Europe," by William Z. Ripley (Appleton & Co.); "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," by Frederick L. Hoffman (Macmillan & Co.); "Hull-House Studies" (Crowell & Co.): "Emigration and Immigra-Crowell & Co.); "Emigration and Immigration" (Scribner).

Books relating to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada, Ontario, and the Great Northwest, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines, Mexico, Central America, Panama, and its neighbors, the West Indies, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

General works on American art.
 The works of Irving, Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Whit-

tier, Lowell, Whitman, and Lanier.

- tier, Lowell, Whitman, and Lanier.

 5. "The Rise of Silas Lapham," by Howells; "Pembroke," by Mary E. Wilkins; "Deephaven," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "In Ole Virginia," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Main Traveled Roads," by Hamlin Garland; "Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain; "The Virginian," by Owen Wister; "The Luck of Roaring Camp," by Bret Harte.
- "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," by John A. Hobson; "Industrial Evolution of the United States," by Carroll D. Wright; "The Destiny of Man," by John Fiske; "Social Justice," by W. W. Willoughby; "Report of the National Conference on Industrial Conciliation" (New York, 1901); "The Ascent of Man," by Henry Drummond; "Democracy and Social Ethics," by Jane Addams; "American Charities," by Amos G. Warner; "Social Unrest," by John Graham Brooks.

John Graham Brooks.
7. "United States of America," edited by N. S. Shaler (Ginn & Co.); "Irrigation in the United States," by F. H. Newell (Crowell); "Conquest of Arid America," by Wm. E. Smythe (Harpers); "Our National Parks," by John Muir (Houghton); "Rivers of North America," by J. C. Russell (Putnam); "Lakes of North America," by J. C. Russell (Ginn & Co.); "The Story of Our (ontinent." by Shaler (Ginn & Co.) Story of Our Continent," by Shaler (Ginn & Co.) .

TO THE CLASS OF 1903

All members of 1903 should have received, by the time this magazine reaches them, a copy of the "Report Blank" sent out from the Chautauqua Office giving full instructions concerning all requirements relating to graduation, the names of assemblies holding Recognition Days



MRS. A. M. HEMENWAY President Class 1903.

and the dates, etc. This communication is of the utmost importance to graduates, and any failing to receive it will please report to the Chautauqua Office, Chautauqua, New York.

We are very glad to be able to publish this month the photograph of 1903's class president, Mrs. Hemenway, who has been indefatigable in her devotion to the welfare of the class, and whom the members will be glad to meet at Mrs. Hemenway is anxious to Chautauqua. come into communication with as many of her classmates as possible, and any who will drop her a line at her address, Edgewood P. O., Providence, Rhode Island, will find such an expression of class fellowship greatly appreciated. To be president of a class whose members are so widely scattered as are those of the C. L. S. C. requires gifts of a high order, and we are sure all members of 1903 will be glad to cooperte with their president in making the gradua-

tion of this class a fitting climax for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C.



TO THE CLASS OF 1905

The following letter from the officers of the class speaks for itself. This suggestion is an admirable one, and circles whose members are chiefly of the Class of '05 are urged to communicate with their class officers. Such correspondence promotes class spirit and assures the officers of the cooperation of their classmates. The secretary of the class is Miss Eleanor Mc-Cready, 614 Auburn avenue, Buffalo, New York.

"The president, secretary, and treasurer of the Class of 1905 greet the members of their class, and offer the hand of fellowship to all members of circles, and to all individual readers. wishing them good cheer and a steadfast purpose in the work.

"And the secretary of the class would pray the president or secretary of each circle to send to her a list of the names and addresses of the members of the circle, as she is arranging a class book for the Class of 1905, and the granting of this request will greatly aid her work.

She would also be glad if the said president or secretary would send an original motto from his or her circle, the which she will also enter in her book as an introduction to that particular Very cordially, "Officers of Class of 1905."



A recent letter from Mr. John A. Seaton, secretary and treasurer of Alumni Hall, states that Room Number 7 has just been finished, and is the last of the rooms which needed attention. All of the classrooms are now in good shape, and the funds which come in next summer will help increase very materially the attractiveness of the building.



TO THE MEMBERS OF 1892

The Class of 1892, which celebrated its decennial last year, at that time raised a decennial fund to be devoted either to the new Hall of Philosophy or the Aula Christi. The president of the class asks the "Round Table" editor to state that the fund is still open to any members of the class who have not yet contributed. Such amounts may be sent to the president, Mrs. Eloise L. Cotton, Griggsville, Illinois.



"Degrees infinite of luster there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him. and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever."-Ruskin.

"It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two can not be separated with impunity."-Ruskin.

SUMMER READING

An eminent writer in giving advice to a young minister warned him against depending upon books of "homiletics" for his sermon material, and urged him to go out among people studying their needs and possibilities at first hand. Then he added, "Freshen your mind among the great poets and novelists." As the summer approaches we may well apply this good advice to ourselves. Many of us have been too busy to do more than read the required books this year. We have been getting our "background"—a large view of the historical setting of the great Russian nation, with its strange past history and its bewildering future possibilities. Now is the time to "freshen our minds" among the great Russian novelists, and as we make out our plans for summer reading let some of the great Russian novels be a part of it.

We suggest the following, all of which come

under the head of supplementary reading, for which the reader may receive credit in seals for his diploma:

Turgeneff: "Notes of a Sportsman," "Mumu,"
"Rudin," "A Nest of Nobles," "On the Eve,"
"Fathers and Children."

Gogol: "Taras Bulba," "Dead Souls," "St. John's Eve and Other Stories."

Sienkiewicz: "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," "Pan Michael."

Tolstoy: "War and Peace," "The Cossacks," "Master and Man," "Anna Karenina."

A. K. Tolstoy: "Prince Serebryani."

Some of the above books are issued in cheap editions—"Mumu" at fifteen cents, "A Nest of Nobles" twenty-five cents, "The Cossacks" fifty cents, "Master and Man" twenty-five cents, etc. The postage in each case must be added. Full particulars concerning these cheaper editions can be secured by addressing Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR JUNE

MAY 27-JUNE 3-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Saxon and Slav."

June 3-10-In The Chautauquan: "Eastern Siberia and Manchuria."
JUNE 10-17—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Practical Studies

in English."



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

Circles which are making arrangements for a closing meeting in June may find some of the following suggestions helpful in arranging the social features of their programs. Still other suggestions will be found in the June numbers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for the past three years.

An Original Russian Story: Each member is furnished with the name of some Russian character, who must be made the subject of a short story. The member is also provided with a list of words which must be used in constructing his tale. All members use the same list of words, but are at liberty to use them in any order which they see fit, each person having a different character for his subject. A limited time, perhaps twenty minutes, should be allowed for writing, and then the stories may be read aloud. The writers are of course at liberty to draw upon their imaginations freely, but it will add to the interest and humor of the stories if they have some appearance of historical accuracy. The following list of words is suggested, though many circles will doubtless prefer to prepare their own:

tzar beard limpid propitiate Samovar rampant erratic mowing cossack gas range border peasant tarantass crochety sultan kvass stupidity hilarious pathetic outrageous A Russian Play: Suggestions on this point will be found in the "Round Table" for March, 1903, p. 643.

Russian Pantomine: This would give an opportunity for burlesque representations of scenes and incidents in the year's reading. Let the committee in charge select some dramatic incidents in Russian or English history or literature, and have these acted in pantomime by members of the circle. This will not involve as much time for preparation as a play, since the effect is produced entirely by acting without any dialogue. A musical accompaniment of some popular airs might be introduced at certain points to heighten the effect.

With the exercise of a little time and ingenuity a series of scenes can be arranged which will form a very entertaining feature of a Russian program.

Burlesque Poems: Several members who are endowed with facility in making rhymes might be appointed to prepare parodies of famous English poems. "The Walrus and the Carpenter" would form a capital foundation for a parody upon "The Saxon and the Slavic Tar," who might be represented as comparing notes upon the shores of the Gulf of Pechili.

Advertisement Game: The company should

be divided into groups of two, and each furnished with a sheet of cardboard or stiff paper about the size of a street-car advertisement. A half-dozen advertising pages from any of the popular magazines constitute the working material for each couple, and from these pages they may prepare an advertisement of the trip to Siberia by cutting out sentences or constructing phrases from words found in these pages. A half to three-quarters of an hour is not too much time to allow for the display of their ingenuity. The cards should then be hung around the room and a vote taken as to the best.

A Polish Feast: Circles which have the credit system and close their meetings with a banquet might model it on the plan of the following menu, served on Christmas Eve to an American traveler in Poland. The preponderance of fish and absence of meat is accounted for by the fact that the day before Christmas is a fast day among Orthodox Poles:

Red beet soup.

2. Fish soup.

3. Broth of almond.

4. Pike with sauce.

5. Tench (a kind of fish).

6. Cabbage and mushrooms.

7. Carp.

8. Sherbet.

9. Kutia: husked oats served with honey and poppy seeds.

10. Compote: preserves with salad.

11. Pirogi: unsweetened cake stuffed with almond paste, poppy seeds, and nuts or cheese.

12. Numerous small cakes and fruit.

13. Coffee.



THE TRAVEL CLUB

FIRST WEEK-

 Roll-call: Answered by brief descriptions of leading Siberian towns, or of the products of Siberia.

2. Map Review: Showing the steps in the conquest of the Amur region (see "Saxon and Slav," April CHAUTAUQUAN).

 Paper: Muravieff (see "Saxon and Slav" for April, "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Kropotkin, pp. 184-186, also "Asiatic Russia." by G. F. Wright).

Russia," by G. F. Wright).

1. Reading: "On the Amur River," from "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Kropotkin, pt. III, chap. IV. (These memoirs were first published in the Atlantic Monthly, 1898.)

 Oral Report: Mineral resources of Siberia (see encyclopedias and bibliography).

6. Character Game: Famous Russians. The club may write descriptions of the characters selected, leaving the names to be guessed, or may secure portraits and have a portrait exhibition. Both plans might be utilized, one following the other. (See also suggestions in the programs for circles in the C. L. S. C. Round Table.)

SECOND WEEK-

 Roll-call: Brief reports on the sovereigns of Russia in chronological order, showing in general what each stands for in the development of Russian nationality.

2. Pronunciation match on Russian names.

 Paper: Present state of Siberian prison system. (See Noble's "Russia and the Russians," "Prisoners of Russia," by Dr. Benjamin Howard, and all available recent magazine articles.)

 Discussion: Article on "Saxon and Slav" in current CHAUTAUQUAN. Each should be assigned a section of the article and add such material as may be available.

 Reports by all members on what to him or her have been the most impressive facts gained from this year's study of Russia.

Presentation of a Russian play. (See suggestions in March, 1903, CHAUTAUQUAN.
p. 643; also in C. L. S. C. Round Table in current number.)



A NATIVE RESIDENCE IN QUAN-CHEN-TSE, MANCHURIA

THE LIBRARY SHELF

PEOPLE'S THEATERS IN RUSSIA

Probably very few people in this country realize what heroic efforts Russia has been putting forth, in the past few years, to grapple with the drink evil. While we have been experimenting with the dispensary system in a small way, Russia has tried it on a national scale. But what gives to this movement special interest is the widespread social activities which have been stimulated by it, and which are influencing Russian life in ways that are truly Lecture halls, libraries, cheap restaurants, and great numbers of people's theaters are the direct outcome of this movement, which is described in much detail by Mr. R. E. C. Long in Littell's Living Age, December 6, 1902. From this very interesting account we quote as follows:

"Very few Englishmen have come away from St. Petersburg of late without having paid at least one visit to the Narodni Dvorets, or People's Palace, of Nicholas the Second, which was opened two years ago for the recreation and amusement of the working classes of the city. The building itself, with its great theater, lecture halls, and dining-rooms, with its accommodation for six thousand persons, is imposing enough to attract the attention of any passerby; and its apparently anomalous position in the capital of an autocratic country, where, as the legend goes, the people exist only to pay taxes and carry rifles, strikes the majority of visitors as something absurd. It is regarded as a matter of pride that London so early had its People's Palace, and in Berlin the Schiller People's Theater is hailed as a triumph of social enterprise. That a backward capital like St. Petersburg should have an institution of the same kind, differing only in that it is, if anything, more successful than either, seems anomalous. But it would seem stranger still if it were generally known that this theater, so far from being the first of its kind in Russia, is itself only the outcome of a very remarkable movement which has been going on in Russia for the last fifteen years, and which has its roots in a much greater antiquity.

"A People's Theater of a sort actually existed in Russia more than a hundred years before anything of the kind was thought of in Western Europe. As long ago as 1750 (a few years before the National Theater proper was founded by the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna) a Yaroslavl manufacturer named Volkhoff established a theater in his works for the benefit of his employees. This was the first of the Russian factory theaters,' many of which exist in Russia today, their difference from the ordinary People's Theater being that while the factory theaters are intended for the use only of the employees at the works to which they are attached, the People's Theaters are open to all workingmen. In this first factory theater audience and actors alike were drawn from the ranks of the workmen.

"Thirty years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to found a theater for working people at Odessa, and two years later Moscow opened its 'Everybody's Theater.' This latter was not, strictly speaking, a workingman's theater, being open to all classes, and distinguished from other theaters merely by its low charges for admission. It was left for the remote city of Tomsk in Siberia to make the first successful experiment in founding a genuine and successful workman's theater. This theater, like nearly all similar institutions in Russia, had a directly educational origin, being founded by the local society of 'Friends of Education.'

". . . In 1884, owing to the beneficence of a local resident, M. Valgunoff, the 'Friends of Education' founded an institute to which was attached a small theater for workingmen. The experiment proved so successful that the revenue of the society was trebled, the theater doubled in size, and a museum and a number of class-rooms were added to the institute. While this experiment was in progress a similar movement was being organized in St. Petersburg. The 'Neva Society for Promoting Cheap Recreation' was formed with the object of organizing holiday fetes for the working classes. These fetes were at first held in the suburbs, the chief attraction being an open-air stage, with clowns, story-tellers, and singers. kopecks (two and one-half pence) was the admission charge. The entertainments paid their expenses, some 67,000 persons, all belonging to the working class, being present at the first season's fete. After a year's trial the society had got so far as to be able to play Ostrovsky's comedies by professional actors. So far these entertainments had been held only in summer time: but after three years' experience a permanent stone theater was opened in a park on the Schlüsselburg Road.

'In fifteen years they had not only established themselves on a sound financial basis, but they had been enabled out of their profits to build as adjuncts to the theater two free libraries and reading rooms; and they are at present considering a project for building cheap bath-houses and establishing river boats and skating

rinks on the Neva.

"The success of this experiment was so great that the manufacturers on Vasili Ostrof took the hint, and raised a fund for building a People's Theater on the island for eight hundred persons. . . This theater has always paid its expenses, and its success may be judged from the fact that a few years ago the same manufacturers formed a subsidiary committee for providing dinners and teas for workmen at cost prices.

But aside from private initiative, other forces are cooperating in promoting this movement for people's theaters. It seems to be true that in municipal affairs Russian towns, although greatly restricted in any matter relating to politics, have quite unusual freedom as regards the disposition of public funds. For this reason many towns have celebrated the anniversaries associated with famous men by founding lecture courses, building free libraries, and opening cheap dining-rooms for workingmen. The centenary of the birth of Pushkin was the occasior

of the establishment of scores of such institutions in various parts of Russia. At Odessa the celebration in 1885 of the millenary of the death of Methodius resulted, a few years later, in a workingman's theater, with lecture hall, free library, etc. Other very important elements in this great social movement are the "Guardianships of Public Sobriety" organized by M. De Witte, minister of finance, to provide tea-rooms and other means of entertainment to take the place of the abolished saloon. These organizations are supplied with revenues from the dispensary funds, and are given power to use the money at their discretion. The tearooms proved in most cases financial failures, and many of them were converted into free The "Guardianships" then, noting the excellent influence of the people's theaters, · lent them their cooperation, and then set about building theaters of their own to which they attached the once despised tea-rooms, which at once became a source of profit. At Perm, in 1900, the "Guardianships" spent about a third of their revenue in building theaters and training singers.

One of the most interesting features of this social revival is its influence upon the villages. Of these Mr. Long says:

"Serious as is the drink question in the Russian towns, it is yet more serious in the villages, where the enforced idleness of half of the year makes the kabak the only center of distraction outside the stifling monotony of the crowded hut. Ten years ago the via dolorosa from the kabak to the usurer's and back to the kabak was the only trodden path in the snow-

bound village. "But the struggle against the greatest of Russian ills, so manfully carried on in the great cities, has now spread to the villages, and of late years in little centers of population of three thousand souls or less miniature theaters for the people have sprung up like magic palaces. In Orloff, Tula, Ufa, and Samara, village theaters, with village actors and village audiences, are already in existence, and others are being built—furnished is a better word, for the center of nascent intelligence is generally a vacant barn, emptied too often by famine. The 'Temperance Boards' encourage this movement by subscribing small sums, but, what is perhaps more remarkable, the peasant communes sometimes take the initiative themselves, and build and furnish their own theaters out of their scanty funds.

"The village of Yasuikova, in the government of Samara, has a theater built of stone, which holds three or four hundred persons. the model village theater of Russia, and it lately played the opera 'Igor,' with a village orchestra and a chorus of thirty trained peasants. The Russian peasants have, as a rule, excellent voices, and there is no pleasanter experience than to drive on a summer Sunday from village to village and hear in one after another the singing of those immemorial choruses which form the great musical tradition of the Russian race. But opera naturally has as yet made little way in the villages. The peasants, as a rule. prefer their own music, and their improvised performances often have a charm which no directed effort could improve upon.

"The village theaters are almost entirely nateur. With a building erected, or more amateur. often adapted, by the commune, peasant decorators, peasant painters of crude scenery, and peasant actors and actresses, trained free of cost by the village schoolmaster, there is little room for heavy expenditure. In some of the theaters, indeed, no charge is made for admittance at all, and in many others free performances are periodically given for children. Lighting and hire of costumes are almost the only expenses which have to be paid out of the takings, bought costumes going to the capital account, as they are used again and again for different plays with little regard for historic propriety. Most costumes, however, are made by village artists. Very often the chief actors are dressed for their parts, the subordinates and supers appearing in their ordinary clothesthose marvelous, multi-colored cotton garments which so charmingly enliven the monotonous landscape of Russia in summer time. An occasional fee is paid to a professional elocutionist. But there the expense ends. As the takings of a village theater seldom amount to more than five or six roubles, it is plain that not much more expense could be borne. The basis of the theater is mainly personal direction and manual help, rather than monetary wealth. The most remarkable feature of this People's Theater movement is the great variety of the sources from which it has sprung.

"The educational societies led to committees whose special object was to provide recreation and amusement. Then came the temperance boards, first with encouragement and monetary aid, then with theaters and concert halls of their own. Side by side with these bodies, and sometimes together with them, work the Zemstvos, the municipalities, the schools, and even the village communes."

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS

"SAXON AND SLAV"-MAY

1. Great Britain, peace footing 253,000, war footing 1,100.000; Russia, peace footing 1,111,000, war footing 4,950,000. 2. Great Britain, to battleships, 212 cruisers, 109 gunboats; Russia, 41 battleships, 61 cruisers, 29 gunboats. 3. Minister of the colonies, Chamberlain. 4. Variously estimated (including military) from 50,000 to 250,000. 6. A Russian local com-

nity with land in common which is apportioned

"READING JOURNEY"-MAY

1. 1891. 2. Four thousand miles. 4. Petroleum. 5. Persia. 6. Afghanistan. 7. A large plain similar to our Western prairies. 8. A Mongol conqueror who subdued all Central Asia and Northern China. 9. A Tatar conqueror of Persia, part of India, and part of Turkey. 10. The capital of Arabia, and the sacred city of the Mohammedan world.

11. A celebrated German scientist and author.

12. The upper class Russian of idle, pleasure-loving life.





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FROM THE CIRCLES

In spite of the distractions of June weather a large body of delegates greeted Pendragon as he opened the last Round Table session of the year. A sense of impending separation made each circle and reader anxious for one more friendly conference.

"I'm happy to say that our Round Table gatherings are to be resumed earlier than usual, as the first instalment of required reading for the 'American Year' will be published in the September CHAUTAUQUAN, and in this connection let me say that all communications relating to the C. L. S. C. should be addressed to Chautauqua, New York. Letters occasionally come around to me through the office of the Press at Springfield. Send all your communications for the Round Table editor to Chautauqua, New York. The offices there are now open throughout the year."



"I hold in my hand," continued Pendragon, "a letter from Norway, which I am sure you will be glad to hear. It comes from Mr. Olav Madshus, a teacher in Navnaaen, who is a member of the Class of 1906.

"He has caught the spirit of the Chautauqua idea—the value of reading according to a plan, rather than in a haphazard way. But I will let him speak for himself: 'After three months' reading I see a benefit that I did not perceive when starting out. It forms a link between a great number of things I had read at random in former days. Of Carlyle and Browning I had read a little, but now I have read them again. Ruskin was a new man to me, and quite an experience. I must have some more acquaintance with him, for he speaks to my very heart. I find the 'Required Reading' in THE CHAUTAUQUAN the very ideal of what such a thing should be, and the Round Table interests me very much, especially the reports from the circles. I should like to take a seat at your famous Round Table some day-perhaps I may in 1906. I should like to say to my classmates, Comrades, look forward and press on. the light shine into you that it may shine out of you, lighting and warming your own corner of the world."



"I suppose South Dakota seems as remote to some of you as Norway," said the delegate from Flandreau, as Pendragon motioned to her to take the floor, "but we get as much stirred up over our studies as does the Norway teacher, and if Ruskin wasn't a 'new man' to us, I confess that we never read him without feeling that we had had an 'experience.' For shaking people

out of their lethargy and making them ready to help the world along, I don't know anybody quite equal to Ruskin. The Athena C. L. S. C. is wide awake this year, and hard at work. We relaxed on February 22 long enough to give a Washington party, with all the usual accompaniment of colonial costumes, hatchets, etc., and we are still discussing its humorous episodes, while we are looking forward to the American Year with more than usual anticipations."

"We have tried to study up the Polish question in our own city," said the delegate from the "Kimball" Circle, of St. Louis, "and we have become more familiar with this part of our population than we had ever thought of doing. The Polish quarter and Polish schools have been our chief fields of investigation. We have drawn maps in order to clear up our geographical ideas, have a plan for inviting a Russian to give us a talk on pronunciation, and are also meditating a Russian banquet as a feature of our closing meeting."

Just here Pendragon turned over the pages of the June CHAUTAUQUAN and called attention to the menu of a Polish dinner given in the suggestive programs, explaining that as the menu was copied from the note-book of a traveler in Poland it might be relied upon as a genuine production.

"I've just received a brief letter from one of the new 1906 circles, the 'Vincent,' in Toledo, Ohio," said Pendragon. "It has twenty-eight members, and they have given some special study to the 'English' articles in The Chautauquan. Some of the young people in these Chautauqua homes are already becoming familiar with the C. L. S. C. books. One mother in this circle studies her "Ten Englishmen' by reading it aloud to her ten-year-old boy. What good times mother and boy must associate with the name Chautauqua.

"Another new circle which we must not overlook is the Entre Nous, of Dallas, Texas. They began life as a social club, but decided that they were suffering from the old disease of 'all play and no work.' Then the C. L. S. C. was revealed to them by a friend, and they now report '1906 is the year in which we hope to graduate, and no one who heard the discussion of the life and works of Browning at a recent meeting need fear that we shall fail. Pendragon, if you look closely, I am sure you will see some of us in the Recognition Day procession in 1906.'"



"We haven't heard from New England yet," observed Pendragon, as he scanned the dele-

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ployes and employers.

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gates. "I see a member of the Wapping Circle, of Connecticut. Please let us have a word from that part of the country."

"Our strong point this year," replied the delegate from the Hawthorne C. L. S. C., "has been, I think, in our interchange of courtesies with other circles. Not long ago the circle of the North Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford paid us a visit. A short program was arranged, in which members of both circles took part, and we were able to establish friendly relations with this near neighbor. It all helps to impress the value of the Chautauqua plan upon the community. We have nine new members this year, and feel that our 'John Ruskin' members are a great credit to the C. L. S. C. In our long career as a circle we have initiated many 'freshmen,' and the '06's are not a whit behind their predecessors. My neighbor here is from Massachusetts; I think the others would be glad to hear from her."

Thus encouraged, the delegate from the "Fideles" Circle, of Newton, explained that their circle, which meets in the afternoon, are largely members of 1904, though the president, Miss Spear, took her diploma at Chautauqua in 1901. The meetings are very informal, but involve some previous preparation and much searching and discussing of questions at the meeting.

"I've just been visiting in Williamsport, and though I'm not a circle reader," announced a Pennsylvania member, "I saw a good deal of the circle work there. One interesting feature of it is that one of the members who graduated at the Chautauqua Library School summer before last is librarian of the high school library, and tells me that she comes in frequent contact with some four hundred young people, has loaned her C. L. S. C. books, and given suggestions for essays and orations from the material offered in this year's course, and explained the Chautauqua Institution till the boys and girls look upon it with wholesome respect. circle held a charming Tennyson evening. Poems were read and discussed, and everybody seemed to have been doing good outside work and to be thoroughly awake on the subject. They had a fine Browning lecture while I was there, and a 'Study of Russia' night with a question box and an excellent map. There are twenty-two members, and the circle, though new, is already a recognized factor in the city."

"I want you to know what we are doing up here in Michigan," explained a member of the Benton Harbor Alumni. "We have enlarged our circle this year, and the undergraduate circle has also grown. We have been visiting some of our neighboring towns, and at Berrien Springs expect to have a large circle next fall. At Eau Claire also they are planning for a circle to begin with the American Year, so you see we are doing our best to extend Chautauqua influence in this region. Our circle is having a fine year, and we are working hard, though we miss our president, who has been kept from us by illness for many weeks. Chautauqua ideals are earnestly cherished here, and our circles have had a wide and helpful influence."



"Just a word from Brooklyn," said Pendragon, as he introduced the delegate from the Carson Circle. "We have an embarrassment of riches at this last meeting, and it is hard to draw the line."

"One feature of our regular program," responded the Brooklyn member, "is the reading of two papers, both of which are vigorously discussed and supplemented by interesting items. A great many take part in these discussions, and they are breezy, I can tell you, for some of our readers have traveled, and others have read widely and thoughtfully. Everybody in our circle works, and we have had a delightful series of programs this winter, which I could describe in detail were there more time."

"I'd like to mention," said the delegate from Plainsville, Pennsylvania, "one of the most notable events of our year, which was a debate that we had with the West Pittston Circle on 'Resolved, That government control of mines. railroads, etc., would tend to do away with strikes, lockouts, and other labor troubles.' This was won by the affirmative. You see, we Pennsylvanians have had these questions brought pretty close to us."



"We shall have to close our Round Table with the report from Belfast, New York," said Pendragon, as he looked at his watch. "I regret that we can't hear from many others."

"Our circle is called 'The Progressive,' " replied the delegate, "and this our third year is our largest and best, with twenty-two members. We meet weekly at the homes of members. Our program is in the hands of an instruction committee of two, who serve for one month, also a critic appointed for the same length of time. We are using the credit system with good results, and the winning side will be entertained at the close of the year. We used the 'fifty test questions,' and did remarkably well with the Historical Man and Woman. One helpful feature of our work is the answers to roll-call. which are arranged one week in advance, being a response on the soil, surface, geography, climate, cities, buildings, historical points, productions, etc., of Russia. Also reports on contemporary writers. By this plan we have

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gathered much interesting material in a very pleasant way. Each evening we open with current topics, if possible something in connection with the lesson."

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As the delegate resumed her seat Pendragon closed his note-book, saying as he did so, "The Historical Man and Woman are becoming very popular among our circles, and we haven't yet exhausted their possibilities. You remember that the circle at Vineland, New Jersey, sent the 'Man' on his travels. Recently I have learned that the Chautauquans of Sheffield, Pennsylvania, have arranged for the wedding and honeymoon of this novel pair, and today comes a report from the Addison Moore Circle, of New Haven, Connecticut, that an artist friend of theirs in Paris has drawn their portraits. We shall hope to exhibit these drawings and have an account of the honeymoon in September, when I hope to meet you all and many new delegates from the Class of 1907. In closing let me leave with you the answers to the fifty questions sent by the Brooklyn Union, and for which we have had numerous requests":

1.	Oberlin.	25.	Shah.
2.	Hastings.	26.	Titus.
3.	Washington	27.	Elbe.
	Irving.	28.	Mozart.
4.	James K. Polk.	29.	Forty years.
5.	Oliver Goldsmith.	3 0.	J. L. Motley.
6.	Sedan.	31.	Egbert.
7.	Catherine	3 2.	Lutzen.
	de Medici.	33.	Stanley.
8.	Whittier.	34.	Ohio.
9.	Shipbuilding.	35.	
10.	Kansas.	36.	
11.		37.	Bosworth.
12.		38.	
13.		39.	Scott.
14.		40.	Antioch.
15.		41.	Scott.
16.	Egypt.	42.	General Thoma
17.	Henry Clay.	43.	Longfellow.
18.	Marathon.	44.	Tagus.
19.		45.	Dante.
	Holmes.	46.	Munich.
21.	Lincoln.	47.	Raphael.
22.	Elias Howe.	48.	Savonarola.
ZZ.	Cilas riower	20.	OHVOHALOIA.

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NEWS SUMMARY AND CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

24.

DOMESTIC

April 1.—President Roosevelt leaves Washington on his Western trip. Judge Adams, of St. Louis, dissolves the temporary injunction preventing trainmen on the Wabash Railroad from striking. The Texas legislature adopts a radical anti-trust law.

2.—President Roosevelt spends a day in Chicago, makes several speeches, and is made an

LL.D. by the University of Chicago.

5.—Mrs. Margaret Armour gives fifty thousand dollars to the Kansas City Woman's Christian Association to establish a home for worthy old neople.

6.—Judge Lurton rules against James R. Keene in the Southern Pacific fight, but appeal is taken. General elections in Ohio. Fleischman elected in Cincinnati, and Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland.

7.—Mayor Carter Harrison is reëlected in Chicago for the fourth time. James H. Tillman is indicted for killing Editor Gonzales at Columbia, South Carolina.

9.—United States court of appeals, at St. Paul, renders decision holding that Northern Securities Company is an illegal corporation

in violation of anti-trust law.

10.—Governor of New Jersey by proclamation wipes out of existence hundreds of concerns incorporated under the easy laws of that state. American troops capture the fort of Bacalod in the Island of Mindanao, after a desperate fight in which one hundred Moros are killed.

13.—The stock market in Wall street slumps heavily owing to apprehensions caused by the decision in the Northern Securities case.

14.—Ex-President Cleveland, in a conversation with Booker T. Washington, declares that the negro problem rests upon the whole nation, and praises the work done for blacks in the South. President David M. Parry, of the National Manufacturers' Association, in session at New Orleans, says Chicago is being "throttled by lawless labor organizations." Attorney-General Knox denies request of Northern Securities counsel for truce pending appeal to United States supreme court.

Philip.

Chaucer.

15.—A commission to kill General Otis, written by Aguinaldo, is found among papers taken from insurgent Filipino government. National Association of Manufacturers declares against strikes and boycotts, but disowns war on unions as such

17.—The Central Labor Union announces it will file charges alleging incompetency and favoritism in the mail equipment division of the

general postoffice.

John.

Xerxes.

20.—The new Chicago city council is scated and Carter H. Harrison sworn in for his fourth term as mayor. The certificates of indebtedness of the Philippine Islands are oversubscribed eight times. The United States court at St. Paul modifies order in the Northern Securities case so as to allow the payment of dividends.

22.—The new four-million-dollar New York

Stock Exchange Building is dedicated.

23.—A riot is precipitated in the Illinois legislature by Speaker Miller's action in "gaveling" the Lindley traction bill to a third reading. Andrew Carnegie gives six hundred thousand dollars to the Tuskegee Institute. James M. Tyner, assistant attorney-general for the post-office department, is dismissed. Interstate commerce commission publishes report announcing that many advances in railroad rates are unwarranted, and unless there are reductions prosecutions will follow. Permanent injunction is issued by Judges Grosscup and Phillips against fourteen railroads forbidding discrimination or rate rebates.

27.-Two thousand employees of the Deering



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Harvester Company, Chicago, go on a strike for the recognition of their union. General Miles's report on the Philippines alleges cruelty on part

of American troops.

29.—Decisions upholding the state franchise tax and invalidating the eight-hour day law are handed down by Judge Parker, of the New York state court of appeals. Frank, a mining town in Alberto, Canada, is almost destroyed by an earthquake, and 112 lives are reported lost. 30.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at

St. Louis is formally dedicated, President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland assisting

in the ceremonies.

FOREIGN

April 2.—King Edward of England arrives in

Lisbon, beginning his tour of Portugal.
3.—President Roosevelt's Chicago speech on the Monroe Doctrine is regarded in Berlin as aimed principally at Germany because of the Venezuelan affair.

4.—American marines are landed in San Domingo to protect the consulate and other

property.

6.—A general strike is ordered on all the land and water transportation systems of Holland.

7.-King Alexander of Servia suspends the constitution of 1901 and restores the laws in

force previous to its enactment. 8.—A dozen strikers are shot by troops in a riot in Rome. The Dutch government has ordered the marines and three warships to be in readiness for immediate service against the

strikers. 11.-Laborers of Holland decide to end strike,

claiming they have been betrayed.

13.—The International Agricultural Congress opens at Rome; how to meet American competi-

tion is the chief subject of discussion.

15.-President Loubet of France is enthusiastically received at Algiers. The International Anti-Alcohol Congress opens at Bremen. The "Congress of the Latin Peoples" begins its sessions at Rome.

16.-The National Irish Convention at Dublin

indorses the principle of the British ministry's land bill for Ireland.

19.-Minister Conger reports from Peking the suppression of an attempt to reorganize the Boxer movement.

20.—The German press "regrets" its attack on the United States government for sending the American European naval squadron to Marseilles to greet President Loubet of France.

22.—Alfred Dreyfus appeals to the French

minister of war to reopen his case.

23.-Russia demands that China cede to her sovereignty over Manchuria and exclude all other nations. Russia and Mecklenberg decide to expel Mormon missionaries, claiming their teachings to be contrary to public morals.

26.-Japan and Great Britain send protests to China against Russian demands in Manchuria. British are routed by Somalis in East Africa. The empress dowager of China grants an appropriatio of four hundred thousand dollars for the Chinese exhibit at St. Louis.

27.—It is announced that China has sent a formal refusal of Russian demands in Man-

churia.

29.-King Edward visits the pope at the Vatican.

30.—The Russian foreign office announces that the empire "is firmly decided on evacuating Manchuria, and is anxious to open the door as wide as possible to American trade.

OBITUARY

April 6.- Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of American ambassador to France, dies in Paris.

10.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, blind chaplain of the United States senate, dies at Santa Barbara, California.

19.-Sir O'iver Morrat, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, dies.

29.—Stuart Robson, the well-known comedian,

dies in New York of heart disease. 30.-Paul Belloni du Chaillu, American explorer and author, who won world-wide fame, dies at St. Petersburg.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

Roll-call: Answered by suggestions of how to get the most out of one's summer vacation.

2. Papers: (a) Indictment of Labor Unions by D. M. Parry, president National Association of Manufacturers (see papers of April 15). (b) What We Owe to Ralph Waldo Émerson (in view of Emerson Centennial beginning July 13). (c) Report on military atrocities in the Philippines.

Readings: (a) From "The History of the Standard Oil Company," by Ida M. Tarbell (McClure's Magazine for May). (b) From "The Social Unrest," by Sydney Brooks (Macmillan Co.) (c) From "The Woman Who Toils," by Mrs. John and Marie van Vorst (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Resolved: That legislation against combines ought to recognize the distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade.

FOREIGN

Snap sketches of Man-Map Exercise: churia, showing boundaries.

pers: (a) Books Which Ought to Be Placed in Mr. Carnegie's International Papers: Peace Library at The Hague. (b) Review of the Strike in Holland. (c) How Bureaucracy Rules the Russia of Today.

Readings: (a) From "The Civilization
Battle," by F. A. Ogg (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June). (b) From "Greater
Russia," by Wirt Gerrare (Macmillan
Co.) (c) From "Eastern Siberia and Manchuria," by George Frederick Wright (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June). (d) From "The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Peking," by Michael Myers Shoemaker (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

Discussion: The quality of Russian diplo-

macy in Manchuria.

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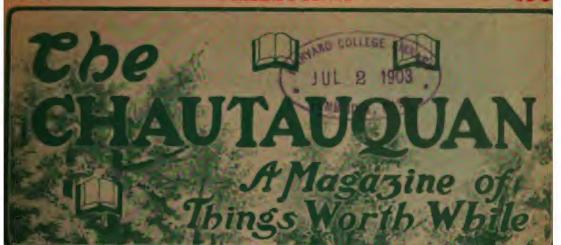
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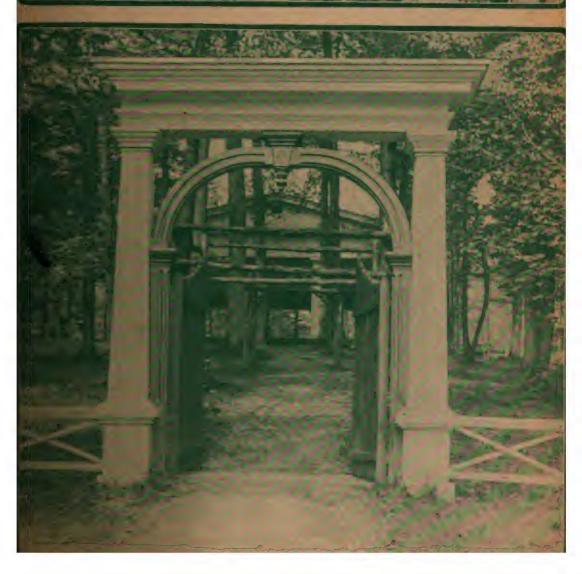
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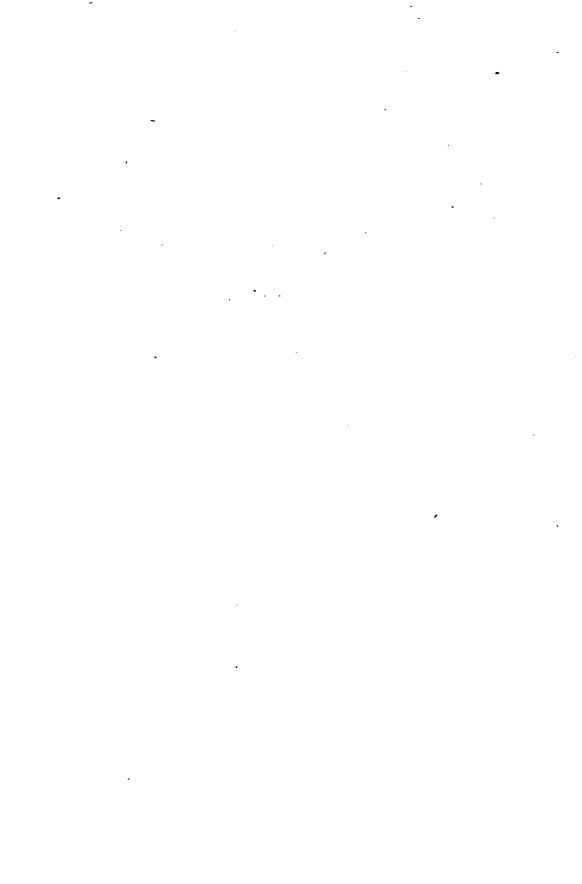
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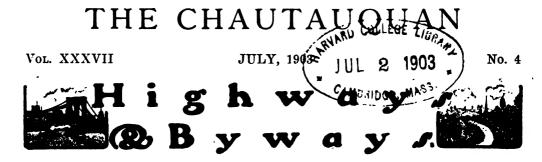
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N several industrial centers the demands of the labor unions, and the strikes, conflicts, boycotts, etc., which have attended the efforts to improve the condition of the

employed, have caused unusual unrest among the employers and a general tendency to oppose combination to combina-Capital has been organizing for different purposes, but now it is organizing to resist the unions. Employers' associations have been formed in New York, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and elsewhere, in some places for purely defensive purposes, in others for offensive as well. national employers' association has been proposed, though the National Manufacturers' Association, under its present administration, is making war on aggressive unionism one of its chief objects. The idea, as yet but vaguely formulated, is to have employers' trade unions to cope with the workmen's trade unions, and national capitalistic federations to cope with the American Federation of Labor and similar bodies.

This interesting and notable movement has already produced several sub-tendencies. Although the features most strongly objected to in labor organization are sympathetic strikes, boycotts, discrimination against non-union men and repudiation of agreements, some of these employers' organizations have already adopted these identical methods of defense or offense. They boycott employers who "recognize" unions and agree to employ none but union men. They resort to threats and intimidation, and in one case at least they have

tried to compel an employer to repudiate an agreement with his employees.

Conservative newspapers like the New York Times and Journal of Commerce and the Chicago Evening Post have severely condemned these methods, and pointed out that the employers who resort to them read themselves out of court and prove the insincerity of their professions with regard to labor and the interests of the third party, the public. It is hardly necessary to argue the proposition that what is wrongful or objectionable in labor unions can not be commendable or even pardonable in capital unions.

One of the piquant incidents of this battle of organizations is the turning of the tables upon the combined employers with respect to the injunction. For years organized labor has denounced "government by injunction" as the iniquitous device of corporation lawyers. Now it is beginning to employ the injunction as a shield (or sword) against the employers. Omaha and Denver judges have granted to unions injunctions as radical and drastic as any ever obtained by corporations against labor. The Omaha injunction, for example, enjoined the Business Men's Association from "threatening to injure the business or person of any employer of members of cross-complainant's union or member of labor union, or any person who may employ or desire to employ such union men, or from refusing to sell commodities and supplies of merchandise to employers of such union labor and from discriminating against such persons in the prices charged for any such

the suspicion in England and Russia is that Emperor William really aims at securing political predominance in Persia and in the gulf. French and Turkish



interests are represented in the syndicate which proposes to build this railway, but the scheme is essentially German. Great Britain has been invited to become a party to the enterprise, but the government yielding to press and popular opposition has declined the invitation. The success of the scheme is regarded as doubtful.

But the agitation over it, coupled with the Manchurian incident (now closed, but likely to be revived at any time, since Russia has no real intention of retiring from Manchuria), has prompted the British government to announce a virtual protectorate over the Persian Gulf. With the "development" of Asia Minor and Persia by commercial syndicates, Russian, German, or Turkish, England does not propose to interfere. But she has declared that she should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified post in the Persian Gulf by any foreign power as a serious menace to her interests, and would resist it with all the means at her disposal. This claim to supremacy in the gulf is not based on territorial interests. Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, explained the announcement as follows: "So far as the navigation of the Persian Gulf was concerned Great Britain held a position different from that of the other powers both because it was owing to British enterprise and expenditure of life and money that the gulf was now open

to the commerce of the world and because the protection of the sea route to India necessitated British predominance in the gulf."

This bold and decisive reservation is directed against Russia quite as much as against Germany, and while these powers have been regarded as rivals in the Near East, England's moral coup is calculated to give them a certain community of interest. In the Far East they are already allies, Germany having stated that the Manchurian and North China controversy did not concern her. The Persian question will draw them even more closely together, notwithstanding the Russo-French alliance, and the result can not fail to affect the whole diplomatic situation.

So far neither Russia nor Germany has taken formal notice of Great Britain's new doctrine. It is supposed, however, that it will inevitably strengthen Russia's determination to retain Manchuria and intrench herself in the Pacific. Russia's promise to withdraw from Manchuria is not unconditional. She distinctly stated that "the action of other powers" might necessitate a change of plans. That action need not have China for its scene.



The Russian Massacre and Anti-Semitism

Over twenty years ago there were serious anti-Jewish riots in the Russian "Pale of Settlements," the few provinces of Western, Southern, and Little Russia, and Poland, in which the millions of Russia's Jewish subjects are confined or cooped up by law. Bloodshed, pillage, robbery, outrage of all sorts attended these disorders, and they caused a heavy emigration of the victims. It is probable that a million Jews have left Russia since, and largely on account of those disturbances.

The recent massacre at Kishineff, in the government of Bessarabia, surpassed in savagery, brutality, and ferocity any of the riots of the early eighties. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the

circulation by anti-Semitic papers of an infamous story of ritual murder in connection with the celebration of Passover by the Jews of Kishineff. There were, of course, other and more general causesracial antipathy, the systematic persecution of the Jews by the rabid and reactionary press, the denial by the government to them of the elementary rights of citizenship—the right of living anywhere within the empire, the right to own agricultural land and to live in villages, the right to enter the government service or the liberal professions, the right to unrestricted use of educational opportunities—and fanaticism of superstition and bigotry. Indeed, according to Count Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky, the young novelist, the government, the bureaucracy, and the anti-Semitic agitators are the real culprits in the case, their acts and example inevitably producing the feeling that the Jew is an outcast who may be hounded and even killed with perfect impunity.

It is certain that the provincial and



"VISIBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT"

Russian Bear (to himself, as he edges away). "I don't mind the faces he makes; but I can't say I like the look of those legs!"

["In any case it is certain the Ministers of the United States, Japan, and Great Britain at Peking are in possession of full instructions to support the Chinese government in resisting any proposal from Russia which would be in contradiction to the Manchurian convention."—Daily Paper.]

-I.mdon Punch.

local authorities made no real effort to suppress the sanguinary "crusade." There were troops and armed police all over the city, but no physical force was used to vindicate the law and protect person and For three days the mob was property. permitted to make war on unarmed, inoffensive men, women and children. official statement acknowledges the following results of the riots: Forty-five persons killed; seventy-four seriously wounded; 350 slightly wounded; seven hundred houses of Hebrews wrecked and plundered; six hundred shops robbed. This is believed to be an underestimate, but even if the official figures are accepted, "the brain reels and the heart sickens at the enormity of such a crime," in the words of Cardinal Gibbons.

It was charged in foreign newspapers that Minister von Plehve had, in secret circulars, instructed the governor of Bessarabia to stop short of physical force in dealing with anticipated disorders, and at the same time forbidden the alarmed Jews from forming defensive associations and arming themselves. The report as to the "no-force" circular has been explicitly denied by the Russian government through its official organ.

The civilized world has condemned the atrocities in no uncertain tone. Resolutions, mass-meetings, contributions to the relief fund—by these and other means has humanity evinced its abhorrence of the recrudescence of barbarism. Russia has evidently been impressed, for measures have been taken to prevent further outrages, and punishment has been inflicted on the recreant officials and some of the rioters. The question that can not easily be answered is this: Should powers like the United States protest, in the name of humanity, against a governmental policy which almost inevitably produces wholesale slaughter and atrocity?

Not a few have urged Secretary Hay to follow the Roumanian precedent and to demand of Russia the modification or repeal of the special laws which degrade

and impoverish her Jewish populaton, instigate persecution by the mob and compel tens of thousands to emigrate. grounds of the Roumanian note may be urged against Russia with even greater force, and it is certainly true that the laws of humanity are higher than the rules of international etiquette. Still, formal intercession is considered unlikely, unless there should be repetition of the Kishineff outrages, and the Russian government should convince the world that its anti-Semitic policy was fixed and unalterable, and designed to force the Jews to leave the country. Anti-Semitism is not peculiar to Russia, but when it is so extreme as to cause emigration en masse, the nations affected by this emigration deem themselves justified in entering an emphatic protest.

A "Reconstruction" Law Annulled

In the Alabama suffrage case the supreme court declined to protect the political rights of the negroes disfranchised in violation of the fifteenth amendment, while evading the question of the validity of the Alabama suffrage article. The decision is construed to mean that there is no way of enforcing the amendment named, even where the states frankly nullify it. Other suffrage cases are pending which may present the disfranchisement issue more directly, and it would be rash to conclude positively that the fifteenth amendment is unenforceable and futile.

Meantime it is worthy of note that one of the reconstruction statutes enacted to enforce observance of that amendment has been declared unconstitutional. The statute prohibited persons from preventing, controlling, or intimidating any citizen entitled to vote by virtue of the fifteenth amendment from exercising that right by means of bribery or threats or any form of physical or moral coercion. The supreme court, including the judges who dissented in the Alabama case, holds

this to be an unconstitutional attempt to control elections over which congress has no power. There is ample warrant for the prohibition of bribery, coercion, etc., by individuals and states at *federal* elections, but the statute was too general in its provisions. Justice Brewer says of it in the opinion of the court:

It is not legislation in respect to the election of federal officers, but is leveled at all elections, state or federal, and does not purport to punish bribery of any voter, but simply those named in the fifteenth amendment. On its face it is clearly an attempt to exercise power supposed to be conferred by the fifteenth amendment in respect to all elections and not in pursuance of the general control by congress over particular elections. To change this statute enacted to punish bribery of persons named in the fifteenth amendment at all elections to a statute punishing bribery of any voter at certain elections would be in effect judicial legislation.

The soundness of this decision is not denied by any commentator, but in view of recent developments and Northern acquiescence in the disfranchisement of the negro population the remark is ventured that congress is not likely to replace the annulled act by one limited to the elections over which congress has full control. In fact, even the provision of the fourteenth amendment for the reduction of the representation of any state which discriminates against citizens with respect to the suffrage on grounds of race or color, is not likely to be applied to the present state of Northern opinion.

The Press and the Law

Pennsylvania is trying a most interesting experiment in the way of restricting the freedom of the press. An extraordinary so-called libel bill was "jammed through" the legislature and signed by Governor Pennypacker against the emphatic protests of the great majority of the newspapers of the state. The act, techically in force, is denounced throughout the United States as an unconstitu-

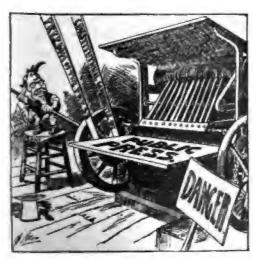
tional and audacious attempt at "muzzling the press" in the interest of corrupt officials and "spoils" politicians. In fact, it is already a "dead letter" as to some of its most peculiar provisions, the press having by tacit and common consent treated it as a nullity.

Briefly, its substantial provisions are as follows: Civil actions for libel may be brought against the owner, publisher, editor of any newspaper "to recover damages resulting from negligence in the ascertainment of facts, and in making publications affecting the character, reputation, or business of citizens." It is not necessary to prove malice; mere "negligence," which may be due to haste, pressure or the difficulty of verifying details, is sufficient as a basis for an action, where an error has been made in regard to character, reputation, or business. Again, as the terms of the act are absolute, a newspaper may be sued and mulcted in damages for the publication of true facts injurious to reputation or business.

Another extraordinary provision is that compensatory damages may be recovered for physical and mental suffering caused by libelous publications, and if the matter has been made specially prominent by use of pictures, cartoons, or large "display" type, punitive damages may be awarded. Finally, "for continual, persistent public violation of the law, the publication so offending may be abated by the courts as a public nuisance." This is a revolutionary innovation in American jurisprudence, and its constitutionality is gravely doubted, since the freedom of the press is expressly guaranteed, and a thousand libels can not deprive a citizen of the right to print whatever he pleases, subject to responsibility for specific abuse of his liberty.

Governor Pennypacker, in approving the bill, complained bitterly of the license of the cartoonists, and the attacks on the legislators, executive and public men generally. Here is a specimen of his argument in favor of the bill:

"A cartoon in a daily journal of May 2 defines the question with entire precision. An ugly little dwarf representing the governor of the commonwealth stands on a crude stool. The stool is subordinate to and placed alongside of a huge printing press with wheels as large as those of an ox team, and all are so arranged as to give the idea that when the press starts the stool and its occupant will be thrown to the ground. Put into words, the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the government. No self-respecting people



The cartoon in the Philadelphia North American, criticized by Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, in his message.



The cartoon in the North American the day after Governor Pennypacker had signed the "libel bill."

will permit such an attitude to be long maintained. In England a century ago the offender would have been drawn and quartered and his head stuck upon a pole without the gates."

Such cartoons have not ceased, and if the law prohibits them, most of the newspapers are already liable to abatement as public nuisances. It is not believed, however, that any official or politician will care to go before a jury with his grievance against a cartoonist or an editor. The bill will probably die of inanition and general contempt.



The Criminal Adventurer in Journalism

We hear a good deal about yellow journalism, vicious or semi-criminal journalism, and journalism for revenue only. The value of the "facts" and opinions disseminated by newspapers of this description hardly needs characterizing. But as an illustration of how contemporary history is written and public opinion manufactured the adventures of the correspondent-author known under the name "Edgar G. Bellairs" are as instructive as they are piquant.

"Bellairs" was the Associated Press correspondent in Cuba during the military administration of General Leonard Wood. It has been said that "Bellairs made Wood" by his laudation, enthusiastic accounts and uniform reports of successes and achievements. Later Bellairs went to China and sent us news of American operations under General Chaffee. Still later he became the Manila correspondent of the same great news agency, and in that capacity he served for two years. It is alleged that he penned and sent fully nine-tenths of the news which our press was allowed to get from the Philippines. In the words of influential New York newspapers, Bellairs "has made and unmade generals and colonial governors by his command over the avenues of communication."

Some time ago he brought out a book on the Philippines, in which there was a severe attack on Governor Taft as a man. official, and administrator, and, by way of contrast, a eulogy of General Wood. The assault on Governor Taft excited indignation, and the question was naturally suggested: Who is Bellairs? In less than twenty-four hours the answer came from -police and detective circles. Bellairs, it was shown, figured rather prominently, under various names, in a police chronicle entitled "Professional Criminals of Amer-According to this record, Bellairs -or Ballentine-is "a confidence man, swindler, gambler, forger, and convict," and—we are quoting a New York paper it was through the eyes of this man that the American people caught glimpses of the momentous events and occurrences in the Philippines during the period of his service as correspondent.

Need it be added that the publishers withdrew his book from the market as soon as these facts became public property? Whether the Associated Press knew them when it discharged him has not been made clear. It is not supposed, of course, that General Wood was familiar with the record of his admirer and champion when they were in Cuba together. How much truth and honesty was there in Bellairs's dispatches to the American press? What purposes or interests did he serve? Of his ability and personal attractiveness there is no doubt, but Americans prefer to obtain their political and other news from more respectable sources. Possibly the story points no special moral, for adventurers are not rare; but the incident is worth recording. "The truth of history" is sometimes a fearful and wonderful thing.

Woman Suffrage Defeated

The submission by the recent constitutional convention of New Hampshire of an amendment to the constitution striking out the word "male" from the clause regulating the elective franchise was rightly regarded as a remarkable victory for the

woman-suffrage movement. Few American states are more conservative than New Hampshire, and the reference of such a question as equal suffrage to the people was a significant sign of the times.

This amendment, together with nine others, was voted on at a special referendum, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority (almost two to one). Various explanations of this severe defeat have been advanced, but the fate of the other amendments suggests the simplest of all-opposition on the part of the conservative elements of the voting population. An amendment repealing a clause which makes a distinction in favor of denominations evangelical WAS lost through failure to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. An amendment requiring that every voter shall be able to read and write the English language, and making inability a bar to the exercise of the suffrage, was adopted. An anti-trust amendment was likewise successful. The result as a whole is regarded as an exhibition of a deep distrust of the new tendencies in politics.

Incidentally, the opponents of the referendum have raised the point that popular indifference even to constitutional changes demonstrates the futility of the growing practice of submitting new legislation to the voters. The highest vote on any amendment in New Hampshire was about forty thousand, it appears, only about half the vote in the election of 1902. Are citizens more interested in filling offices and placing this or that candidate or party in power than in securing sound laws and perfecting the constitutions under which they live? If they are, there is nothing in the fact to justify rejoicing, but in truth the conclusion is a superficial Though the referendum is as old as the Republic, its application on the present scale is a new phenomenon. history of the referendum as a check on representative government is not perhaps very different from the history of any institution founded on republican principles.

Y. W. C. A. Summer Conferences

Among the interesting summer gatherings of 1903 are the four conferences for Bible study, spiritual inspiration, and discussion of

Christian work among young women carried on by the American committee members of student and city Young Women's Christian Associations and women with similar tastes. The associations of the Pacific Coast met at Hotel Capitola, on the very shore of the ocean. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Miss Annie M.



Church.

Reynolds, world's secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Professor O. E. Brown, of Nashville, were on the program. The Southern conference at Asheville, June 12 to 23, attracted students, teachers, and city women from the entire South. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Rev. Carter, Helen Jones, Dr. W. W. White, Mr. Robert E. Speer, and Dr. Ira Landreth were on the list among the speakers.

The conferences of the East and the middle states are so large that they now meet in two sections at Lake George. The students of the East come to Silver Bay from June 26 to July 7 to hear Mr. Robert E. Speer. Mr. John R. Mott, Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Dr. W. F. McDowell, Rev. C. A. Janvier, Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, Miss Mary Woolley; to study the Bible with Dr. W. W. White, Rev. John Timothy Stone, Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Miss May Platform addresses, hillside meetings, missionary and student association conferences, delegation meetings for prayer, athletics, and social intercourse

make the ten days an epoch in a college woman's course. At the city section, July 10 to 21, to which the husbands of board members are also invited, problems of



REV. R. F. COYLE

Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly
1903.

Christian life voung among women in cities are taken up in addresses and conferences. The speakers include Dr. W. F. McDowell, Rev. C. A. R. Janvier, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Dr. W. W. White, and many special workers.

The Western conference meets at Lake Geneva, from August 15 to 25 for students, and August 26 to

September 4 for city workers. Dr. A. Johnston Ross, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, Rev. Ira Landreth, Mr. S. Cooper, Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, Mr. F. P. Turner are on the student program, and Dr. W. F. McDowell, Mr. John Willis Baer, Dr. Shaw, Rev. Joseph A. Vance, Mrs. F. D. Gamenree are among the speakers for the city delegation. This will be the twelfth season the Western conference has met at Lake Geneva.

Last year 2,025 young women were in attendance at these four conferences. Detailed announcements may be obtained from the American office, 1312 Champlain building, Chicago.

What the Paragraphers Say

Wall Street—the most noted if not the most popular watering place in the country.—Puck.

The Standard Oil Company has invaded Russia. The autocratic tzar may now discern his finish.—Chicago Evening Post.

Well Described.—"What is a trust?" asked the teacher. "A trust," replied the newspaper man's boy, "is a subject for an editorial when there is nothing else to be discussed."—Chicago Evening Post.

What Russia wants in China is an open door that only Russia can get through.—New York Press.

The treasury reports fail to state how many American heiresses were included in the year's exports of \$1,400,000,000.—Detroit Free Press.

It is to be hoped that it will not be at length discovered that the fault with the Declaration of Independence ink was that it was not union-made.—Baltimore American.

In Omaha a judge has enjoined an injunction. Can't somebody find a way to enjoin the judges?

—Chicago Record-Herald.



MANILA MONUMENT, BY ROBERT J. AITKEN Dedicated by President Roosevelt, at San Francisco.

Chautauqua Reminiscences

BY BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT

Chancellor of Chautaugus Institution.

HE Chautauqua of 1878 (twentyfive years ago) was the result of an idea that antedated by many years the Sunday-school movement of 1874. It came to its bloom in 1878 through the providential opportunities furnished by the Chautauqua soil and atmosphere and the success of the first four Chautauqua years. provided helps for general education outof-school as in 1874 it had improved the plans and agencies for the training of Sunday-school workers. The case, as stated in one of the early announcements of the C. L. S. C., is as follows:

"The 'circle' is a company of pledged readers in wide ranges of literature. The 'assembly' contains people who listen. The 'circle' is made up of people who read. The 'assembly' covers a few weeks. The 'circle' casts its canopy over the year and the years. The 'assembly' is at Chautauqua. The 'circle' carries Chautauqua to the world's end—to the East and to the West, to Canada, to Florida, to Scotland, to the Sandwich Islands, to India and Japan, to Cape Colony—everywhere. . . Its themes are those of the college world. It puts the preparatory and college curricula into good, readable English, and helps people outside of college to know what is going on there; what the young people study in history, language, and literature. It gives glimpses. . . . Whatever college boys study the 'circle' provides in some form and degree for parents to read, that home and college may be one in outlook and sympathy, in aim and delight. . . . It is a school at home, a school after school, a 'college' for one's own house; for busy people who left school years ago, and who desire to pursue some systematic course of instruction. It is for high school and college graduates; for people who never entered either high school or college; for merchants, mechanics, apprentices, mothers, busy housekeepers, farmer boys, shop girls, and for people of leisure and wealth who do not know what to do with

their time. . . . Several of the members are over eighty years of age, very few are under eighteen. . . . With the college outlook in prescribed courses of reading and study, memoranda to be filled out, periodical reports to be made, explanatory and helpful notes to be provided . . we add features designed to create a bond of union between our widely separated members, and to excite in them mutual sympathy and affection, notwithstanding diversities in age, temporal circumstances, and social conditions. . . . The practical aims of the 'circle' are brightened and warmed by devices appealing to the imagination and to the social nature. . . . Memorial days appointed, commemorating distinguished characters in literature and history. . . Mottoes . . . badges . . . diplomas class gatherings, alumni reunions, round tables . . . camp-fires. All these provisions of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle have contributed to its

It is this development in 1878 of the Chautauqua movement of 1874 which we this year celebrate. The twenty-five years tested its value as an attempt to solve the problem of the six week days in their relation to one holy day, the supplementing of sacred teaching by the sanctifying of secular study, the unifying of life so that continuousness of influence may be exerted by the church.

The Chautauqua of today was in fact in the germ when Lewis Miller and his friends landed at Fair Point in 1874. The Chautauqua of 1874 was the result of many years of observation, experience and experiments by men who believed that Sunday-school work must be prosecuted as a part, and only a part, of a radical, thorough and lifelong religious and educational system, embracing home, the church, secular schools of all grades, and the press, and that life itself is a school of character from cradle to coffin, and all its

experiences—"just a staff to try the soul's strength on."

The first Chautauqua, with people from twenty-five different states and territories. representing all the leading branches of the Holy Catholic Church, with its unique and comprehensive program, placed the Sunday-school at the highest possible level as a part of the church and as a part of the great educational process of life. There were lectures by college and university presidents and professors, and by other specialists in the art and science of teaching. There were regularly organized normal classes, professional conversazioni, illustrative exercises followed by critical reviews, sectional meetings, graded Sunday-schools, and a strong final competitive examination. A beautiful model of Palestine by the lake side, a model of the Jewish tabernacle, and a museum of biblical antiquity attracted universal attention, and were diligently used in illustrative work. Delightful social and recreative features added greatly to the interest of the first season.

Among the leaders, teachers, and lecturers present in 1874 were Drs. Castle and Marling, of Canada; Dr. (now chancellor) McCracken, President Chapin, of Beloit College; Chancellor (afterwards bishop) E. O. Haven, of Syracuse University; Bishops James, Simpson, and Peck; Rev. (now Dr.) J. A. Worden, Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull, Dr. J. M. Buckley, J. W. Bennett Tyler, Dr. Presbrey, Ralph Wells, Dr. J. W. Calkins, Rev. (now Dr.) G. A. Peltz, Dr. W. A. Niles, Dr. W. E. Knox, Drs. (afterwards bishops) W. X. Ninde, J. F. Hurst, H. W. Warren, and C. H. Fowler; Drs. Daniel Curry, P. G. Gillett, W. H. Perrine, Luther T. Townsend, Revs. (afterwards Drs.) J. M. Freeman, J. S. Ostrander, W. W. Wythe (builder of the Chautauqua Palestine), W. F. Crafts, S. W. McGerald, Rev. C. P. Hard, George A. Hall, H. H. Otis. Among the lecturers that first year were T. DeWitt Talmage, Charles F. Deems, John B. Jough, and Frank Beard. Among the ladies taking active part in the program were Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Mrs. W. E. Knox, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Miss Hattie N. Morris, and Mrs. Partridge. To Rev. J. B. Atchison, as representative of the Sunday-School Times, the assembly was indebted for ample and accurate reports of the proceedings.

During its twenty-nine years of existence the Chautauqua Institution has moved forward, developing steadily in every direction, bringing to its aid men and methods representing the advancing educational life of the age. At no educational center-assembly, convention, normal school, or university-have the principles and methods of "the new education" been more heartily welcomed or more boldly proclaimed, and that by its most distinguished exponents. There is not a modern theory or method approved by the best educators of the age, and of special value to the people of our country, that has not been fairly expounded at Chautauqua. There are few distinguished educational leaders of the nation who have not appeared on the Chautauqua platform or in the Chautauqua schools. The principles and methods of the "new psychology" have been presented, discussed, and applied. The defects of the "old" and of the "new" Sunday-school methods have been exposed. Brilliant ideals, not yet fully attained, have for years been set forth and insisted upon at Chautauqua. The discussion of the latest theories of biblical criticism, and that by worldrenowned exponents of diverse schools. has taken place year after year. Questions pertaining to society, to finance, to politics, and the responsibility of the church concerning them, have been repeatedly discussed on the platform and in the schools. The larger, more rational, and profounder spiritual life has been constantly emphasized. And it is safe to say that everything new and best and most to be desired in educational philosophy, in methods of biblical study, in the ennobling of domes-



EARLY CHAUTAUQUA SCENES

Beginning left top of page-1, Palace Hotel; 2, Lecturing, in Oriental costume, on the Model of Palestine; 3, Group of Chautauqua trees; 4, "The Ark," where Chautauqua lecturers were housed; 5, Group of early Chautauquans; 6, Old lunch hall on Hedding avenue; 7, New England kitchen; 8, Chautauqua group; 9, A wooded roadway.

tic, educational, and religious ideals, and everything that tends to foster a catholic spirit and to promote the wisest coöperation in Christian work are bound to find in the future, as they have found in the past, the most enthusiastic welcome at Chautauqua.

Zürich, Switzerland, 1903.

CHAUTAUQUA

My theme is "Chautauqua"—a place, a thought, an institution, a movement, and a force in civilization.

1. Of the place—Chautauqua—I may say that the "settlement" itself, the "county," and the "lake" have attractions sufficient to justify high eulogy. Their altitude above Lake Erie and the Atlantic Ocean, the lovely scenery, the salubrious climate, the flourishing towns and cities, the fine farms, the noble men and royal women, the central situation—all make the word "Chautauqua" suggestive of health, prosperity, progress—physical, intellectual, and moral, and give emphasis to the hearty invitation which goes forth







LEWIS MILLER, COTTAGE AND TENT

every season from the Assembly management and from the various railways reaching Chautauqua—an invitation which echoes from over the Atlantic today: "Go to Chautauqua!"

Let me speak of Chautauqua as an idea. A place may give birth to a thought or a thought may give distinction to a place. The Chautauqua thought has made Chautaugua. And what is the Chautauqua thought? It is simply that of "completeness"; it conceives that every human soul on the green globe has a right to all the light, the liberty, the culture, the character it can find opportunity and has desire to attain; that one's endowment is as well the measure of his duty as of his privilege, and that therefore everybodywell-born and ill-born, strong and weak, black and white, rich and poor, old and young, native born and foreign born, with one talent or ten-everybody should be inspired, directed, and aided in the great work of self-improvement, on all sides of his nature, and all this for the enrichment of his own life, the good of his race, and

the glory of his Maker. This then is the Chautauqua thought: Self-improvement in all faculties, for all folks, through all time, for the greatest good of all people.

The first words pronounced on the Chautauqua platform at the opening on the first Tuesday evening in August, 1874, were the words of Holy Writ which present the ideal, the perfect, the complete life of the true man—"the man of God"; the words of Paul, the scholar and apostle. concerning the mission and power of divine truth, which is "profitable"; "profitable for teaching"; "profitable for reproof"; "profitable for correction"; "profitable for instruction"; "for instruction is righteousness," which is the beginning and the basis of all wisdom; that a man, any man, every man may be a "man of God"; and that "the man of God may be perfect," "complete"; "furnished completely unto every good work." This is the Chautauqua idea -a divine idea, a democratic, a people's idea, a progressive, a millennial idea! May its largeness never diminish nor its luster be dimmed!

3. But Chautauqua is more than a place. And it is more than an idea. It is an institution. Ideas must embody themselves in representative form, or for the furtherance as institutions of the ends these ideas embrace. Now it is a flag or a statue, an arch or a column. Now it is a building or an organized association, or a journal or a magazine. The thought becomes fact. Believers in the theory come together. A house or the interlacing branches of trees must cover them; a rostrum must be prepared to attract and entertain them; a printed volume must enlighten and direct them; living exponents of the idea must instruct them. Thus the Chautauqua dream develops into an "assembly" in a grove, by a lake side. Then come awnings, tents, cottages, hotels, auditorium, classrooms, chapels, school and college buildings, organ, pianos, music rooms, museums, illustrative models, gymnasium, astronomical observatory, improvised laboratory. Shops are opened, papers and lesson-leaves published, business agencies developed, and the institution for the promotion of the idea is firmly established.

As everybody can not come to one place, and as everybody wants the good that comes from the idea and the institution, other centers are selected, other lake sides found, other groves occupied. Every state wants one or more "Chautauquas," and the want opens the grove, builds the auditorium, prepares the program; and thus there are "assemblies" in all the states and beyond the seas, on the islands of the sea, in Europe and Asia and Africa and Australia. Vital ideas bloom into vigorous assemblies, and Chautauqua girdles the globe.

The work of the grove is continued in the homes of the people. The stimulus of a few weeks of summer effort in selfculture sends the thrill of its vigor into all the weeks, the year through. A central office, by the aid of the postoffice, directs a correspondence system which supplements the summer meetings, and mails that go on rail, ship, stage, and horseback carry everywhere the teaching and stirring and quickening power of an all-the-year-round school for all the people, out of school, everywhere. Thus the magic of a thought builds a massive and wide-reaching institution, and the crystal waters of Chautauqua sprinkle many nations.

4. The thought through the institution thus becomes a movement, making itself felt in all the agencies of culture; a movement in behalf of the people; a movement in the interest of home; a movement in



GROUP OF PIONEER CHAUTAUQUANS

favor of culture. The scholars, who at first looked askance and with the skeptic's half-closed eye, begin to examine. College presidents and secretaries find inquiries on their desks concerning catalogue, curriculum, and cost; new candidates presenting themselves for matriculation; new enthusiasm among the staid old professors in behalf of the people. Pastors find young people and many old people more eager to organize literary circles or to do some literary work. Eyes and ears give more

thoughtful attention to the stronger discussions of the pulpit. Local lecture courses of higher quality are proposed and "University extension," a patronized. device of English scholars for promoting the higher education among the people, a device organized simultaneously with the Chautauqua conception, finds a welcome on our side of the sea. Local scholarship is more highly appreciated and utilized, literary circles are organized in parlors and in churches. The boys stay longer in the high school. Boys and girls talk more about passing from high school to Homes are more interested in college. good books, good magazines, good pictures, good conversation, good society. Solitary students connect with correspondence classes and enter a larger, richer world.

5. Through this movement breathes a religious force. The Chautauqua movement is pervaded with the idea of God, of an immortal, accessible, loving God, who is above all and through all and in all; who reaches out after all that He may bring them through their own choice and desire into contact with His universe of truth and into communion with Himself; the God of all truth; the Father of that marvel of history and master of men, Jesus of Nazareth and of Jerusalem, of the first century and of all the centuries.

The Chautauqua movement is both spiritual and ethical. It lays down the laws of life, but it promotes the life of love. It increases intelligent faith in a rational, scriptural religion. It begets a larger hope for humanity, a loftier ideal of present, practical life, a more tender sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men, and a nobler conception of the ends, relations, and methods of education.

The Chautauqua idea, institution, and movement is therefore a force, divine and spiritual, making for brotherhood, for righteousness, for culture, for progress,

for breadth, for purity, and for all virtues and achievements which tend to make lowly life lofty, frivolous life weighty, selfish life loving, and to blend all the activity of the individual and of society into a splendid unity of wisdom and love and power.

Therefore we turn with reverent love toward Chautauqua as a place; we open our minds to embrace the Chautauqua idea; we salute and pray for the prosperity of Chautauqua as an institution; we pledge ourselves to promote the onward progress of the Chautauqua movement; and we yield ourselves to the play and power of Chautauqua as a force.

To all the Chautauquans—North and South, East and West, and beyond all seas—all hail! May your borders be enlarged, your stakes strengthened, and your fires always aglow!

Beloved Chautauquans, stand by the Chautauqua idea! Stand for the Chautauqua idea! Proclaim it, commend it, illustrate it.

All true life is a struggle. Be brave. If now and then you meet defeat, arise and renew the conflict. "Never be discouraged." Labor and faith subdue all things. Study nature. Study human nature. Study your own human nature. Study history. Study the word of God in all these and in His book of revelation.

And "in the midst," in the secret central shrine of our souls, where knowledge grows and conscience speaks, where faith rests and patience submits, where imagination glows and love burns, where memory listens and hope sings, where will resolves and character matures—there among all the forces that make life, there where are found the fore-gleams of eternal life—there always, everywhere—"Let us keep our heavenly Father in the midst."

Chautauquans: Today, farewell! Chautauquans: Tomorrow, all hail!

Ideals and Achievements: A Symposium

FROM RECOGNITION DAY ADDRESSES, 1882-1902



HE ceremonies of Recognition Day each year mark the culmination of the season at Chautauqua. And the celebration is in keeping with those educational traditions

which distinguish commencement days at institutions of learning throughout the world. Officers, counselors, graduates, and undergraduates join in an outdoor procession, with banners, badges, flower-girls and music to escort the graduating class to the Hall of Philosophy, there to receive formal recognition as graduates of the C. L. S. C. He who has seen the line of men and women, not a few of whom show signs of advancing years, pass through the Golden Gate and under the Arches, while the little people strew their pathway to the Hall with flowers, will never forget the impressive picture, which represents real achievement in many a life well worth the time it cost to make it.

In the Recognition Day address, a leading feature of the day's program, distinguished speakers have given of their best ever since the first class graduated in 1882. The list of successive speakers is of itself significant:

1882, Bishop Henry W. Warren, counselor of the C. L. S. C.

1883, Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, counselor of the C. L. S. C.

1884, Wm. C. Wilkinson, professor at the University of Chicago, counselor of the C. L. S. C.

1885, Edward Everett Hale, counselor of the C. L. S. C.

1886, James H. Carlisle, president of Wofford College, counselor of the C. L. S. C.

1887, Joseph T. Duryea, D.D. 1888, Bishop Henry W. Warren. 1889, *David Swing, D.D.

1890, *Alice Freeman Palmer, president of Wellesley College.

1891, Mary A. Livermore, lecturer and author.

1892, Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor People's Church, Chicago.

1893, *Joseph Cook.

1894, Edward Everett Hale.

1895, Hamilton W. Mabie, editor of The Outlook.

1896, Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University.

1897, J. F. Goucher, president of Baltimore Woman's College.

1898, Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of Chautauqua Institution.

1899, George W. Atkinson, governor of West Virginia.

1900, A. V. V. Raymond, president of Union College.

1901, E. Benjamin Andrews, president of the University of Nebraska.

1902, Edward Howard Griggs, University Extension lecturer and author.

It is fitting that this C. L. S. C. souvenir issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN should record some of the Recognition Day utterances of historic value and present inspiration:

THE WORLD'S NEEDS

"What this world needs for its renovation and elevation is more brain, to be sure, but more heart also. When God's field lacks laborers the schools can not furnish them unless the Lord of the harvest also endows them. Brain is dear to us, as the emblem of mind, that learns the secrets of the earth, will find out higher forces in the future than it has in the past, and subdue them to its service; will rise and

^{*}Now deceased.

think God's thought after Him. But heart is dearer to us, as the emblem of those spiritual faculties within us that rise into heaven, feel God's love, grow like Him, then wield all their unequaled powers to raise the whole man, body and mind, to the highest possible life."—Henry W. Warren, 1882.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LEARNING

"Kings of the earth have fought that they might hold the power in their own hands, and the many might be subject to them. The people have risen, and grown strong, until at last they have trampled the king and the army under their feet, and have rushed into the citadel and the palace and taken possession, and the citadel of oppression and the palace of luxury have become the temple of liberty. priests have fought long that they might keep the people out of the temple and hold the mysteries of religion an exclusive possession. But the people have surged up against the priests and trampled them under foot, and occupied the temple of The temples of learning are religion. open; the kings of learning stand at the door, and with their scepters beckon you to come and share their coronation and their crown. The priests of learning bid you come, that they may open to you the mysteries of literature. For in the republic of letters there is no aristocracy but that of service. And they only are great who have learned how best to serve their fellow-men. . . .

"The aspiration that burns within you may have its gratification. You have no money? Literature is cheap. You have no time? You have as much time as Schliemann had, who stood in the long line before the postoffice and studied his Greek while waiting for the letters. You have as much time as Mary Somerville had, who wrote the volume which gave her a princely reputation among astronomers, while tending with motherly care the children in the nursery pulling at her skirts. The forces of nature come out of the

ground and offer themselves to you to do the drudgery which aforetime was left to human hands, that you may have time to learn the truth of God, and the works of God, and the will of God."—Lyman Abbott. 1883.

LITERATURE AS A GOOD OF LIFE

"Make free and wide your mind to the expanding and ennobling influence of literature. Every time you read a great book, you grow. And growth is life, and life is power, and power is joy. Literary culture is a process of intellectual annexation. You read, and you annex province after province of thought and of experience to the realm that was yours before. There is no limit to this expansion of empire. It is not simply during the intervals while you are reading that you establish new currents of intellectual life within you. What you read remains a permanent possession. Do not say, No. my memory is poor, I can not retain what I read. But you do retain it—in effect. It has gone into the substance of your mind. Your mind is now of a different texture. Your horizon is extended. Before you dwelt low in a valley shut in by narrowing hills. You saw only what was immediately around you. You have a higher point of outlook now. Your landscape is wider, more various. But there are yet higher heights to be won. Go on and up. What an inspiring thing it is to stand in the Alps, where there is nothing visible to overtop you but the sky itself! Toward such an experience, in the realm of mind, literature invites vou." -Wm. C. Wilkinson, 1884.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"Simply and briefly, Chautauqua purposes to initiate people into what have been the mysteries of learning. To initiate them. To begin with them. It does not finish. Only God finishes, and that when eternity is done. But we give them the password. They shall be able to be good listeners. They shall be able to confess ignorance, at least. They shall know how





This C. L. S. C. banner bears souvenirs of a journey to the chief points of historic interest in the old world. A small piece of Plymouth Rock is set in the staff. It is always carried at the head of the Recognition Day procession.

little they know—and that, if Socrates was wise, is the sum of knowledge. The American father sends his son to the University of Yale or of Madison, his daughter to college at Oberlin or to Vassar. Chautauqua means that when that lad and that girl come home, the father and mother, the brother and sister at home, shall be able to talk with them of their studiesto walk with them in Greece or in the cities of Ionia-to listen with them to the song of Horace or of Petrarch, to consider with them the records of untold ages in the tertiary of Dakota, to watch with them the rising of the dredge as it brings the treasure of the deep upon the deck of the Chautauqua means, in the Challenger. system of its reading circle, to give a chance to any man in America, to see where he can study, and to follow, in his own lines, where his own taste or where his own needs may direct him. It means that he shall know the language of scholarship well enough to be able to put the questions to experts which they shall understand, and be able to listen intelligently to their answers."—Edward Everett IIale, 1885.

REDEEMING THE TIME

"Let us see some of the advantages which this fixed course of reading has conferred. It has helped very many to redeem small portions of time which otherwise would have gone to waste. Some savings banks refuse to receive fractions of a dollar. But, with a book at hand, the smallest fractions of an hour may be turned to good account. Time is the stuff that life is made of, and to redeem our time is to lengthen and improve our lives. This course has helped many readers to lead an intellectual life. . . .

"It is a hopeful sign when we are gaining clearer views of any one subject. The probabilities increase that this will introduce a new style of character, and that it will not only add to the amount of our knowledge, but improve the quality of our entire stock. Clear and satisfying knowl-



THE HALL IN THE GROVE AND GOLDEN GATE THROUGH WHICH GRADUATES PASS

edge on any one topic must act like leaven. Clear thoughts are gregarious and productive. He who has them on any one subject will be most likely to gain them on another. He will be most likely to know the just limitations and gradations of knowledge. He will be most likely to learn that most difficult of human attainments—to doubt intelligently, or to suspend his opinion entirely. He will know that in a well furnished mind there are some truths, which must be held with a convulsive grasp, even if the hand be hissing in the fires of martyrdom; while others can be held with a yielding grasp; and on others he may decline to lav hold at all."—James H. Carlisle, 1886.

THE TRUE CULTURE

"You will find, beginning with the lowest forms of life and ascending to the highest, all the elements of our nature, except only two or three. The animals have our senses, they have our sentiments,

they have our natural affections, they have memory, understanding, something like reason, they have will, but they have not. as man has, will in freedom, they have not will under the guidance of moral insight, moral judgment, moral feeling, or possible spiritual insight, spiritual judgment, spiritual feeling. Animals have not individuality; man has. His individuality is sacred, for God has willed it. Therefore, culture should be the conception when we deal with man, not education. Education deals with persons, indeed; culture deals with individuals, and largely by starting them, giving them an opportunity, defending them while they need shielding, and then sacredly letting them largely alone."-J. T. Duryea, 1887.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CULTURE

"Intense competition and minute division of labor try to make every man the quickest machine. The same is true in thought. Men pursue what they are apt



CHILDREN WHO STREW FLOWERS IN THE PATH OF GRADUATES TO THE HALL IN THE GROVE

in, making their idiosyncrasies more marked, and their one-sidedness more overgrown. I once saw a man rounding both ends of short wires with a machine. He had learned by long practice to gain a quarter of a second in changing ends. Hence the man must always be kept at the work. The work was done, but it was not making a round man of him. That work was for man, not the man for that work.

"So in studies men are trained for specialties, not for fulness. They elect special courses of study because they are fond of them. That fondness will give them efficiency in those departments. But what men should do besides this, is to round themselves out in departments of which they are not fond.

"I knew a man who worked at manual toil by day and read Emerson at night. And when the Concord philosopher came to this man's place of toil to get a job done, he was amazed that his own philosophy was not only understood, but its defects pointed out. There is such a thing as plain living and high thinking."—
Henry W. Warren, 1888.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE USEFUL .

"Men and women of gray hair are now following courses of education, because thought has made all life a unity. And, whereas in the former centuries, woman began to withdraw from the world when she reached about the age of forty years and to take her place at one side as though her life was ended, she now looks upon her grav hair as honorable; and when the flowers fade from the cheek, new flowersthose of language, those of love, those of religion-begin to spring up from the heart, and the latter glory of the life is better than the first. We have all lived to see an age in which gray hair is beautiful."-David Swing, 1889.

EDUCATION IS LIFE

'If Chautauqua has done anything for our land she has done this, that she has showed us at last what she said in the beginning: 'Education ends only with life.' She says more to you and to those about you. She says, 'Education is life.' So she has taken up the work of our scholars in the colleges, where the boys and girls at the end of their four years there tear down the pictures, pack their books, have a farewell class meeting, and then depart with tears in their eyes and fear in their hearts. Oh, my children, it is not the end, as you call it. It is but the beginning; it is the commencement. . . .

"I have just come home from many lands where Chautauqua has not conquered or its ideals. I come from where I have been asked by German professors, whose names you have already been hearing upon this platform, if it is really possible that in America a boy would be sent to college who expected to be a farmer. The idea to them was very shocking, for, as they viewed it, education was for the preachers and teachers, professional and learned men. I think, even in dear old England, there are too many people who suppose that Oxford and Cambridge are for gentlemen's sons. In Athens that good man who is ruling there in the place of the king sent for me last spring to ask me



EVERGREEN ARCHES IN FRONT OF THE HALL IN THE

if I could not tell him how to get the boys and the girls educated there as this Indian name was doing it over here.

"The old idea that education was for the gentlemen's sons, for a certain class or for learned professors, you have struck a death-blow in the face, and you have said that because you are men and women and because the little children around your table are human beings and are going to last forever, therefore you would know and be and do the greatest thing in the world that lay in your power."—Alice Freeman Palmer, 1890.

THE HIGHEST ARISTOCRACY

"You come to America and you have a different order of aristocracy; for our aristocracy is made up very largely of our rich people, without regard to family, and frequently without regard to character. I do not regard this by any manner of means fixed. I do not believe this idea of aristocracy is to dominate America as long as the idea of hereditary nobility has dominated England. We are gravitating away from it. We are drifting to a time when there shall be an altogether different ideal of aristocracy in our land—the aristocracy of intellect. Not always shall it be our shame and our disgrace that our aristocracy is a plutocracy that frequently has but little besides its money-bags to commend it."-Mary A. Livermore, 1891.

THE IDEAL OF CULTURE

"Much of our culture has been upon the cistern plan. We have poured into our boys and girls rules, data of all sorts, dates, until at last the whole mass is unhealthy and untrue. I would have discovered in the dark depths of a boy's brain and heart living springs of thought, mastery of his own powers, sublime command of his own energies, a little living spring that holds the stars in its bosom in the night time. and is always fresh and pure, before I would say that his education has begun. That is genuine Christian culture. We must depend upon Christianity to make our culture all that this dream would suggest, and to make it all that it would suggest in politics and life everywhere." -Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., 1892.

COLUMNAR TRUTHS IN SCRIPTURE

"Even if it were not known where and when and how the Decalogue originated, the prodigious fact would yet remain that it works well. Who knows where the mul-



PROCESSION OF GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES ON RECOGNITION DAY

tiplication table originated? It works well. . . The Decalogue came into existence in the midst of polytheistic religions. It is monotheistic. It is the foundation of the right worship of the one true God. It is the proclamation of the divine severity, visiting the sins of the fathers upon their children to the third and fourth generation, and also of the divine tenderness, showing mercy to a thousand generations of those that love God and keep His commandments. It requires men to labor six days and to remember the seventh day to keep it holy. It is the quintessence of all rules for right living, for the individual, the family, the state, the church. And such it will continue to be as long as man is man and God is God."-Joseph Cook. 1893.

THE EDUCATION OF A PRINCE

"We will educate our sovereign as princes should be educated. We will give to him all that belongs to a liberal education.

- "1. He shall be trained to purity, honor, justice, truth.
 - "2. He shall enjoy the whole range

of history, especially the history of America, his own land.

"3. In this he shall have the key of the treasure of literature, that till he die he may enter that treasure house when he will.

"4. He shall have the key as well to the treasure of nature. Not that we teach him all her secrets. God alone knows them. But we do teach him how to learn. It is not the business of a liberal education to teach men their specialties. Its business is to teach them the language of their time. This Chautauqua proposes to do, as I said."—Edward Everett Hale, 1894.

LITERATURE AS A RESOURCE

"After all what counts in this world is not primarily acquirement, it is not primarily scholarship, it is not primarily the thing we call talent; it is a kind of vitality, something in the man himself that is deeper than his scholarship and greater than his acquirement and more masterful than his skill. Whatever feeds the personality in you and me, whatever gives breadth, knowledge, and power of our gifts



GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES ABOUT TO ENTER THE AMPHITHEATER FOR RECOGNITION DAY ADDRESS

of every kind, feeds the immortal part of us."—Hamilton Wright Mabie, 1895.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIZA-TION

"These five contributions to civilization—peace-keeping, religious toleration, the development of manhood suffrage, the welcoming of new comers, and the diffusion of well-being—I hold to have been eminently characteristic of our country, and so important that, in spite of the qualifications and deductions which every candid citizen would admit with regard to every one of them, they will be held in the grateful remembrance of mankind. They are reasonable grounds for a steady, flowing patriotism."—Charles W. Eliot, 1896.

INDIVIDUALISM

"The world's progress waits upon strong commissioned individualism. It is as necessary to get good precedents as to follow them. Nothing can be done without the man. It may take generations to develop him and an age may pass before one is found to be a leader; but the great prin-

ciples by whose influence human life must come to its largest realization and expression are constant, and patiently bide incarnation and interpretation. The world's work is wrought by heroic men whose strong personality has been developed by some great informing principle to which they devoted themselves with unswerving loyalty. When a man and a great formative principle become inseparably identified it lifts him to the immortality of perpetual service."—J. F. Goucher, 1897.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

"My Chautauqua courses of study have taught me that what we need most is only as much knowledge as we can assimilate and organize into a basis for action; for if more be given, it may become injurious. The world, my hearers, is filled with intellectual 'wetlogs,' rendered such by undigested learning. Overstudy is as injurious as no study. Two many coats of paint will crack under sun pressure, and are as ineffectual as no paint; while, on the other hand, thin veneering is absolutely useless. So it is with education. We

should beware of overloading lest we become top-heavy; but we should take on enough learning to render us intelligent and useful men and women."—George W. Atkinson, 1899.

EDUCATION IN ITS RELATION TO LIFE

"True education gives us the ability to choose the best things. Our estimate of value determines our choice. By this we exchange those things inferior for those which we consider superior. It is necessary to have the right standard for making our estimate. A boy does not look at education as a thing of great value. He is generally more attracted by the three dollars a week he would get in a store than by the prospect of an education. must have a just estimate of values if he is to get the best out of life. Education develops and brings this estimate up to the proper standard."-A. V. V. Raymond, 1900.

PROBLEMS OF GREATER AMERICA

"The people of the United States will not permit the existence longer than is absolutely necessary of any crown colony. Crown colonies will in time become regular territories, such as we have been familiar with before, making their own laws to suit themselves, subject only to the general supervision of congress. In time I have no doubt states will be erected in some, if not all parts of the new possessions. It is obvious that the utmost conservatism and care should be exercised

in admitting to statehood any of these communities. Conservatism and care are as important on the one hand as it is on the other to hold up the hope wherever the flag floats that the highest civil liberty ever given to man is in store for the community proving themselves able to profit by it. Let it be known that there are more ways than one for the constitution to follow the flag."—E. B. Andrews, 1901.

THE USE OF THE MARGIN

"Every one has a certain margin ocharacter, intelligence, and power. Hereditary forces beyond our will, perhaps beyond our vision, determine this capital. There is an income upon this capital, and we may be glad that the universe has been just to us. Every human being has an income of just twenty-four hours a day, which you can only save by spending. The income of money is saved by putting it away. The income of hours is saved by giving it away. The more you give it away for great ends, the more it means to you. Out of this twenty-four hours' income a great part must be spent in paying running expenses, in the business of living. How much of our day must be spent in making a living? But for every one, I hope, certainly for all except those on whom the industrial structure of our world rests most pitilessly, there is some margin of time which one may spend as he chooses. As in business, so in life, the use of this margin determines the growth of the capital."-Edward Howard Griggs, 1902.



CLASS BANNERS GROUPED ABOUT AMPHITHEATER PLATFORM ON RECOGNITION DAY

Chautauqua Life-Stories

BY ARTHUR S. HOFFMAN

HE Chautauqua Home Reading Courses have been studied by more than one million persons since the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized twenty-five years ago. In somebody's phrase, the results have been declared to be nothing less than a demonstration of practical American genius in adapting educational methods to the constant needs of a self-governing people. Popularly the system is known as a School for Out-of-School People, the After-School of the College, a part of the largest system of higher education in the world.

Frankly, the writer began to look into the evidences of Chautauqua's services to the people with doubt concerning claims which had been made for it. Access had been given to stacks of letters voluntarily sent to the general offices by C. L. S. C. readers, and, truth to tell, by the time the first hundred letters had been read he wondered that Chautauqua didn't claim more.

Here is what people think who have made the test themselves. The letters come from everywhere. The writers are from every walk in life: persons who have lost touch with the educational interests of their younger days, or who have had limited early opportunities; those cut off from their fellows by long illness; the miner living alone in the Rocky Mountains; the woman whose daily drudgery has deadened brain and soul; the lady of fashion who has starved upon the empty and the artificial which have made her world; from school and church, the hut in the desert, the lonely farm, the crowded metropolis, every state in the Union and nearly every part of the earth civilized and uncivilized, from high and low and good and prison-bad.

It is not often that so many hearts lay

bare their hopes, their despairs, their longings, their burdens, and their gratitude. More sincere gratitude and appreciation the writer has never seen expressed for any institution. Those who wrote the letters never expected them to be printed. Comparatively few can be quoted, even by sentence or paragraph, but it is surely worth while to glean something from these life-stories in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the C. L. S. C.

Chautauqua seems to be more than merely educational, to judge from the following taken from a great number of similar insights into the lives of readers:

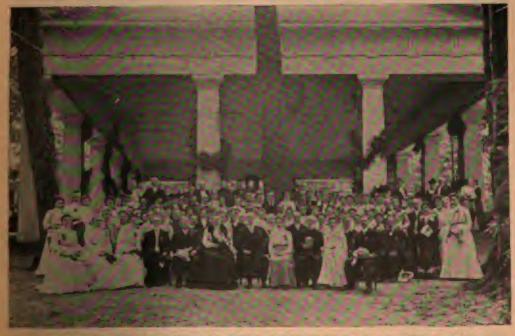
From New York state: "I live a life of great mental and nerve strain, and took up the Chautauqua course to give myself the rest of systematic reading. Chautauqua has and will help this one and many another lonely woman to keep her mental balance."

From Illinois: "I have not words enough to express my appreciation of the C. L. S. C. It is giving me an aim in a world that seems very dark to me."

From Vermont: "I am a very hard working woman, farmer's daughter, do outdoor work, take care of sick, had a sister die in Chicago last summer, another sick in Colorado, went to see her, gone eleven weeks, now home, my extra summer work done, and ready for my C. L. S. C. reading for another year. I am not well enough to do what I do, and do not know what I would do if I had to give up my C. L. S. C., it rests me so, and I do so need learning."

From New York state: "The Chautauqua course of reading is such a wonder and delight to me. I feel that I must write you how thankful I am to have the advantages of such a circle. The readings have been a great solace to me in the midst of trouble, having lost husband and home since I joined the circle. I do not know what I should have done, but for the pleasant old English acquaintance





CROUPS OF C. L. S. C. GRADUATES WHO WENT TO CHAUTAUQUA TO RECEIVE THEIR DIPLOMAS



MRS. B. T. VINCENT President Class of '82.



MISS A. H. GARDNER President Class of '83.



WM. D. BRIDGE President Class of '84.



MRS. A. H. CHANCE President Class of '85.

made during the winter, and the 'Talks and Walks in the Geological Fields.'"

Here is a word or two from some who already had a liberal education:

From Chicago: "My motive in taking the course was to know what it amounted to. My life has been in the active practice of a profession and amid books—with what is called a liberal education—and am thus prepared to judge. I will say it is a grand course, and calculated to do a vast amount of good. No one can pursue the course without being built up in character, which is true education, and acquiring varied knowledge and a taste for good books. I have been astonished at the development that I have seen in individual character growing out of the four years' course."

From Pennsylvania: "The course of reading I have so far pursued, not without various interruptions, has been a real benefit to me, not because it brings me back to my college studies and also to my college days, but because it keeps my mind well disciplined."

From Rhode Island: "The fourth year, according to your kind permission, I finished last year while taking my senior year in Brown University. It has been a great pleasure. I enjoy the books, and have found some of them directly usable in college work. I will be pleased to study further in your correspondence courses."

Perhaps we can glean a hint of the secret of Chautauqua's strength:

From Philadelphia: "Chautauqua has

not given me a love for knowledge, for I had that already; it has not given me regular habits of study or concentration of thought, for I had those before. I have gained precisely what Chautauqua proposes to give—'a broader outlook.'"

A woman in a small Ohio town writes:

"The course of reading has been to me an inestimable blessing, broadening and deepening my conception of life and its responsibilities. It has given me germs of thought that I should never have had without it, and while I am about my work what I have read furnishes me with subjects for thought and meditation and keeps my mind from dwelling on the petty cares and crosses of daily life."

This from Boston, the "Modern Athens":

"I owe much to Chautauqua. A new interest is added to everything in life, even to the rocks and the little grains of sand. Although on the shady side of fifty, I realize more each year that we are never too old to learn."

A Pennsylvania matron adds her word:

"I never found so much enjoyment in anything as in the Chautauqua course. I was married young to a noble man, and have a happy home, yet I was always reaching out for something higher, and never felt just satisfied, too much buried up, as it were, sort of rusting out. But I now see more in life than I ever saw before, and I know I am a better woman. My mind dwells not so much on the petty cares of life as formerly, and I am more



MISS S. M. SOULE President Class of '86.



FRANK RUSSELL
President Class of '87.



A. E. DUNNING

President Class of '88-



W. A. HUTCHINSON
President Class of '89.

contented and happier, and only wish all could be brought to experience what I have."

From New Jersey: "The four years' course has been invaluable to me, causing me to see life in a different light, giving me greater ambitions, and awakening new desires which some day I hope to realize—if not I will not be any worse off for having such desires."

From Washington, D. C.: "I regard it [the diploma] after all as the least valuable result. Nothing in comparison with the inestimable value of the study and its influence and benefits, both morally and intellectually. It has given me untold pleasure. It has made life and conceptions of life another thing, so much has grown out of its perusal. The whole universe is broader, deeper, higher. I sincerely believe an especial blessing of our Heavenly Father rests upon the C. L. S. C., its conception, its prosperity, its results. I truly think it is something special. It must have been born of prayer and faith, such prayer and faith as receives answer beyond the conception of the suppliant. And yet, I want a diploma! What poor children we are!"

From Nebraska: "I am now finishing the study of medicine, begun in my youth, but which I should not have had the courage to undertake after having reared a family but for the training of the C. L. S. C. As soon as I earn my other diploma I mean to begin with you again."

"God bless you in your effort to reach those who have been so fettered by life's burdens, that they had striven, though all in vain, to stifle the aspirations to a higher and nobler life, because they thought their chance had fled; to open for them a door is benevolence indeed."

Here is an extract from the letter of a Minnesota woman who appreciates the broader outlook:

"I have no words with which to express my gratitude to the originators of a plan of systematic mental work by which the women of the homes can lift themselves from the ruts of drudgery to the heights of home-keeping. God will not refuse His blessing to such a work."

From New York state: "Even now I can see that my continuous efforts for a broader outlook,' and the few books that I have read, have had a marked effect upon my children. Three years ago, when I first thought of joining the C. L. S. C., my family and the friends to whom I spoke of it ridiculed the plan as unnecessary and impossible for a woman in my circum-But those who came to scoff stances. remained' to read, admire, and praise. You don't know how great a blessing this course of reading is to many a tired, overworked woman, whose circumstances bind her down to a dreary, never-ending round of work. 'A broader outlook'!-ah, yes! an outlook above, beyond, away from the treadmill."

Here are tidings from aroused ambition in California:

"I inclose application for the Garnet Seal Course. The C. L. S. C. has given



D. A. McCLENAHAN

President Class of 'oo.



H. R. PALMER
President Class of 'q1.



MRS. ELOISE L. COTTON
President Class of '02.



W. H. SCOTT

President Class of '93.

me a desire for a higher education. It is the grandest movement of this century."

From Portland: "The C. L. S. C. has brought me untold good, and, I believe, has been the means under God of saving a precious brother from skepticism and infidelity."

The above are only typical of a host of others. Does it mean anything that people should write like this? From those suffering bodily pain and affliction comes a torrent of gratitude. A woman in Iowa sends her blessing for "one of the richest helps in my ten years of confinement to a sick bed." In Nebraska a blind woman has gone through the entire course. "God bless Chautauqua. To me it has come as a boon and a blessing," writes an Oregon mother who has also read the course to a blind daughter. From a couch in Tennessee comes, "'Tis the noblest, grandest movement of the times, and it is blessed of God." An invalid in Massachusetts (and this is a note sounded again and again) is especially grateful for this boon to a neglected education, because her daughter is getting to be a young lady, and "I do not want her to be ashamed of me." An invalid member in New York state writes: "I often wonder how I could have lived through the past year without the C. L. S. C. to bring new thoughts to the brain that seemed to be on fire, and drive away those

of sorrow, trouble, and business perplexities." From a small Ohio town the mails brought this, back in 1889: "There is something so exhilarating about it, so satisfactory in knowing your time has been spent in gaining true knowledge"-and she had been an invalid through the four years of her reading, and so nearly blind that most of the course had to be read to her! "I had become almost a hypochondriac . . . and I really lay my renewed interest in life entirely to my interest in my readings, and the new acquaintances which have come to me through the Chautauqua," confesses a Connecticut woman. The following is from Maine:

"I am reading alone, as I am too great an invalid to meet with the circle, and too weak to have them meet with me. I feel sure that if I can carry on this course, other invalids can, for I am a great sufferer, being not a moment free from great pain. I can not turn or move, can only use my head and hands. Can not hold my book or move it, yet I enjoy the course greatly."

From Ohio: "I wish I could make you understand how much Chautauqua has helped me: for the lightening of many a weary hour of pain, for inspiring strength in many a moment when life hung suspended upon only a frail human will, and death seemed the most lovable angel God could send. I pray blessings on Chautauqua. How I bless the girl who one day brought me a bound Chautauquan. They



A. C. ELLIS

President Class of '94.



MRS. F. B. SAWVEL
President Class of '95.



JOHN A. SEATON

President Class of '96.



W. P. VARNER

President Class of '97.

said it would kill me to read, and as yielding to a dying man's whim, propped up the book so that I might see to read. But I did not die. Why, I had been starving for something to read; something with life, a soul, a royal purpose in it! God bless Chautauqua for the inspiration there is in her noble aims. This scrap from the book of my life I had to tell to do justice to Chautauqua, I hope will be so safely stowed away in some pigeon-hole that it will never more be resurrected, but the gratitude I owe her I should like to proclaim from the housetops."

Among those whose early education was neglected Chautauqua finds one of her richest fields for the help of her "outlook and uplift." One can hardly grasp the full import of this good work even from the hosts of grateful letters testifying to its success, yet a few cases will illustrate the need and the success with which the need is met.

From California: "I should like to express to the founders of the C. L. S. C. my gratitude and appreciation. Fifteen years ago failing health compelled me to leave college, and since then until quite recently an invalid life and other circumstances made systematic study impossible. But through it all the desire for knowledge increased, and when at last the precious time and strength for study are mine once more, what a boon to find awaiting me a comprehensive and systematic course of study which I can pursue in the quiet of

my own home, alone—and yet not alone. How it gladdens the heart of the solitary reader to know as she gathers the truths of history, science, and literature, that thousands of others are garnering the same truths which will give to them as well as herself 'a broader outlook' and greater power in the fields of usefulness."

And this to busy mothers:

"I just read odd moments with baby on my lap. My CHAUTAUQUAN was a frequent visitor to the kitchen table, where I would iron, make pies, and try and commit the answers to questions in the magazines all at the same time. It has been some time since I attended school, and I found it very difficult to get my mind on the subject, and hard to remember what I did read. Most of the books I have read the second time. I would not give up the work for anything. I feel that the one year has been of great value to me."

This from Ohio: "I have demonstrated to my own friends' satisfaction that I could read the course with ease without neglecting my home, my children, or my duties to the world at large. Indeed, I feel that I am a better mother, a more intelligent friend and companion, a more useful citizen than when I began. Besides increasing my knowledge, it has strengthened my powers of thought. It helps to keep before me the thought that life is real, is earnest, and not a play day. It fortifies me in the determination that so long as life shall last I shall persevere in those efforts for the culture of both mind and soul which shall make me the more helpful



MRS. A. R. HALSTED President Class of '98.



J. A. TRAVIS

President Class of '99.



N. I. RUBINKAM

President Class of 1900.



W. S. BAINBRIDGE
President Class of 'or.

to all those with whom I am associated."

And this: "The Chautauqua course of reading has been a help to me in many ways. I have learned to prize the spare moments, and better understand that where there is a will, a purpose, there is a way, and that it is the busy people who have the most time."

An Indiana grandmother, of the Class of '94, did it, though she had the care of a paralytic husband and an invalid grand-daughter, and for three years was compelled to do all her reading before day-light! An Ohio woman, teaching two miles from home in a country school and doing the work for a family of six, did it. In Nebraska the delicate, but busy wife of a minister with a family of five, did it. An Ohio man building up a new business with an average of fifteen hours a day in harness, did it. Oh, their name is legion!

And if the lack of minutes proves no insurmountable obstacle in the upward path, neither does the accumulation of years. Many a reader begins in the seventies or eighties. Here are two from Illinois:

"I am helpless, unable to walk, and am in my eightieth year, but God is good to me, and I enjoy many blessings, one of the greatest of which is being able to continue my readings with the C. L. S. C. from year to year."

"It was to make a struggle to retain my

failing memory that a year ago I joined the local circle and began the course of reading. Though sixty-six years old, and with much work and many cares, I have found time for study, and have found it profitable and very, very enjoyable. It has indeed added a little color and interest to a rather lonely life."

Certainly the nature of one's occupation can be considered no obstacle in the face of what has been and is being done. These, for example: Two men "running a band of 2,600 sheep on the range" in Wyoming; the steward of a New Jersey coast hotel; an isolated woman among the negroes of a Mississippi cotton plantation; a captain of cavalry in the Indian Territory; the matron of a New York orphan asylum: a city librarian in Iowa; a "field matron" of the Santee Indian women: a whole circle on a United States cruiser; a circle among the officers of the state reform school in Oregon; a young typesetter in Chicago, struggling against the evil influences of his surroundings; a woman whose husband's work keeps him in a New Mexico mining camp; a Swiss woman, graduate of the universities of Zurich and Geneva, and a granite contractor employing over a hundred illiterate men in her North Carolina quarries who feels her responsibility and wants more help to fit her for teaching them in her free evening



M. E. BAIRD

President Class of '02.



MRS. A. M. HEMENWAY

President Class of '03.



SCOTT BROWN
President Class of '04.



JAMES A. BABBITT
President Class of '05.

school; a man in charge of the literary end of the advertising department of a great publishing house who competes with college men and won his position by six years' work in Chautauqua; a busy mother, housekeeper, and storekeeper in South Dakota; hundreds and thousands of farmers; a crippled railway flagman in Illinois; a Massachusetts factory engineer; a seafaring man who felt his ignorance and bad taste in books and thanked God for the chance to learn and be a comrade and help to his growing son. The list-is almost endless. Here is an eloquent letter from Minnesota:

"Long live Chautauqua, for it is an institution that can reach and benefit all classes of men, we that are in prison included. It has been the only bright spot in my life for the last two years, and I have no words to express my gratitude to the originator for the pleasures that I have derived from this year's teachings. But allow me to repeat from the bottom of my heart, long live Chautauqua."

A West Virginia day-laborer, working at \$1.25 a day, writes his gratitude for what he can get nowhere else—"encouragement, intelligence, culture, refinement." Mr. Francis Wilson, the well-known actor, has for years conducted one or two circles in his company. In an interview published in a Cleveland paper some years ago he said:

"I am surprised to find so many persons who do not appreciate the possibilities of the Chautauqua system of education. I find the work very interesting, as have several other members of the company. We organized a circle, and we enjoy the time we spend in listening to the reading of educational matter of that kind. We have a number of members in the circle, and wherever I am I make it a point to put in a good word for the work. We are used to memorizing things, and the Chautauqua circle work comes to us as a great pleasure."

Doubtless in many cases already mentioned the almost entire isolation of the reader has caught the attention. For such the work is peculiarly adapted, giving the longed for personal, human touch as well as the other advantages. One has no idea how many such cases are reached nor what a boon it is to them. A very few will serve as examples: A voung Kansas author, remote from all associations dear to him; a Wyoming woman who receives mail at intervals of six and eight weeks; a Montana circle one hundred miles from any railroad; three sisters of literary tastes buried in the wilds of Alabama; a man in California, "six thousand miles from home"; a woman whose business keeps her in the piney woods of Texas where the windows of her rough shanty are the only glass ones in the community.

Another field already hinted at is among foreigners who have come to this country, notably Japanese (ever enterprising) students in our colleges. The value of such work to the community as well as the foreigner is illustrated by a circle started in a Minnesota town to Americanize the inhabitants, ninety-five per cent of whom spoke German in their daily life. Here is a letter from Colorado:

"It is my duty today after finishing the



W. F. OLDHAM
President Class of 'o6.

four years' course in the circle of ____, Nevada, of the C. L. S. C., to bring my thanks and gratitude to this institution. I am a graduate of two medical institutions in Europe, a graduate of philosophy, and postgraduate of Eclectic P. and S. of Chicago. in this short time I have gained a trained education in English. Before I began this course I could not speak, spell, or write, five English words. I have gained

by taking the C. I. S. C. course a correct talking and writing, and spend many pleasant hours in our circle, chatting with my fellow students at our table of subjects. The Chautauquan monthly magazine has given us monthly more and more subjects. The benefits which I have gained through the C.L.S.C. are not describable."

A society woman in the nation's capital writes:

"Owing to large social obligations, it is through many obstacles that I carry on my reading through the winters, but when the social season ended this year I gave my housekeeping into the hands of servants and shut myself up to Chautauqua, and must acknowledge the hours thus spent to have been the pleasantest of the year."

There is one undoubted result of Chautauqua work that appeals to the educated perhaps more than to the uneducated—"learning how to read." Here is a case in point—one of very many:

From New York City: "For three years

after I left school I nearly ruined my mind by a course of novel reading. When I began the C. L. S. C. I had a hard fight all through the first year. But I determined with all my might to conquer. I think I have found out how to read, and I bless the C. L. S. C. for that. I have now no taste for dissipating literature, and it would be as hard for me to wade through a trashy novel as it once was to read history. I can not tell you what a paradise the C. L. S. C. has become to me, and I shall be one of its loyal members as long as I live."

From Illinois: "As an individual reader, I can recommend your course to any one desiring a finer culture and an enlarged knowledge of the world as it was and is today. I have never seen a magazine in which there was so much high-grade and wholly pure reading: just such as a busy person would like to read."

But Chautauqua educates soul as well as brain. Among other things it seems to instil a feeling of helpfulness to others, often evidenced by the desire to spread the good things of the work itself to those who have not tried it. A New York man setting out on a tramp trip through the Adirondacks writes for C. L. S. C. circulars to distribute on the way. A Rhode Island woman asks for a hundred to distribute on her daily wheel rides. A graduate of Wellesley and a teacher in a Massachusetts high school went from house to house together with her mother. Many a schoolteacher finds a place for it with her scholars, in or out of school.

All these letters from Chautauqua readers are but a few from a great number appreciatively filed away in the general offices. Yet these few tell a wonderful story of a wonderful work conducted not for financial returns (every penny above running expenses being devoted to extension of the movement), but for the uplifting and broadening of the individual and the making of good citizens. This is not in any sense an argument, but simply a presentation of facts. In view of the facts, does Chautauqua do what is claimed for it? Does it do more?

Nicholas II of Russia

BY EDWIN A. START

ICHOLAS II, emperor of all the Russias, autocrat in half of Europe and of Asia, in whom reposes directly more personal power than in any other prince or potentate in the world, is probably more closely watched and studied by his own people and by interested foreigners than any head of a constitutional state or any sovereign of a less powerful empire. the penalty of his vast power that he must stand as a perpetual defendant before the bar of the world's judgment for all the sins of his people, for all the errors of his ancestry which have come down to him as an inheritance.

It is a testimonial to the power and prestige of the great Northern empire that we find the civilized world today divided in the field of international politics into two parties, Russophile and Russophobe. The division has been clearly marked for some time in England, France, and Germany, and the states of Southeastern Europe. It is beginning to appear in the United States as the people interest themselves in the questions of world politics, and even in hostile Japan, Russophiles, or at least those who on prudential grounds approve a policy of friendship with Russia, are to be found. To the one party Russia is the herald of a higher civilization for many people and in a great division of the earth. To the other it is a tyranny that threatens the world, and, besides that, it is the essence of treachery, "the bear that walks like a man." This political anachronism—this ancient despotism in modern garb, this Oriental empire guided by Occidental ideas, that speeds its satraps and its armies over thousands of miles of steel and gives orders by long-distance telephone to descendants of Genghis and Timour, is a

puzzle to the uninitiated in the devious ways of statecraft, and, perhaps, most a puzzle to the inner circle of the initiated.

Of all this, for good or evil, the young emperor is the personal embodiment before the world. That great composite of peoples that swells the census of the Russian Empire is not to be comprehended at a glance, but in the emperor we have a tangible unit, a man who stands for it all, who is the political institution, the state, of Russia.

It would not be difficult for any one holding a brief for Nicholas II as he thus stands before the world to make a very strong argument in his behalf. An American or an Englishman, living under the freest of institutions and among a people who have best learned how to use such institutions, can very easily prescribe remedies for the evils that afflict Russia: it is a far different thing to apply the remedies, and if those proposed by an Englishman or American were applied in Russia they would probably prove lamentable failures, and carry in their train national disintegration. and However bright the sunlight, Nicholas II walks always in the black shadow of the death that overtook his grandfather, the Liberator Tzar. A lover of peace, who honestly desires to see the betterment of his people, he faces the possibility, always present, of being drawn into a world war as the result of the historic development of Russia, which began long before his day, and will go on whether he lives or dies.

This young man, whose word is the supreme law of 135,000,000 people of many races, dwelling in an area of 8,644,-100 square miles, or nearly one-seventh of the earth's land surface, was born on the 18th of May, by our calendar, 1868,

and became emperor November 1, 1894. As tzarevitch he had traveled through the empire and outside its borders, in the states with which it has most to do. He is not a great man, nor a brilliant one, but those who have had the best opportunities to observe him believe in his sin-



THE TZAR AT FREDENSBORG CASTLE, COPENHAGEN

cerity and good purposes. He was married on the 26th of November, 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix of Hesse, and has four daughters. The tzar's mother, the Dowager Empress Marie, was the Danish incess Dagmar, and German blood mingles so largely with Russian in the later Romanoffs that the house is more Teutonic than Slavonic. This fact is important in its influence upon the intellectual character of the representatives of the family. It does not affect their political relations, except perhaps to incline them to maintain friendly relations with Germany as far as may be possible without sacrificing Russian interests. In politics the house is thoroughly Russian.

Alexander III, the father of the Emperor Nicholas, succeeding his father after the assassination of the latter, very naturally adopted a policy somewhat reactionary from the liberal and constitutional tendencies that characterized the earlier and latest days of the reign of Alexander II, and met so poor a return at the hands of the impatient revolutionists. The Conservative party came into power, that party which stood for unity, for Russianizing the alien provinces, and for the development of the resources of the empire. There was no longer talk of constitutionalism. The autocratic régime was held up as an ideal of perfection, and we find this now elaborately defended by Pobiedonostseff. the procurator-general of the Holy Synod, and one of the influential advisers of the late and the present tzar, in his "Reflections of a Russian Statesman." This new order in which the great problems of material development and expansion absorbed and effaced those of internal politics has continued through the reign of Nicholas II. Russia has found itself quite at home and occupying a position of vantage in the new current of world politics and national imperialism.

The use of the words parties, conservatives and liberals, in connection with Russian affairs may surprise some readers who are accustomed to think of the power of the tzar as unlimited, and leaving no room for the existence of any parties outside of revolutionists and thick-and-thin supporters of the imperial will. We are accustomed to think of the absolutism of the tzar as really absolute, in the sense



THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY

Beginning at the Tzar read to the right, then (from the Tzar) to the left. R.—Prince of Oldenburg, Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Duke Sergius, Grand Duke Dmitri, Prince Louis Napoleon, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. L.—Grand Duchess Marie, Grand Duchess Helene, the Tzaritsa, Grand Duke Vladimir, Grand Duke Paul, Grand Duke Peter, Grand Duke Andre.

of an ancient despotism. It is worth while, therefore, to consider how far Nicholas is really a master in his own house, and to what limitations even that which we call absolutism is subject in the twentieth century. The administrative machinery of the Russian government is the first and most immediate influence to which Nicholas is subject. It is, indeed, his to will and theirs to obey, but there are old and experienced men in the Russian government, men trained in administration. finance, and diplomacy, men who served the father and the grandfather of the present tzar. Their influence, whenever several of them combine to exert it, is likely to go far with this young man of thirty-five.

The continued maintenance of an autocracy requires an elaborate official machine, which acquires in time an almost irresistible power.

The Russian central administrative system is embodied in four councils: the council of the empire, made up of the ministers and a considerable body (now ninety-three) of members appointed by the tzar, having a purely consultative and advisory function with reference to measures proposed by the ministry; the senate, * a judicial and executive body, which comprises the high courts of the empire, its members being of high rank, and the six sections into which it is divided being presided over by jurists who are the personal representatives of the tzar; the Holy Synod, made up of the metropolitans, archbishops, and certain bishops, and having jurisdiction in religious affairs; and the committee of ministers, which comprises the actual heads of different administrative departments, thirteen in number, together with some other functionaries. These councils, with the organization of

which they are the head, form a large, strong, and inevitably influential official class, within which there is room for a decided difference of opinion upon questions of public policy. As a matter of fact, this official class is the most powerful political force in Russia, and one that reaches out into the hundred provinces in each of which the local government is a political center in close connection with St. Petersburg. Besides this, there is a considerable body of educated, intelligent Russians, in touch with the world, whose opinions can not be repressed, even by administrative process. How effective a force this educated public opinion may be in guiding the course of the tzar perhaps he alone can tell, but in this age that force is one that can not be neglected. There is then a certain kind of party life possible, even in Russia; not at all such as we know in constitutional and parliamentary countries, but something that is not to be neglected as a political force in relation to the tzar.

But there is another serious limitation upon the power of the tzar to accomplish even his most beneficent and enlightened He has for an instrument not a progressive and enlightened people, trained in self-management. The great mass of the Russian people, as a result of the climate and physiography of their country and of the course of their history, are a dull peasantry who have not yet learned to bear themselves as men. It is this inert mass that constitutes the great internal problem of Russia, holds the country in check, and deceives many calculations that are based upon the brilliant diplomacy and statesmanship of the men who serve the tzar as counselors.

The same dead weight prevents the successful application of popular government such as the doctrinaires and enthusiasts clamor for and the government will not grant. But the Russian emperors of the last half century have shown none of the obstinate bigotry that cursed France and the later Bourbons, and hastened and ag-

gravated the French Revolution. ander II laid the foundation of a freer and better life in Russia; Alexander III, for all his reactionary tendencies, looked out for the welfare of the peasantry, and Nicholas II, by his fostering of industrial development and improvement of the material condition of the empire, is doing the best possible work in preparing the people for the new political life and the broader opportunities that will surely come to them, as they come to all modern people in due time. Whether or not the Emperor Nicholas has this great result in view as he builds railroads and encourages industry throughout his domain, he is certainly introducing the leaven that will finally enable the Russian people to cease to be a mere negative background of a far-reaching imperial power, and to become a living, personal force among the peoples of the world. When that result is attained, their rivals may begin to think in earnest of the possibilities of Slavonic domination. Empires are essentially conservative in their external relations. democracies are radical and aggressive.

The famous peace rescript with which the tzar startled the world in 1898 need not therefore have given any surprise. It was distinctly in line with the policy of Russia both internal and external. Industrial development needs peace; the consolidation of great domains and various peoples into one compact national unit can be more smoothly accomplished if there are no international complications. Not only civilization, therefore, but the progress of Russia as well is served by the tzar's course. In the Chinese imbroglio, too, Russia wants no scramble and no trampling upon China. Her growing interests on the Amur and in Manchuria are not so served. A comfortable but always firm diplomacy will better do her work.

The attitude of the tzar toward Finland has interested the world of late, although the question has been somewhat obscured by larger things. The grand duchy of

Finland has retained its national life and autonomy since it became in 1809 a Russian instead of a Swedish possession. While Russification has gone on in Poland and elsewhere, Finland has been exempt, protected by the pledges of the tzar, but the decree which seemed to the Finnish people the doom of their national life came at almost the same time as the peace rescript, and the tragedy began; for this absorption of one people by another more powerful is always a tragedy. It was a breach of faith by the tzar, but it is explained by that influence of the controlling party in official circles to which reference has been made. This party insisted, not without reason from the standpoint of state policy uninfluenced by sentiment, that Russian unity could not be obtained until all its peoples and provinces became Russian, and that Finland was too important strategically to retain an alien existence. It is a hard logic, but right or wrong, it accords with the dominant note in modern statecraft. The Russification of Finland, from the Russian point of view, as looking solely to the unifying and strengthening of Russia, was one with the policy indicated by the peace rescript, not in contradiction of it, as was assumed by outside sympathizers. The Panslavists who dominate the Russian government today want neither alien interests within the empire nor hostility without to check the fulfilment of their great designs. Nevertheless, it may be doubted if their wisdom is equal to their ruthlessness. The Finns have been peaceful and loyal as long as their national life was left them, but the bureaucracy of the tzar has stirred them to the depths. This people have acquired, in an age-long struggle with nature's pitiless forces, a patience and endurance capable of a resistance that is less easy to overcome because it is peaceful, and because it opposes the high moral principle of a people's right to the state policy of the Russian Empire.

The large problem, then, to which Nicholas is addressing himself is that of consolidating the vast dominions of Russia politically, binding them by great railways, and of making this unified empire self-sufficient and impregnable in strife of arms or in the modern warfare of industry and commerce. To make this



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES OF RUSSIA

work complete he is still carrying on the task that Peter the Great began of securing unchallenged entrance to the ice-free seas. Hence the Russian operations in Eastern and Southern Asia. In solving these problems he calls to his assistance the best talent of his empire, and there is no abler body of ministers in the world than is gathered around the tzar. It would indeed be hard to better the cabinet that has Lamsdorf at the head of foreign affairs, Witte of finance, Khilkoff of public works and railways, and others perhaps equally well fitted for their special tasks, although less well-known outside of Russia.

Emperor Nicholas has been especially interested in the development of the great

Siberian railway, and his personal connection with it has been close from its inception. While still tzarevitch he was in the Far East on his extended tour of observation when the imperial rescript of March 17, 1891, announcing the construction of the railway, was promulgated at the extreme eastern bounds of the empire. This was on the 12th of May, and a week later Nicholas himself laid the first stone of the work at Vladivostok. He then returned across the great Siberian wastes by the slow means of travel then available, and thus first of all the tzars learned to appreciate by personal observation the vastness and the needs of his dominions.

It is the advantage of a government like that of Russia that the idea and its execution can be brought into such close conjunction; that immediate action can follow a great plan. There is a loss of freedom, but there is a gain in administrative efficiency. Had the Russian government the material available in the way of men that is to be found in the free countries of the West the Russian power would indeed be invincible, but the strong points of freedom and autocracy are peculiar to themselves, and are not to be combined.

The ukase of the tzar in 1899 stopping the system of sending political suspects and convicts into exile in Siberia is an instance of the promptness and thoroughness with which a good thing can be accomplished in an autocracy when once the autocrat has been convinced of its desirability. It also shows the salutary effect of the journey of Nicholas as tzarevitch through Siberia. He then learned

the resources of the country and its need of a free population stimulated by hope. and not repressed by despair.

There is a strong feeling among Russian statesmen that the normal relations of Russia and the United States are those of cordial unity and harmony, because each represents progress and is the dominant force in its own quarter of the world. because they have no natural points of rivalry, and can assist each other. feeling is not a sentiment, but purely the view of self-interest. With this view the Emperor Nicholas is believed to be in sympathy. It is probable that if our state department is guided in the future as wisely as it is at present this traditional friendship and the influence of a strong and respected nation that is not a rival may be used for the furtherance of progress and international peace.

Russia is pursuing in Eastern Asia its traditional policy for four centuries of territorial absorption. It is amusing to note the grave discussions of diplomats and the press as to Russia's intentions in Manchuria. Charge and denial are but words in face of the historic fact that Russia is actually doing in Manchuria what it has been doing in other regions since Yermak, the Cossack outlaw, began the conquest of its Siberian empire. The proceeding, masked by polite declarations though it may be, is identically the same. and the final result will be undisputed possession. It is very doubtful if the socalled autocrat really has much to do with this proceeding. He is a part of the machine that is working out its destiny for the Russian genius.

Queen of England At Home

BY FELICIA BUTTZ CLARK

ORTY years have passed since the Prince of Wales, charmed by a photograph of the young Princess Alexandra of Denmark, journeyed to Copenhagen to see for himself the girl of sixteen whose beauty and grace were already renowned in the court circles of Europe. The prince found the real woman so much more attractive than the photograph had been, that he asked her father, then Prince of Glucksburg, for her hand. In 1863 Princess Alexandra was borne across the sea to her new home in England, where she was received with much rejoicing and great state. During the celebration of the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, I was in Copenhagen, and saw the flags flying and banners waving in honor of the daughter of the royal house. One shop on the main street, near the palace, exhibited in its windows a series of colored engravings made at the time of the marriage of the Danish princess, showing the luxury and pomp with which the ceremonies in the

It must have been a decided change to the daughter of the comparatively obscure Prince of Glucksburg to be thus transported into the glory of the court of St. James; yet she has ever shown her ability to accommodate herself to any circumstance, and has so won the hearts of the people over whom her husband rules that not a word need be added to her praise.

city by the Thames were conducted.

It is not of the grand homes which Queen Alexandra occupies in England that I wish to write, but rather of the plainer, humbler one to which she and her sisters love to return each year to pass a month together by the family fireside. Even after the coronation of last year she was glad to leave the excitement and pomp to sail away in the royal yacht for

Copenhagen, where she joined the other members of the family in her father's home.

The history of the queen is so familiar that it is scarcely necessary to do more than refer to her early life. Born in the "Gules Palace," an unpretentious building in the rear of the palace which King Christian IX now occupies, the princess was brought up with the utmost simplicity. All of the six children of the Prince of Glucksburg and Louise, his wife, were born here, and played in the large halls or worked by the mother's side until that day came when Frederick VII was gathered to his fathers, and Christian IX reigned in his stead. There were other members of the family who aspired to this position, and Christian was not in the direct line. Hence the children in the yellow palace were brought up with strict economy, and the daughters, under the wise leadership of their mother, were taught the every-day household arts. Princess Louise was in a more direct line of succession than her husband, but she resigned that right in his favor.

Ever since the days of Christian I, who reigned from 1448 to 1481, there has been a king of the name of Christian or Frederick on the throne. Until 1814, when Norway was formally divided from Denmark, the kings ruled that country, and at certain periods Sweden also. The Norwegians never accepted the rule of Denmark with good grace, and they now mention it as "four hundred years of history lost to Norway." The names of Christian and Frederick have alternated since the first Frederick came to power in 1524. He was a duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

The present crown prince of Denmark, the oldest brother of Queen Alexandra, who is now a man well advanced in years, is "Christian Frederick William Charles." Undoubtedly, when he is called upon to mount the throne of his well-beloved father, he will assume the title of Freder-



QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND

ick VIII, while his son will be Christian X.

The crown prince married the crown princess of Norway and Sweden, thus once more uniting, in friendly bonds, these two countries. A pretty little incident is related of this marriage, which well illustrates the character of the mother of the Queen of England.

Although such an alliance was pleasing to the Danish people, King Christian was not favorable to it, as he had other plans for his son. The young prince determined to win over his mother, knowing well that her influence, ever for good, would count much with his father. He entered her room one evening and told her that he had fallen in love with "la petite princesse" of Norway.

"Well," responded the queen, with a dignified air, "and what if I have other views?"

"Meanwhile—" interjected the prince. The queen was severe. "What wilt thou do if thy father will not consent?" she inquired.

"Mother!" exclaimed the prince, pleadingly, "I will marry whom you wish-"

and then he added, softly, "provided it be la petite princesse."

The queen was won. "Thou shalt marry thy little princess," she said, smilingly, "and I will speak to the king."

No doubt much of the sweet simplicity and tact which so characterize the Queen of England were learned in the delightful home life of the Gules Palace from the example of her parents. When the Prince of Glucksburg became king he did not change any of his customs. His friends were admitted as freely as before, and Queen Louise made the tea herself. A little anecdote will show the democratic nature of King Christian, and the good fellowship which prevails between ruler and subjects. The king mingles with his people, and it is his daily custom to walk out unattended, except by his large Danish One day as he was walking through the streets of Copenhagen he met



THREE ROYAL SISTERS

The Duchess of Cumberland, the Tzaritsa of Russis, and the Queen of England.

a crowd of strikers who were discussing

something in an excited manner. Recognizing the king, they became silent at his approach.



THE GULES PALACE, COPENHAGEN, WHERE QUEEN ALEXANDRA WAS BORN

"Go on," he said, and stood listening while they presented their grievances. They wished an increase in wages. The king assured them that their employers could not do this without damage to themselves. The men, while moving a vote of thanks to the king, decided to continue the strike. The monarch shortly afterward entered the palace, not in the least offended because his advice had not been accepted.

"It is a pity that I could not succeed in stopping the strike," he remarked, "but, after all, I suppose they understand their own interests better than I do."

This same simple, patriarchal spirit with which King Christian has ruled Denmark has prevailed in his own family. When his sons and daughters come home each year they forget that they are kings and queens of great nations; they become once more the obedient children of a loving father. They throw aside the troublesome bonds of court etiquette, and are brothers and sisters together, returning to the life

which they led when they were young. Not only do the children return to the old home, but they bring the babies, too. When the tzar Alexander III was living he delighted to come each year to the quiet palace in Denmark, accompanied by his wife, the younger sister of Queen Alexandra, who was married to the then tzarevitch three years after the Princess Alexandra became the Princess of Wales. With the Russian couple came their children, and the present tzar rarely fails to visit his grandfather's home once a year. tzaritsa comes with him, and their daughters play under the shade of the tall trees in the Fredensborg Park, and run through the rooms of the palace. The Duke of York, with his sisters, is as familiar with Copenhagen and its simple court life as he is with the state and gorgeousness of Buckingham Palace, and, no doubt, has had much more real fun out of the days spent with his father and mother at Fredensborg Castle than he ever had when he was surrounded by the exceedingly

strict regulations of etiquette in England.

Last year the family gathering was held at Bernsdorf Palace, a small residence belonging to King Christian, a short distance from Copenhagen. This was one of the homes which he occupied when he was still prince, and he loves to spend a few weeks here every year. The usual place of meeting is, however, Fredensborg, a more pretentious dwelling lying about an hour's ride by train from Copenhagen. It stands in the midst of ore of the finest parks to be found in Europe. In fact, I doubt if anywhere can be found more magnificent trees, more delightful paths, or more exquisite flowers. Most of the park—and it extends for many miles is still in its wild state, except for that necessary clearing which makes the forest passable. This woodland is the great beauty and attraction of Fredensborg. lindens stretch their graceful branches over avenues half a mile in length—avenues so straight that a person standing at one end can look under the drooping boughs to the circle of light at the other end. When Queen Alexandra is here it is her daily custom to walk here, in company with her father or sisters, and followed by those beautiful dogs which she so dearly loves.

King Christian observes the regular routine of his life, even though the tzar of all the Russias and the king on whose dominion the sun never sets, are his guests. Breakfast is served at eight, punctually, and then every one goes out-of-doors, into the lovely park. At one o'clock comes luncheon, a simple meal, informally served. The king frequently rides out, a straight, handsome figure on horseback, together with some of his children. else the roomy carriages are ordered, and they all go for a drive into the country around Fredensborg, where one may pass hours ever under the deep shadow of imposing trees.

The royal family return in time for dinner, the one formal affair of the day, when they gather in the large dining-hall, whose ceiling reaches to the roof of the palace, and the candles shed a soft glow over the walls of marble and the fine frescos. The evening is spent in the queen's drawing-room, with pleasant conversation and music, and promptly at eleven every one retires, and the house is quiet. Even those cares which weigh down the hearts of kings and emperors flee away, to give place to restful sleep in the security of this peaceful home.

Since the death of the Emperor Alexander, Queen Alexandra has occupied his room, adjoining that of the tzaritsa, and together they share the sitting-room, a cozy apartment fitted up in light blue brocade. The appointments of this suite of rooms are very plain, and the bed in which the queen sleeps when on a visit to her home is of old-fashioned mahogany, without ornamentation or special comfort. It is her pleasure to be within call of her sister, for a deep love exists between them. King Edward's rooms are more pretentious, but might be duplicated anywhere in a comfortable house. They consist of a sleeping chamber, a sitting-room, where his desk stands, and a small room for his There is no electric light in the palace, and there are only a few electric bells. The impression made upon a visitor to Fredensborg is that it is the purpose of the royal family to live as quiet and unassuming a life here as is possible. They are, no doubt, so tired of ceremony and grandeur that it is a positive relief to come to the father's home and live like ordinary human beings.

A lady in Copenhagen told me an incident about the family which illustrates the love and sympathy which has ever prevailed among them. A few years ago, when Queen Alexandra was still the Princess of Wales, and Alexander III was living, they were spending the month of September at Fredensborg. The princess was often late for breakfast, and her husband reproved her for keeping the tzar waiting, as he was of much higher rank. This reached the ears of the Russian em-

The Crown Princess of Denmark The Duke and the Duchess of Denmark Princess Maud of England



KING CHRISTIAN AND HIS FAMILY IN 1903

Prince of Princess
Sebaumberg- Dagmar
Lippe of Denmark

The Tzaritsa of Russia Alexandra Daughter

of the Duchess of Cumberland

The King of Denmark Children of Prince

Waldemar

The Queen of England King of Greece

Thyra

Prince Waldemar and Princess

peror. The next morning, when he was dressed, instead of going to the drawing-room, he went to the princess's door, and asked if she were ready for breakfast.

"Not quite," was the reply.

He returned to his own room and patiently waited till she appeared, when he gave her his arm and they entered the drawing-room together.

Of the devotion of the queen and her sisters to their mother four years ago when she was passing through her last illness, much has been written. They watched by her night and day. The king never left her side, and King George of Greece had a camp-bed placed in an adjoining room, in order that he might be within call. The queen was a woman of singular strength of mind and of most sympathetic nature. Her sons-in-law had a deep affection for her, and often asked her advice on their

private affairs. The Emperor of Russia was particularly fond of her, and dearly loved to spring a surprise on her or play off some joke.

One day, while the king and queen were in the breakfast-room drinking tea together, as was their custom, a messenger arrived post-haste, saying that the emperor's yacht was in sight. Great was the consternation in that household. He had been expected that afternoon at two, and arrangements had been made accordingly.

"Signal him to wait," commanded the queen. "We are not ready."

But the emperor would not wait, and thoroughly enjoyed the fact that his father-in-law had to make great haste to don his uniform in order to meet him in proper style.

When they were at luncheon word came that a present had arrived for the king.

"What is it?" inquired the emperor, and, on being informed that it was the gala carriage presented by the merchants of Copenhagen to their sovereigns on the occasion of their golden wedding, he insisted on going into the court-yard to see



THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK

it. He seated the queen and the empress in it, King Christian mounted the box, and the tzar himself, in high good-humor, stepped between the thills and drew the carriage around. When he stopped before the door he said to the queen, with a hearty laugh, "Dear mother, it is true that I am an insupportable son-in-law; but you will agree that I would make a magnificent carriage horse!"

Great is the commotion at quiet Fredensborg when it is announced that the King of Denmark, the King and Queen of England, the Tzar of Russia, with his mother and wife and the babies, the King and Queen of Greece, and the Duchess of Cumberland, one of the richest women in England, and the younger sister of the queen, with her family, are coming to spend a month. How the windows of the

unused rooms are flung open and house-maids scrub and clean! The comely house-keeper is everywhere, directing and controlling with that calmness which comes of long experience, for she has welcomed the king and his family many times. Three hundred and fifty beds must be set up and supplied with linen; the fine china must be brought out from cupboards, and the silver polished until it shines.

At last all is prepared, and the servants, in their best array, have arranged everything to the liking of the royal family. The coaches drive away gaily to the railway station and come back full of ladiesin-waiting and gentlemen-of-the-chambers. Last of all come the guests. The king, with iron-gray hair, but as erect as a man of thirty, in spite of his eightytwo years; the Kingof England, and beside him the beautiful queen, well-loved daughter of the Denmark royal household, welcomed by the servants with smiles and curtsies. The dowager empress is here, each year growing older, but sweet-faced and winning, and her son, on whose brow now lies heavily the crown of empire. Then come the nurses and babies, a flock of them, who are spirited away to those big rooms where rocking-horses and dolls and games invite to merriment. Other members of the family come, until the house is full of people. Bells ring, footsteps resound in the halls, and bright voices call. Only one voice, the dearest of all to the daughters, does not welcome them. The mother has gone to her last home, where she awaits her husband and children. She is buried in the Roskilde Church, a few miles from Copenhagen, where for many centuries the kings and queens of Denmark have been interred. On one day of this gathering of the children under their father's roof thev will all go to the quiet church, there to bend over the mother's grave and lav upon it a wreath of fresh and beautiful flowers, as a token of the love they bear her and of the debt of gratitude which they owe her memory.

The C. L. S. C. in Foreign Lands

A STIMULATING EDUCATIONAL FORCE IN JAPAN, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER COUNTRIES

IGNIFICANT movements in the history of a nation have so often met with immediate and sympathetic response from remote and widely different peoples, that the student of history is sometimes disposed to regard a popular movement as possessing real vitality just in proportion as it develops this "world spirit." Tested by this standard the Chautauqua Reading Circle, now twenty-five years old, may rank as one of the world movements of the nineteenth century, for as a stimulating educational force it has had a farreaching influence in many lands.

The first members of the C. L. S. C. in foreign lands were naturally American missionaries who from the nature of things were interested in all large educational and social movements, and were thereby especially attracted to the Chautauqua plan, since it was the subject of widespread enthusiasm in their own land. But there was a stronger reason for this attraction. It was a plan as practicable for them as for countless other busy people, and meant a new opportunity to keep abreast of the progress of the world in spite of the exacting demands of a missionary's career. So it happened that the very first class in the C. L. S. C., that of 1882, graduated a missionary member in far-away Japan. Three years later a little magazine was being issued from a Japanese press, printed in the Japanese language, and bearing the title The Japanese Chautauquan. This popular movement was the outgrowth of a Chautauqua Reading Circle formed in Osaka by Mrs. A. M. Drennan, an American missionary. and meeting regularly in her schoolroom. The photograph on page 375 shows a

meeting of the circle, which Mrs. Drennan describes as follows:

"You would be interested if you could see us at work in our meetings. To save expense we are now using my schoolroom. All desks, etc., are removed. I have the floor covered with soft mats such as the people have in their houses; then I decorate with flowers, pictures, and books, and light up brilliantly. At the gate hang two large oiled paper lanterns, three feet or more long, on which, in large Chinese and Japanese characters, is written the name



TITLE-PAGE OF "THE JAPANESE CHAUTAUQUAN"

of our society. These lights give a very pretty effect. I have tables for secretary, president, and reporter. All the members come in with shoes off, and take their seats in order upon the floor. At the appointed hour we open with singing and prayer,

then each member takes out his book, and, beginning with the first article, he asks any question he may have marked in his reading during the week. Many questions are asked."

It was from these beginnings in Osaka that a widespread interest developed. Many young men who could read only Japanese were anxious to become members, but the difficulty of securing suitable works in the Japanese language was a great drawback. At length the officers of the J. L. S. C. determined to venture upon a publication of their own, translating and using articles from the American CHAUTAUQUAN. The first number of The Japanese Chautauquan appeared in book form, as the requirements of magazine publication involved considerable delay. The introductory article was written by the leading editor of Osaka, who was enthusiastic over the new project and anxious to give it his cordial support.

A letter from the Japanese president, Mr. Hongma, told very graphically of the effect of the first announcements. He wrote: "We thought only few people will join at first, but were surprised to find first five hundred copies of hand-book, translated from C. L. S. C. hand-book, went out so soon, in the few days when we advertised it in some city papers. people from all the provinces around ask for more, so we printed again five hundred copies." The character of the articles in the magazine, which dealt with general history, the story of Alexander the Great, results of the discovery of America, etc., aroused great interest among these Japanese readers. Letters asked, "Who is this Jesus of whom you spoke in the book? What do you mean by the Christian era?" etc. Letters were received from all grades of society-soldiers, jinrikisha men, lawyers, judges, and government officials, students, pastors, editors, and a number of women. These questions were not only answered by letter, but in a department of "Questions and Answers" in the magazine.

For more than four years the little Japanese Chautauquan sowed the seeds of intelligence and the spirit of investigation in the minds of eager readers throughout the Sunrise Kingdom. At one time its circulation reached more than eight hundred, and the number of readers was reported as three thousand. The interest extended to Korea, Loo Choo, various small islands, and from end to end of the Japanese Empire. But, like many similar enterprises without capital, the publication fell into financial straits, and, though there was a fine spirit of devotion and sacrifice on the part of its sponsors, they were obliged after five years' experience to discontinue the publication. Mrs. Drennan, writing five years later, in 1894, said:

"Of one thing I am sure. The work of the J. L. S. C. was no mean factor in the advanced thought and education of this people. When we began to publish our magazine there was no such publication in this country. We could not get such books translated as were needed in our work. Now there are several magazines covering much the same ground as ours did, and we can get any book translated that we need. I shall always thank God for the J. L. S. C."

Throughout the succeeding years Japan has never been without its representatives of Chautauqua among the American and English missionaries in Kobi, Yokohama. Nagasaki, Tokyo, and other places.

The present Chautauqua circle of Yokohama is a most creditable young organization. The secretary, Miss Williams, has recently adopted the plans of the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs as a feature of her school work among the Japanese children. She says:

"Our little band of Chautauquans in the 'Land of the Rising Sun' is following bravely in the wake of the grand company in America, being only about a month behind at present. Our new circle numbers ten in all, with eight active members."

In Japan attempts to popularize Chautauqua resulted in a magazine for the people. In China and Korea the influence



JAPANESE BRANCH OF THE C. L. S. C., ORGANIZED IN 1885, AT OSAKA

The four at the table are-reading from left to right-Yorchigaku, secretary; Doi, editor; Hongma, president, and Mrs. Drennan, founder.

of the C. L. S. C. was characteristically different. Beginning as far back as 1885 the course made its appeal chiefly to indi-The first letter was from an viduals. American medical missionary in Tien-tsin writing on behalf of one of his bright voung Chinese medical students. At Canton a little circle of four American readers sprang into existence. At Ningpo and Nanking, Chinkiang and Sam Kong, Chautauqua has claimed adherents among the missionaries. A medical missionary in Canton in sending his fourth year's report of reading, said: "I am truly sorry the course is finished, but if possible we shall try to take up one of the special courses soon. Much of my reading I have had to do while in boats or sedan chairs, and often while passing through crowded streets. Nevertheless, it has all been of great value."

As early as 1886 the mission station in Petchaburee, Siam, improved its Chautauqua opportunities. There were just nine people constituting the foreign community, and five of them became C. L. S. C. readers. Their enthusiasm communi-

cated itself to friends in Bangkok, several of whom joined them. Burma, not to be behind her Siamese neighbors, enrolled two Chautauqua readers at Rangoon, a teacher in a girls' school and one of her pupils, who begged to be allowed to take the course.

Before the first C. L. S. C. class in America had finished its four years' course, "we of the Calcutta local circle" were sending greetings to America and saving, "five local circles have been organized, and a goodly number are pursuing the course of study in places where no other Chautauqua reader is seen from January to December." A few weeks later the Calcutta circle numbered more than fifty readers. Two engine drivers on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, both young men, and a member of the "Madras police" in the Ganjam district applied for mem-From Jaffna College, Ceylon, bership. came word that a committee of educated voung Tamil men had prepared a plan for a reading course designed to meet the needs of natives who could read English, but whose facilities for such reading were

very limited. A missionary at Balasore in care of a large orphanage tried the plan instead of a "rest cure." She wrote: "I felt so much the need of rest from constant care that I concluded to try the C. L. S. C. course, and the trial has been a blessing to me. I was warned that a long rest was a necessity, but I concluded to take this reading instead, and the result is that I am much better, and have kept very steadily on with my work."



TYPE OF CONVEYANCE USED BY SOUTH AFRICAN C. L. S. C. SECRETARY IN VISITING CIRCLES

Very unlike this was the situation of two Chautauqua readers from Zafarwal, who told their story thus:

"Our books are the only literary recreation we have. Our home is in the jungle, and we are two lone 'Athenians' of the Class of '93 out in a desert of ignorance and superstition. The greater part of our reading the past year has been done as we were driving along the road to and from our village work or as we sat by the roadside for our midday meal. Then we read in tent in the evenings and while the tents are being taken down, a little here and a little there, and so we got through."

These are but a few typical cases. From up and down the land they came. From Lucknow, Bareilly, Masuripatan, Shahjehanpore, Jhelum, Bijnor, "miles away from other missionaries," Mhow, where a circle was formed, Kolhapur, Aligarh, and other points. Therefore it soon came to pass that an "Oriental Circle" was formed. The secretary. Dr. Mary Christianey, a physician, had been a member in Boston,

had brought her books with her, and had put them to good service. Many of the members of this circle belonged to Methodist missions, and so the circle held its most important reunion when the North India conference met in January.

Before leaving Asia mention may be made of Chautauqua's two representatives in Persia. One at Tabriz, who was "the only member and composed the only circle" in that country until she interested a missionary neighbor five days' journey distant at Oroomiah. From old Babylonia came the following letter a few years ago:

"A member of the Class of 1901 sends greetings. It may interest you to know that Chautauqua has found its way into the heart of the Mesopotamian Desert. The year's work just completed has been a source of constant comfort and joy, and its influence inspiring and uplifting. The greater part of the required reading has been done while overlooking the excavation of the great Temple of Bel."

Quite different from that of British India has been South Africa's experience with Chautauqua. Here also the inspiration came from the missionaries, but very quickly spread itself to the native homes. through the interest awakened among pupils of the Huguenot seminary at Wellington. The members of the senior class asked for some reading course to guide them after they left school. The solution of their difficulties was speedily found in the C. L. S. C., since the principal of the seminary, Miss Theresa M. Campbell, was a graduate of the Class of '84. In June, 1885, the first Chautauqua Assembly was held in South Africa—a four days' session at the Huguenot seminary. Many people availed themselves of the opportunities offered by lectures. classes, etc. The work of the C. L. S. C. was presented and Round Tables held, and greetings sent to "Old Chautauqua" in time for its opening night in August of that year. Circles began to spring up at Beaufort West, Stellenbosch, and other points. By the time the second "midwinter" assembly was held in June, 1886,

there were nearly one hundred readers in thirty-nine different localities. The secretary, Miss Landfear, began a series of tours, which, if somewhat exhausting physically, were a source of much mental refreshment. Basutoland and the Orange Free State speedily formed circles, and later on she began stretching the C. L. S. C. in a line of circles across the end of South Africa-Robertson, Swellendam, Heidelberg, Riverdale, Mossel Bay, George, and Knysna. Circles were formed at Witzieshock and Kimberley in the Orange Free State. One also in Basutoland, and solitary readers entolled far up in the Transvaal.

Then came the first Recognition Day in South Africa in 1889. "Eight graduates of the C. L. S. C. of the Class of '89 received the beautiful diplomas sent out from America. Only three of those eight graduates could be present at the assembly at Wellington, but together they passed under a golden arch of yellow oxalis blossoms, gathered that day from the bright winter fields, and the diplomas were presented by Rev. G. R. Ferguson, president of the South African branch of the C. L. S. C."

In ten years the C. L. S. C., first introduced as a reading course for graduates of the Huguenot seminary, had reached a membership of more than three hundred, representing people of almost every calling in life and scattered over the length and breadth of South Africa—Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Natal, etc. From the seacoast to the Northern Transvaal fifty-five different communities felt the touch of Chautauqua. There were wideawake circles which held weekly meetings and occasionally arranged for a public lecture.

A native of the Transvaal wrote:

"I am much enjoying the books of the year. The course would do good to many here, for beyond professional men it is simply impossible to carry on a discussion on any subject of the day. We Transvaalers are still far in the background."

Social and political developments of the past twenty years have brought Saxon and Slav so close together at many points that perhaps today we should not look with so much surprise upon a Russian invasion of Chautauqua, as we did in 1885. It was most unexpected and quite bewildering, for ominous looking letters in hopelessly unintelligible characters began to present themselves in the Chautauqua mail, and frequently somewhat disturbing specimens of Russian paper money were inclosed, adding a new element of responsibility. The cause was not far to seek. An American correspondent of St. Petersburg and Moscow papers, Mrs. B. MacGahan, herself a native Russian, had become interested in the Chautauqua circle work while living in Toledo, Ohio. Thereupon she wrote an article for Nov, an illustrated Russian magazine in St. Petersburg, ex-



A TYPICAL HOME OF ISOLATED C. L. S. C. READERS
IN SOUTH AFRICA

plaining the peculiar character of this American institution. Almost immediately the Russian publishers were overwhelmed with letters asking for "further information." These inquirers were so insistent that the publishers were obliged to organize a scheme for meeting the demand. Two months later came a further report:

"The editor of Nov. Mr. Wolff, has recently published a list of ninety-four names of persons (among them four women) who have joined the Russian Chautauqua circle, and have begun to read the regular course of studies. These people range in age from seventeen to fifty-two years, belong to all conditions in life, and are the only ones who allowed their names to be published. Two hundred and eight more persons have joined the circle and follow the course of studies, but don't allow their names to be published; and again, forty-two other persons have bought the books, but choose to pre-



THE HUGUENOT SEMINARY, WHERE THE SOUTH AFRICAN C. L. S. C. WAS ORGANIZED

serve the strictest incognito even in their correspondence with the editors, who are also the organizers and conductors of the circle."

In spite of these provisions by the Russian publishers to satisfy their readers, many Russians continued to write to America. Sometimes they wrote in German, occasionally in French, but more especially in their own language. woman stated that the French, German, Russian, and Polish languages were all available for her, but not English. quiries came from every part of Russia. Two teachers in a public school for boys wrote from the little village of Giaginskaya in the Caucasus. Their letter was signed also by a cavalry officer stationed among the restless mountaineers of that locality.

The eagerness and persistence of these new Chautauquans was most interesting. One wrote from Taganrog in Southern Russia, sending his name for enrolment, and fully persuaded that he could start a circle. Another prospective member was

an apothecary from near Kieff. Another, a young married woman of twenty-five living in Moscow and having four languages at command, asked for the opportunity to study political economy and modern literature.

From among these many inquirers and students two showed their intensity of purpose by taking the full C. L. S. C. course for four years. Much friendly correspondence passed between the Chautauqua Office and Mme. Necrasoff, who, at Tiflis in the Caucasus, with a young girl friend who read with her for several years, began her Chautauqua course. Her daughter, "far away in a little Cossack town where her husband is adjutant of the ataman," failed to join only through her inability to read English. Later the mother removed to Warsaw, in Russia, her husband being an army surgeon, and here she received her diploma in 1891, which she quaintly acknowledged thus: "Many, many thanks for the diploma. Forever it will serve as the pleasantest reminder of the C. L. S. C. I shake your hand and remain." etc.

A few years before this, Chautauqua ideas began to ferment in another part of Russia. In 1889 came a letter from Saratoff on the Volga, and with it a prospectus of a new magazine. The editor, in expressing his thanks for copies of The Chautauquan, said: "I shall give a sketch of the glorious work you have inaugurated in America." The prospectus was singularly interesting to an Occidental, for its polyglot character, eight languages, suggested a constituency varied enough to inaugurate a half-dozen kinds of Chautauquas. The title of the new magazine was Self-Improvement.

But still another Russian project belongs to the class of institutions for which Chautauqua prepared the way. The home reading committee of Moscow. in writing to the Chautauqua Office requesting an exchange of publications, said of its organization: "This is the first Russian institution tending to the same end as the

English and American 'university extension,' 'home reading unions,' etc. Our committee was founded in 1893, and consists of 150 members; most of them are professors and masters at the university and other colleges of Moscow."

In The Chautauquan for February, 1903, appeared a description of life in the famous Imperial Alexander Lyceum of St. Petersburg, written by one of the students of the senior class. There is something about the atmosphere pervading this little sketch which suggests a writer of unusually broad sympathies, and which explains the fact that this young student is also an enthusiastic member of the Class of 1905 of the American Chautauqua Reading Circle.

A few years ago a copy of one of the Chautauqua books, "A Survey of Greek Civilization," found its way to Helsingfors, Finland, and suggested an adaptation of the C. L. S. C. work to that country. In a letter from the professor of the Greek language in the University of Helsingfors, the writer said: "I shall be very thankful for information regarding your organization. Perhaps we can establish something similar here in Finland." Later there appeared a pamphlet in the Finnish language, with the following title: "Chautauqua eller en Högskola I Hvarje Hem."

Other parts of the continent of Europe have been represented in the C. L. S. C. "foreign news" for many years.

When it came Great Britain's turn to reckon with Chautauqua, our English cousins, in characteristic fashion, speedily shaped the idea according to British needs and traditions, and the "National Home Reading Union" became the English C. L. S. C. Its beginnings were brought about in this wise: A progressive Scotch minister, Rev. Donald Cook, of Dundee, Scotland, had become interested in Chautauqua, and asked for two or three hundred circulars that he might scatter them in Scotland. About this time (1886) Chancellor Vincent visited Scotland. After conferring with Mr. Cook and finding the

ready response which Scotland gave to the idea, a larger campaign was planned, and in November, 1886, fifteen hundred circulars were sent out to as many clergymen, who were most cordial in their appreciation of the new movement.

Closely following the efforts put forth in Scotland, some nine thousand circulars were scattered throughout England, and the results, as before, were prompt and encouraging. In the next report from Scotland, under date of February 10, our secretary announces:

"We have practically girdled the land. I have names from Kent to Cornwall, from Southampton to Shetland. Town and village alike have sent members; my list

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(1893-94).

TITLE-PAGE OF "THE MOSCOW HOME READING JOURNAL"

is now nearly one hundred names. It was only twenty-four at the new year."

But the most striking and permanent feature of Chautauqua's influence in Great Britain has been the "National Home Reading Union." The secretary, Miss Mondy, wrote an admirable paper upon the union for the Chautauqua World's Fair Congress in 1893.

With the gradual development of the Home Reading Union on national lines, which included also the idea of summer gatherings, the C. L. S. C. withdrew from the field, though there have always been a few English readers who felt especially attracted to the American "Circle." Thirty

of these British readers have followed the full four years' course and received the C. L. S. C. diploma.

The Australian Chautauqua story is naturally much like that of Great Britain.



MADAM NECRASOFF
A Russian graduate C. L. S. C. Class 1891.

First a flourishing circle at Brisbane, Queensland, then agitation of the C. L. S. C. idea in various sections of the country, and then the Australian Home Reading Union, a child of the English society, and lineal descendant of the C. L. S. C.

In the western hemisphere, in 1884 a little circle was formed among the teachers of Esperanza College, Panama, and a few years later a solitary reader reported from the Presbyterian mission in Bogota, South America, giving this glimpse of her vacation journey with the C. L. S. C. books for companions:

"I read nearly all of the Oriental history books seated on a large rock at the union of the Rio Negro and Rio Blancho, with the Andes Mountains all around me, and nothing more modern for miles than the thatched roof of the poor Indian. What a blessing the Chautauqua movement is to all who are in these semicivilized countries."

Two missionaries from Mercedes, in the Argentine Republic, wrote: "We began our course as members of a circle in Puebla, Mexico, and finished as private readers here. The course has been most helpful and enjoyable. The interest awakened in collateral reading and the desire to continue some course of study are two of its benefits to us." In Santiago, Chile, the head of a girls' school formed a circle

of fifteen members among the graduates. Another large and enthusiastic circle was that at Rosario de Santa Fe, in the Argentine Republic. It entertained Bishop Vincent on the occasion of his visit to South America in 1897, and two years later celebrated its one hundredth meeting with an elaborate program and banquet. From Pernambuco, Brazil, a member of the Class of '90 sent his papers, saying:

"Last May I started on a voyage to South America, and did not have time to make them out before arriving here. But I have determined now to fill them out and forward them. I thank God for the Chautauqua movement. It has helped me to pass away many an hour in profitable reading that would have been wasted on useless reading matter."

As far back as 1880 one of the remote borderlands of the United States was touched by the C. L. S. C. when a teacher in Fort Wrangle, Alaska, sent her name for membership. The Hawaiian Islands also very early showed their interest, and the "Maile" Circle at Honolulu has had a



THE FOURTH "MORNING STAR"

long and prosperous career. On the island of Maui at Wailuku a circle of nearly thirty members described its membership thus: "We have three ministers, a planter, a naturalist, two overseers, a carpenter, a cattle merchant, and a teacher."

Other circles have followed in the lead of these, and the islands have been at no time without an active interest in Chautauqua. In Mexico there have been circles at Puebla and Mexico City, and the present flourishing circle at Saltillo is the result of a growing Chautauqua interest in that locality for some years past.

Chautauqua has frequently been represented on the high seas by some most loyal adherents. An army surgeon and his wife stationed at quarantine in Biloxi, Mississippi, took into their "circle" two "seafaring folk," as they called themselves, Captain and Mrs. O'Neal, of the bark Sylvan, who wrote from Ecuador: "We found much enjoyment in the C. L. S. C. studies during a long voyage of five months from the Gulf of Mexico here via Cape Horn."

Another Chautauqua bark was the famous missionary ship, *The Morning Star*, the third of that name, which sailed from Honolulu once a year to the Micronesian Islands. Captain and Mrs. Isaiah Bray were members of the C. L. S. C. in the very early years of the society, and wrote in the spring of 1883:

"We wish to express the very great pleasure and profit with which we have pursued the Chautauqua studies during our last missionary voyage. It seems to have been the very thing necessary to fill some of our spare moments at sea. We call ourselves "The Floating Circle," and are often joined by our missionary passengers."

On the next voyage of *The Morning Star* she was wrecked in a storm on the island of Kusaie, but by May, 1885, a fourth *Morning Star* had been built and was ready for her first voyage to Micronesia. For many years thereafter she carried the Chautauqua books and magazine to the C. L. S. C. readers in these islands.

About this time there was to be found another Chautauqua enthusiast at Apia in the Samoan Islands, an Englishman, who had hoped to make the C. L. S. C. available among the pupils of his school, although thus far without success. "But," he wrote, "we must remember that war is all around us. Even as I write the

wounded are being brought into our compound. So in matters educational and spiritual I must work on and wait. Meanwhile, I affiliate and shall read out of my books to my medley, but I hope growing class." At Jamaica, in the West Indies, there have been centers of C. L. S. C. interest at various points. A teacher who spent his summer at Chautauqua wrote an article for the Kingston paper, and two circles sprang into life. Seven members organized at Stony Hill, and the Class of 1904 has a fine circle at Spanish Town, under the leadership of the head master of one of the graded schools.

In Cuba a cavalry officer sent for THE CHAUTAUQUAN for the literary association of his "troop," saying: "I ordered the year's reading, as I have enjoyed four years so much. I hoped in the many elements in the troop some man or men would be benefited." Many other points in the West Indies, Porto Rico, St. Lusia, etc., might tell their Chautauqua experiences did space permit. The Bermuda Islands claim the distinction of having the first Chautauqua circle organized on a man-ofwar. The leader of the circle, Lieutenant John D. Rogers, H. M. S. Terror, first heard of the C. L. S. C. in North Devon, England, and at his station in the new world he has formed a circle of five members.

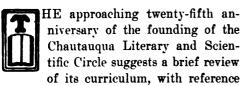
This survey of Chautauqua's work may properly close with brief mention of the Philippine Islands and two of our own soldier boys. One of them is a member of the United States Signal Corps at Manila, and the other a cavalry soldier, who writes from Taal in the province of Batangas:

"I shall have plenty of time for study, and will try to catch up with my class. We have a good many books in the troop, which I have been reading just to pass away the time. I am glad I was persuaded to take a reading course from Chautauqua, which will give me something to think about."

The Evolution of a Reading Course

BY GEORGE E. VINCENT

Principal of Instruction Chautauqua Institution



both to subjects treated and to books recommended. A survey of this kind can not fail to throw light upon certain tendencies of the past quarter century, and to afford sharp contrasts between its beginning and its close.

In 1878 "popular education," so far as it was distinguished from the public school system, was deemed chiefly a matter of night schools, lyceums, and mechanics' institutes. Magazines were few, and of rather limited circulation; they sold at from twenty-five to fifty cents. Only two or three weekly papers of national circulation could be regarded as having any serious literary or informational value. Daily and Sunday journals had not begun to expand into literary, artistic, and educational institutions. Books were still sold at rather high prices; publishers did not push their wares as in these days; no alert agencies delivered the latest work, damp from the press, at the door of the subscriber. Public libraries were limited in number, and were generally administered upon the safety-deposit theory which regarded the public with suspicion and made access to literature as difficult as possible. The Sunday-schools were more enterprising, it is true, but it is a question whether their libraries always made for taste, intelligence, or even ethical insight. The lyceum platform doubtless exerted a generally stimulating influence, but its lectures could hardly be regarded as directly and systematically educative. The few literary societies were chiefly devoted to a desultory study of Shakespeare, and the woman's club was practically unknown

outside large centers. The Y. M. C. A. provided reading-rooms, but made little attempt to organize classes. The public schools were conceived of as having a duty to their pupils only, and not as under any obligation—unless night schools be so interpreted—to serve the whole community. American colleges and universities-if the distinction actually existed then-were not in close relations with the public. The traditional academic aloofness was still maintained. The average college professor had an almost morbid dread of the superficial, and seemed to fear that in being popular he would betrav his trust of scholarship. College men gave few public lectures, left largely to middle men the writing of all except scholarly books, and thus had little or no direct contact with the extra-academic world.

Such in brief outline was the situation at the end of the seventies. Yet there were thousands of people who had gained a little leisure, a margin to be turned into larger living. They felt vaguely an intellectual need, but they lacked the stimulus of a definite plan. It was at this psychological moment in August, 1878, that the C. L. S. C. idea was proposed. The response surprised the most sanguine friends of the circle. Seven hundred persons joined at Chautauqua; seven thousand were enrolled before January, 1879. original plan included three principles. which are still preserved: the general survey or "college outlook," the four years' cycle, and the unity of each year, i. e.. all readers in a given year read the same course. The influence of the four years' college course upon the C. L. S. C. is clearly traceable. The same social forces which have modified the one have affected the other.

The first problem was to make up a list

of "required reading" which should include books suitable for the members and immediately available from the publishers. It was not easy to meet these requirements. From the first it was recognized that certain books would have to be prepared especially for the circle. Forthwith a score of men were engaged to write "Chautauqua text-books." These were condensed syllabi of from fifty to seventy pages of pocket size. The series included forty titles in history, biography, science, biblical literature, and theology. authors with a few exceptions were not college professors, but ministers and laymen, who compiled the little volumes from reasonably accurate sources. These textbooks had a large sale outside the Chautauqua constituency. The writer saw the outlines of Greek and Roman history in use by students who were coaching for the Yale entrance examinations in New Haven in 1881. These text-books were included in the Chautaugua course up to 1886, when special books prepared for the circle made them no longer a necessity. They have been succeeded by various series of primers which have improved upon the original plan while following the same principle.

For the year 1878-79 the course included ten titles, six regular volumes and four "text-books," and dealt with seven topics: English history, English literature, Greek history, Greek literature, astronomy, physiology, biblical history and interpre-Green's "Short History of the English People" was the first book. proved a severe test. The "pioneers," i. e., members of the first class, that of 1882, still vaunt themselves upon their prowess, and disdain the "easy reading" of the course today. It must be owned that the first year's work demanded a large measure of time, attention, and perseverance. Although it was regarded as superficial by the academic folk of the day, it was rigorous and thorough in comparison with most of the present study-club courses.

The second year's course comprised thir-

teen titles, of which five were "text-books." Eight topics were treated with varying fulness. The total amount of reading was reduced a little, "the wind being tempered to the shorn lamb," although Merivale's "General History of Rome" was far from being a mere summer's breeze.

During the first four years many causes prevented a thorough systematizing of the course. English history, Greek literature, modern history appeared two or three times in as many different years. Even in the second quadrennium the confusion did not disappear, although a rather more systematic plan began to emerge. Finally, with the third four-year cycle-1886-1890 -the English, American, Greek, and Roman years were definitely specialized. This scheme is still retained, although certain European nations-France, Germany, and Russia-have been given regular positions in the different years, to each of which a science has also been assigned.

Along with this specialization of the years have gone two other tendencies, a reduction in number of books and a more intensive organization of each year's work, Thus in 1886 eight books were required; in 1888 the number was reduced to seven; the next year it fell to six; from 1894 to 1899 five volumes were specified; since then four books have made up the regular This reduction in number of books has been accompanied by a restricting of the field of study to two or three general topics with their logical subdivisions. both these changes the magazine—THE CHAUTAUQUAN—has had an important influence, to be described presently.

It is significant that the authors of Chautauqua books are now almost without exception professors in colleges and universities. The old academic barriers have disappeared; the scientific and literary middle-man is being eliminated; the scholar is dealing directly with the consumer, to the great benefit of both. In bringing this about the C. L. S. C. has played a leading part. A new type of manuals has been created by the demands

of reading circles, a demand originated by the Chautauqua plan. These volumes prepared especially for Chautauqua are being sold today in large numbers to reading circles in many states, and—significant reciprocity—are being used as text-books in many college classes.

It may be profitable to comment upon certain other changes which are easily discernible. Attempts to include the laboratory sciences were inevitably unsuccessful. If chemistry and physics can not be taught in school and college by textbooks alone, much less can they be made intelligible by the same means to the self-directed reader. Astronomy, geology, biology, psychology, social economics lend themselves more readily to the purpose, and in various popular forms have made their way into the course.

Another change, at first glance to be deplored, is the gradual dropping of books dealing with biblical and theological subjects. In the earlier years such volumes as Walker's "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," Fish's "Primitive Piety Revived," Fisher's "The Christian Religion" were regularly included in the course. They began gradually to disappear, the last book of this character, Kingsley's "Science and Prayer," being required in The chief cause which led to 1893-94. this change was the increasingly diversified character of the reading constituency. The first classes were predominantly evangelical Christians, who welcomed reading of this kind, but as various other types of people joined the circle vigorous protests against prescribing theological works began to be received. It seemed best, therefore, to leave reading in this field to individual choice. At the same time spiritual and idealistic readings of a noncontroversial character were continued in The change also THE CHAUTAUQUAN. undoubtedly reflects a growing popular distaste for a once prevalent type of theological thinking. It is clearly only another aspect of the great change which has driven "doctrinal" preaching into

the remoter confines of modern life. It remains to describe one other feature the C. L. S. C. curriculum—the monthly magazine, THE CHAUTAUQUAN. During the first two years of the course certain problems emerged. How could the members be encouraged in their work? To give them a list of books and then leave them to their own devices would obviously mean failure. Then, too, questions began to pour into the office of the circle. Moot points were to be settled, obscure allusions in the books to be explained, pronunciations of unfamiliar words to be indicated. and collateral readings suggested. first frequent letters and postal-cards were sent out to all members and specific replies were made to individual questions. This plan involved too great expense, and was otherwise unsatisfactory. A systematic method for meeting the almost universal demand for supplementary readings and notes was worked out through the gradual transformation of The Assembly Herald into a monthly magazine. In the third year of the course (1880-81) THE CHAU-TAUQUAN had become an essential part of the C. L. S. C. curriculum. From almost the first it assumed three tasks: the provision of "required reading" in single articles or in series, dealing with the chief topics for the C. L. S. C. year; the supplying of general reading on a large variety of subjects of current interest; the preparation of notes, questions, and answers, lists of pronunciations, reading lists and outline programs for circle meetings.

The development of THE CHAUTAU-QUAN has been determined by the general influences which have affected the books of the course, as well as by the remarkable transformation of the magazine field. We note the early tendency to include a large number of different topics yielding gradually to the more thorough and intensive treatment of a few. In 1881-82 ten different subjects were presented; in 1902-03 only three required series were provided. Moreover, as in the case of the books, college and university men have super-

seded the popularizers as contributors of articles. These in turn have become more and more systematic, until the leading series are made up of logically related chapters rather than separate papers only loosely connected.

With the rise of a score of magazines which provide general articles in profusion at a low price, THE CHAUTAUQUAN has been able to follow the tendency of the times, to restrict its field, and to specialize as a popular study magazine. Nor has this meant a real narrowing of interest or Current events are selected and scope. commented upon in relation to the chief topics of the C. L. S. C. year. The flood of popular literature has created a new problem—the protection of the modern mind from distraction, the sifting of knowledge, the relating of facts in such a way as to give them true significance. In response to this new demand THE CHAUTAUQUAN seeks to clarify and unify the minds of its readers, to keep their attention fixed upon a few well-defined topics, to enrich these by collateral

reading. It supplements its own grouping of material with bibliographies and references to whatever of value is published elsewhere on these topics.

Because chapter analyses have been added to the books, because the authors avoid needless technicalities and ponderous erudition, and because the use of reference books has become familiar, THE CHAUTAUQUAN no longer provides so much in the way of notes and questions. Study outlines, programs, and aids of many kinds are, however, still included. The magazine has developed into a specialized instrument for popular culture, and with the course as a whole represents an adjustment to the changing conditions of the times.

The C. L. S. C. began by meeting a need for direction in days when there was little or nothing provided. Today under wholly changed conditions the plan has been modified to protect its members against distraction and to aid them in an effort to see a few things whole, to discover meaning in related krowledge.



PAVILION AT CHAUTAUQUA, WHERE THE C. L. S. C. WAS ORGANIZED

Twenty-Five Years of Chautauqua Circle Work

BY KATE F. KIMBALL

Executive Secretary of the C. L. S. C.

HE quarter-century anniversary of the organization of the C. L. S. C. marks an epoch in the history of popular education in this country.

That the past twenty-five years have wrought great changes in educational conditions is recognized by all thoughtful men and women, for modern life sets such a pace in these days that even the comforting old adage, "He who runs may read," seems to have been transformed into

strenuous twentieth century maxim, "He who reads must run." Probably no one popular movement o f the times has influenced 80 and expressed ideals of the the out-ofschool people in this country the Chau-88



THE C. L. S. C. OFFICE BUILDING AT CHAUTAUQUA

tauqua Reading Circle, and a retrospective view of its influence as embodied in the local circles brings out some striking facts.

There have been in all more than eleven thousand Chautauqua circles. Since many towns give a record of from one to half a dozen circles, the number of different localities represented, as shown by the records, is about six thousand. The question naturally arises, What kinds of communities do these circles represent? We may answer, "Every kind." One hundred of them are our larger cities, those with a population above fifty thousand. Four hundred include cities of be-

tween ten and fifty thousand inhabitants. Seven hundred are towns with between thirty-five hundred and ten thousand people. Three thousand, or fifty per cent of the whole number, are small communities with from five hundred to thirty-five hundred inhabitants, and fifteen hundred or twenty-five per cent, represent little villages and hamlets with a population under five hundred.

The character of these circles has been

as varied as the many types o f human nature which they represent. Churches have formed rallying points for hundreds of them. Manv have been organized on a neighborhood basis; some founded on the ruins or sur-

vivals of older literary societies. Teachers' associations, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, Indian schools, philanthropic institutions, army posts, mining camps, and even the prisons have contributed to the great Chautauqua constituency.

It goes without saying that the influence of such a far-reaching movement has been incalculable. Almost a generation has grown up since the C. L. S. C. was founded, and some at least of the results are clearly to be seen.

As the churches were among the first to welcome the C. L. S. C. plan and test it, so they were among the first to feel its



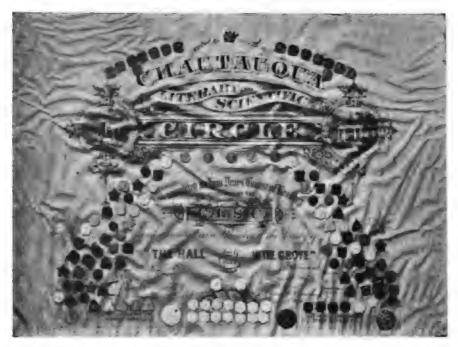
C. L. S. C. ALUMNI HALL AND CLASS BUILDINGS AT CHAUTAUQUA
Showing Class '82 Decennial Fountain

stimulating influence in many directions. Denominational barriers were hopelessly weakened when members from half a dozen different churches met weekly under the roof of one sanctuary to discuss history, literature, science, theology, and practical ethics. One can scarcely estimate the influence which Chautauqua circles and Chautauqua summer assemblies have had in overthrowing the spirit of narrow sectarianism, so strong in this country a quarter of a century ago. It reacted also upon the spiritual life of pastor and people. An organization which frankly proclaimed that its object was to "study the word and the works of God," and then fearlessly embarked upon the whole field of human knowledge, was an eye-opener to many people. At the same time the circle laid so much emphasis upon the development of character, "the true Chautauqua spirit," that criticism was disarmed and many a sluggish conservative church was lifted into a new life under the inspiration of the C. L. S. C.

These church circles exerted a whole-

some influence in other directions. They breathed a spirit of democracy. Few restrictions were placed upon the membership, so that men and women, both young and old, and of various attainments and social opportunities, met on a common level of mutual helpfulness. Here is a typical case. We quote from a recent letter from a Presbyterian member of Geneseo, New York:

"How like a chime of sweet Antwerp bells those musical notes, C. L. S. C., sound to me. What a privilege for any man to have started such pulsations around the world, to have set agoing melodies in hearts and minds that shall go on singing forever. . . . That autumn of 1878 I organized our Chautauqua circle in Geneseo. There were thirty-two members, several young lawyers and their wives in the number. Almost every original member carried through the course to a happy finish. Many members, among whom was my mother, an enthusiastic student of seventy-seven years at graduation, added seals to their parchments year by year. The personal influence in lifting thoughts to higher levels was manifest.



DIPLOMA OF A C. L. S. C. GRADUATE, SHOWING SEALS FOR READING SPECIAL COURSES

Circles in other places were started—and hints of their influence are even now coming in as a fresh and grateful surprise."

How Chautauqua builded upon already established foundations is illustrated by this report from the "Friends in Council" of Berlin, Wisconsin, one of the few literary clubs of the country which can trace their career back for thirty years: "The work of the club though always profitable was too fragmentary, and it was not until 1879 that the true value of a systematic Iplan was appreciated, and the society took up the course of study given by the C. L. S. C. This was pursued for four years, at the end of which time fourteen 'Friends' received their diplomas." The bright, enthusiastic letters from these "Friends" received at the Chautauqua Office during those years are still a pleasant memory.

While many of the circles were composed entirely of women and a few men only, more than fifty per cent included both men and women, a fact of no little significance when we remember that many young men and women received a stimulus award higher education, and that boys

and girls were growing up in homes where both father and mother were students. The principal of a high school in Massachusetts said in an address before such a circle: "A devotion to high ideals on the part of the parents reacts with wonderful power upon the children in the schools, and the good results achieved by your society become more apparent every year." Here in brief is the life story of a circle, composed of four young men in a sparsely settled community in the state of Washington. It was formed in 1884. One writes:

"These four young men met once each week for the purpose of discussing the week's reading, and I believe this circle was the means of doing no little good in that community. But one of the members now remains on the farm. He is married and doing well. Another is a civil engineer in Seattle. Another is on the road, traveling for a San Francisco firm. The other, myself, after serving two terms in the state legislature, is register of the United States land office at this place. We all started in life as farmer boys, and our opportunities for education were very meager. I believe our little Chautauqua

circle exerted great influence for good upon each of us."

The leader of a circle in New Haven recently wrote: "I know of two cases where young men who had left school to go to work while in their early teens, received the incentive from the C. L. S. C. to work their way through the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale—each graduating with honors."

A student at Cornell whose college course was postponed because of ill health, says of her Chautauqua work: "I have a very happy memory of the circle, for it filled an aching void until I could reach up to better things."

An eminent physicist in this country, a Johns Hopkins honor man, now filling an important scientific position in Washington, said in substance some years ago: "While I can not say that the Chautauqua circle inspired me to go to college, I can say that it kept alive my college ideals at a time when it was very doubtful if I could ever realize them."

These eleven thousand circles have naturally exerted their energies in many ways. They have showed great fertility of resource in devising acceptable study programs, though it has been characteristic of most of them that play must not too often be allowed to mask under the name of work. Many struggled to accomplish their required work with all seriousness, and the Chautauqua circle of Brantford, Canada, which introduced what was known as the "competitive system," a pleasant form of rivalry, saved the day-for many a circle which needed a slight spur. the circles grew and multiplied they began to fraternize. First there were joint meetings. Then in all the large cities and in many smaller ones "unions" of circles were formed. Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn each show more than one hundred circles during these years, and New York was not far behind. Twelve leading cities together have contributed some nine hundred circles to the C. L. S. C. record. The New England Chautauqua Association, centering in Boston, has held for many years a Chautauqua banquet on Founders' Day, February 23. The New York and Brooklyn unions have conducted excursions on the Hudson and East River and to Chautauqua. The Brooklyn union even carried out an excursion to Europe in 1894, holding a Chautauqua vesper service on the City of Rome, with the added happy circumstance that Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, made the address.

The Northern Illinois Chautauqua Union in 1888 held a competitive examination upon the work of the four years. Twenty contestants of varying ages and occupations took part in the examination. It was a matter of congratulation that the prize was won by a farmer's wife, whose study hours for four years had been won at the expense of much patience and forethought, and who made a journey of ninety miles, leaving her home at two o'clock in the morning, to carry out her plan.

The convention idea also took hold among the circles, and a state convention of C. L. S. C.'s was held in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1889. A year later similar gatherings were held in Toronto and in Brooklyn. In Syracuse a convention held in '91-'92 resulted in a union of the thirteen circles of that city and a popular University Extension course on American history. The interest in this subject was very keen just before the Chicago World's Fair, and the course succeeded far beyond expectations. At the closing lecture by Edward Everett Hale the large auditorium of Plymouth Church was crowded.

About this time also Chautauqua initiated a plan of "Read Lectures"—printed lectures with syllabi being sent at trifling cost to the circles, which kept one-half of the gross receipts from the sale of tickets. The first course on "Greek Social Life" proved so popular that it was followed by one on "Social Science," by Professor Small, of the University of Chicago. More than two hundred of these courses of read lectures were given under circle and club auspices within the next few years. The



James M. Gibson, of London.



President W. P. Kane, Wabash College, Ind.



Lyman Abbort, Editor of "The Outlook."



Kate F. Kimball, Executive Secretary.

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA

social science series called forth much discussion of economic questions, and was utilized by many churches, by men's clubs, by Chautauqua circles, and in factory districts. As in the case of every other Chautauqua enterprise, the plan was tried in almost every state and under varied conditions.

A Congregational minister, the leader of a bright Chautauqua circle, interested forty people in the lecture plan. He wrote: "Sunday evening I studied with my young people by aid of a blackboard and map, fifteen miles from any railroad. Results were very apparent, and I am sure all present drew lessons which they will not soon forget."

In a Montana town the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian ministers joined forces and gave the course for the benefit of the community at large. The New Century Club, of Utica, New York, used the lectures as a study course for a group of twenty. The Doane College Y. M. C. A. in Nebraska had an average attendance of sixty. A debating club of young men in Delaware took up the study of one of the Chautauqua books, "Outlines of Economics," by Ely, in connection with the course. Such instances might be multiplied did space permit.

Reference has already been made to the

emphasis laid by Chautauqua upon individual character. The spirit of the circle fostered a sense of personal responsibility. Mental growth was regarded as important in proportion as it ministered to a larger spiritual life. The "broad outlook" given by the C. L. S. C. meant the recognition of the brotherhood of the race. The influence of this spirit upon young and old was very marked. Letters recently received show how men and women look back upon those years. One member, a graduate of a time-honored academy, says: "The C. L. S. C. was the making of me. I never knew what it was to study before, or that there was much use for study. Only did it before because it was down in the curriculum." Another writes: "Its influence on the character of its members, and through them on their immediate families. and on the community in general, is too far reaching to be set down in words. It is deeply felt by those who have profited by the work as well as by those who have seen the growth of their friends mentally and spiritually through its agency. It has been to so many of us the dawn of a new hope and a new aim in life."

"My personal debt to the C. L. S. C. is great," writes a teacher. "Twenty-two of the circle's twenty-five years have made me increasingly grateful for its existence.







Edward Everett Hale,



Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Colorado.



President J. H. Carlisle, Wofford College, S. C.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE

Old members still often refer to it as the most helpful and interesting organization of its kind."

A strong altruistic spirit naturally developed among the circles as a result of this influence. It expressed itself in many ways. Members of circles developed power as leaders in their own circles and then went out and organized others. The New York State Circle which planted a "Chautauqua beech" on Arbor Day was a pioneer in the movement for town improvement. The circle at Damariscotta, Maine, which kept a "ginger jar" for its library fund and built up a library of eight hundred volumes, foreshadowed the time when clubs and circles throughout the country would be organizing library associations. year when THE CHAUTAUQUAN published a series of articles on philanthropic institutions the circles made studies of their own local charities and sent reports to THE CHAUTAUQUAN. It was a long step in the training for good citizenship now so much emphasized by organizations of every sort.

Some allusion has been made to Chautauqua circles in prisons. There have been many of them since the first circle was started in the Massachusetts Reformatory in 1886—Canyon City, Colorado, Boise City, Idaho, the Massachusetts state

prison, etc. A splendid work was that done by the C. L. S. C. of Lincoln, Nebraska, which formed the "Look Forward" Circle in the penitentiary at Lincoln. The local "Society of the Hall in the Grove," composed of C. L. S. C. graduates, provided the necessary books, and the circle members formed a prison society to help men who were discharged from the institution. One of these men wrote to the society: "The best way I can express my regard for the noble, life-giving Chautauqua work is to tell you what it has done for me and what it is doing today." He refers then to his desperate condition when sent to prison and his determination to commit greater crimes on his release, and adds: "After I got to reading the 'Sunday Readings' in THE CHAUTAUQUAN I began to think. I saw the purpose and aims of the course I had mapped out. might reform and lead a happy life. And today I thank God and you, kind friends, that I resolved to reform." It was through the influence of an individual member of the C. L. S. C. that the remarkable circle now existing in the prison at Stillwater, Minnesota, was formed. This circle under the wise leadership of warden and chaplain has had a successful and uninterrupted career since 1890. Three years ago the members celebrated their decennial. The

Whether 'twas Mary or the lamb that counted.

What made the lamb love Mary so? I'm

Mary loved lamb. Love always goes so; needs

Two spirits. And the lamb in his frisky way

With saucy capers showed his love of Mary And Mary loved her lamb with caper

Well, lamb is dear. The pie's not more than ten

And that leaves forty for the lamb, I think.

AFTER TENNYSON

Bah, Bah, Bah,
On thy cold hillside, O Lamb:
And I judge you by your tone, you are
thinking,

Oh, well for those other lambs
Whom Mary didn't beguile;
Oh, well for those cautious dams
That Mary thought weren't worth while,

Oh, well for the whole ninety-nine Who preferred to gregariate To the individual strenuous life

You are no better off than I am.

Belinked with Mary's fate. For the teacher still keeps on

In the schoolhouse under the hill, With no nature study lamb

In her kindergarten mill, And no likelihood at all That Mary can bend her will.

Bah, Bah, Bah,
At the foot of the hill, O Lamb,
And reserve your revenge on the teacher
Till you grow to a hornéd ram.

AFTER RUSKIN

I confess, ladies and gentlemen, to some surprise at hearing, among the interesting discussions on this subject, no mention of the economic and artistic aspects of the question. I should like in a few moments, if you will listen with your young and npatient ears to my old and somewhat

discredited lips, to suggest one or two thoughts not unimportant, as I believe, to every true lover of art and of this nation.

- In the charming medieval legend we learn that Mary had a little lamb. Has it occurred to you that in these days we have very few Maries and our Maries rarely have lambs. Mary is a name too simple for our highly developed generation and too sacred in suggestion for our Gwendolyns and Gladvses who dance away the matins, nones, and vespers of devotion. The medieval Maries had each appropriate occupation-the care, for example, of useful domestic animals. Such responsibility develops prudence, foresight, care for the comfort of others, and presence of mind in an emergency. Have you thought how busy your life would be if you had a lamb following you every day, wherever you went? Well, what would our Maries do if we gave them a little lamb? Pickle it. or pot it, or devil it. They couldn't handle a lamb alive; but from a little dead lamb they could make in a moment on a chafingdish any number of unwholesome messes, Welsh rarebit, English monkeys, or lamb of any nationality; and for this frivolous inefficiency of their daughters the fathers pay a price of frightful indigestion. The medieval Mary loved her lamb too wisely and too well to pickle, pot, or devil it.

And as to the artistic aspect. The lamb whose fleece, white as snow, excited the imagination of the poet and adorned the green background of the canvas of the medieval painter—where is he? His fleece is blackened by the reek of our factories and his form is less and less familiar on the hills.

Let me take leave of you, my friends, with the question: Have you thought what it really means that, though you call in our villages, no little girls answer to the name or Mary; and that over the darkened landscape the lambs hover and cower, fleeing from the roar and rattle of the locomotive, the smoke of whose burning goeth up forever and ever?

C. L. S. C. Chronology

1878-9.—C. L. S. C. organized at Chautauqua, August 10, 1878. St. Paul's Grove dedicated to the C. L. S. C., August 17, 1878. The Hall of Philosophy built, 1879. Mr. A. M. Martin appointed general secretary. C. L. S. C.

Round Tables held at Chautauqua.

1879-80.—Assembly at Pacific Grove, California.
Pacific Branch of the C. L. S. C. organized
June, 1879, with headquarters at San Jose; Lucy M. Washburn, first secretary. Canadian branch of the C. L. S. C. organized, with James L. Hughes president, and Lewis C. Peake secretary.

1880-1.—First issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN published in September, 1880. German Branch of C. L. S. C. organized in Cincinnati. Members enrolled in Alaska, Scotland, England, China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands.

1881-2.—First C. L. S. C. Vigil held for the Class of 1882 at Chautauqua in 1881. Miss M. E. B. Norton succeeds Miss Washburn as secretary of the Pacific Coast Branch of the C. L. S. C. Organization of Calcutta, India, circle, with fifty members. First C. L. S. C. Recognition Day at Chautauqua, and graduation of the Class of '82. Organization of the Society of the Hall in the Grove at Chautauqua, 1882.

1882-3.—Organization of the Order of the White Seal and League of the Round Table at Chautauqua. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut becomes principal of the C. L. S. C., and later general

superintendent.

1883-4.—Members of the C. L. S. C. in Plymouth, Massachusetts, send a fragment of Plymouth Rock, which is set in the staff of the large C. L. S. C. banner at Chautauqua. Mrs. Mary H. Field succeeds Miss Norton as secretary of the Pacific Coast Branch. New England Alumni banquet held in Boston on February 23, Founder's Day. Edward Everett Hale becomes one of the counselors of the C. L. S. C. The Japan Literary and Scientific Circle organized in Osaka by Mrs. A. M. Drennan.

1884-5.—Mrs. M. H. Field writes her famous Chautauqua story, "The Evolution of Mrs. Thomas." A Chautauqua exhibit is placed at the New Orleans Exposition, and a special "Chautauqua Day" observed. South African Branch of the C. L. S. C. organized at Wel-lington, Cape Colony, by Miss Theresa M. Campbell, who was succeeded as secretary soon after by Miss M. E. Landfear. First Chautauqua Assembly in South Africa, June, 1885. An article in the Russian magazine Nov, by Mrs. B. MacGahan, led to the publication of a reading course by this magazine, with more than three hundred readers

1885-6.—Dr. James H. Carlisle, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Caro-lina, becomes one of the counselors of the C. L. S. C. New England Chautauqua Association organized. Northern Illinois Chautauqua First prison circle established in Massachusetts Reformatory, December, 1885. "Pioneer Hall," the class building of 1882, built at Chautauqua, 1886.

1886-7.—Unions of circles established in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Rochester, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities. The "Oriental Circle" organized in Bareilly, India.

1887-8.—First Chautauqua Assembly in Canada. Circles organized in penitentiaries at Canyon City, Colorado, and Boise City, Idaho. Scottish Branch of the C. L. S. C. organized, with headquarters at Aberdeen. Out of this grew the National Home Reading Union of England two years later. Union of circles formed in Milwaukee. Competitive examination held in Chicago for members of the Class of '88 by the Northern Illinois Chautauqua Union. First Chautauqua reader in Sweden. Japanese Chautauquan reaches a circulation of 850 copies.

1888-9.—The Portage, Wisconsin, circles give a course of illustrated lectures which arouses unexpected interest. The Chautauquan publishes a series of articles on philanthropy, and the circles send reports of their local charities. Tenth anniversary of the Alpha Circle of Cincinnati. Kansas circles organize a Kansas Chautauqua Union. First Recognition Day held in South Africa at Wellington, Cape Colony. Eight graduates receive diplomas. The Class of '89 in Japan numbers more than one hundred graduates. First C.

L. S. C. graduate in Russia. Class of '89. 1889-90.—One thousand C. L. S. C. graduates enroll for the new three years' special course in English history and literature. The Illustrated Pacific States places a page each month at the disposal of the California Chautauquans. State convention of the C. L. S. C.



Editor of The Chautauquan for its first twenty years



A. M. MARTIN Honorary Secretary of the C. L. S. C.

held in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Brooklyn Union holds its first alumni banquet. The Chautauqua graduates of Lincoln, Nebraska, establish the "Look Forward" Circle in Lincoln penitentiary. The "Pierian" Circle formed in the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater through the efforts of Miss Gowdy, of Minneapolis.

1890-1.—C. L. S. C. conventions in Toronto, Canada, and Brooklyn, New York. Chancellor Vincent meets the circle at Stillwater prison. C. L. S. C. Office built at Chautauqua, 1890. 1891-2.—Decennial of the first C. L. S. C. Class of '82 at Chautauqua. Buffalo Chautauqua Union organized. C. L. S. C. convention in Syracuse. A union of circles organized, and successful University Extension course in augurated. Owner of a large drygoods store in Columbus establishes a free library of C. L. S. C. books for his employees. The Army Chaplain offers its columns to the C. L. S. C., and many inquiries come from army posts. The C. L. S. C. work is presented at the National Association of Prison Chaplains in Allegheny. The first native Japanese to graduate in the regular C. L. S. C. course receives his diploma. C. L. S. C. Alumni Hall at Chautauqua built in 1892.

1892-3—The C. L. S. C. plan of read lectures inaugurated; nearly seventy courses given. Chautauqua World's Fair Congress held at Chicago, July 18, 1893. Australian Home Reading Union founded; a direct outgrowth of the C. L. S. C. Catholic Reading Circle established. Its secretary a former member



First member of C. L. S. C.



A. H. GILLET

First C. L. S. C. Messengez,

of the C. L. S. C. Jewish Department of the C. L. S. C. organized under the leadership of Rabbi Berkowitz, of Philadelphia.

1893-4.—Mrs. E. J. Dawson succeeds Mrs. Mary H. Field as secretary of the Pacific Branch. Rev. George M. Brown appointed field secretary of the C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Union in Denver, Colorado, holds a convention.

1894-5.—Convention of Long Island graduates at Jamaica. Brooklyn Union conducts excursion to Europe. Chautauqua vesper service on the City of Rome addressed by Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris. A system of travel courses inaugurated by the C. L. S. C., the first being "A Trip to England," by Miss Susan Hale. A Chautauqua, Association organized in Japan under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Kitashira Kawa.

1895-6.—Chautauqua free vesper service plan established and used very widely. Chautauqua rally at Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with exposition.

1896-7.—C. L. S. C. Rallying Day established at Chautauqua, 1896. Mr. Charles Barnard's Chautauqua picture-story, "The Town Behind the Fence," given under the auspices of the school board of New York City in half a dozen centers. First Jewish Chautauqua held at Atlantic City, 1897.

1897-8.—A Chautauqua winter assembly held in Binghamton, and also in Elmira, New York. Home Reading Committee of Moscow sends to Chautauqua a report of its work, an adaptation of the Chautauqua plan, founded in 1893. An announcement received of the "Fourth Annual Summer School of the British Chautauqua" to be held at Edinburgh.

1898-9.—Reunion of New England Chautauquans in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. Every class represented from 1882 to 1902. Addresses by Chancellor Vincent, E. E. Hale, and Bishop Warren. Twenieth anniversary of the Alpha C. L. S. C. of Cincinnati. New department of Recognized Reading added to the C. L. S. C.

1899-1900.—Price of the Chautauqua course reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.00. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut becomes a counselor of the C. L. S. C. The Brooklyn, New York, circles adopt the idea of an annual literary contest for a silver loving-cup, to be held by the successful circle for one year. Dr. W. L. Davidson appointed field secretary of the C. L. S. C. The Wichita, Kansas, Chautauqua Union holds a rally of circles and readers on the occasion of Bishop Vincent's visit to that city.

1900-1.—Study pamphlet on Russia prepared by Miss Isabel F. Hapgood for use of Chautau-qua circles and clubs. Specialized supplementary courses based on the regular course established. The Winona, Indiana, Reading Circle transfers its membership to the C. L. S. C. Rev. W. P. Kane, Crawfordsville, Indiana, becomes one of the counselors of the C. L. S. C. The Strawbridge Circle, of Baltimore, holds an "End of the Century" meeting, when distinguished specialists sum up the achievements of the century. The Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. celebrates its twentieth anniversary. Decennial anniversary of the Pierian Circle in the prison at Stillwater, Minnesota. The first "Traveling Circle" established by Mr. Francis Wilson in his opera company. A "Man-of-War" circle organized on H. M. S. Terror, Bermuda.

1901-2.—Vicennial of the Class of '82 celebrated at Chautauqua. Circle at Charleston, West Virginia, holds a "Recognition Day" in the fall for its ten graduates. Mr. A. M. Martin made honorary secretary of the C. L. S. C. Society of the Hall in the Grove of Cincinnati celebrates twentieth anniversary.

1902-03.-A "Hall of Philosophy" built at the Winfield, Kansas, Assembly, and also at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. Chancellor Vincent is welcomed to Chautauqua after a twoyears' absence. Mr. Z. L. White, of Columbus, Ohio, establishes a Chautauqua reading-room in his drygoods store, and enrolls sixty-three members for the Class of 1906. First graduation of Winona-Chautauqua readers at Winona Assembly. The Edelweiss Circle, of Mt. Vernon, New York, celebrates its decennial. International Committee of Y. M. C. A. sends Chautauqua books to the libraries of Railroad Y. M. C. A.'s in several states and to various battleships and naval stations. An illustrated article by Mr. Vladimir Yourieff. of St. Petersburg, Russia, a member of the Class of 1905, describing life in the Imperial Lyceum, is published in the (Feb.) CHAUTAU-QUAN. The Hurlbut Circle, of East Boston, celebrates its twentieth anniversary.

Chautauqua Institution Anniversary Year

ASSEMBLY THE 30TH ANNUAL OF THE

JULY 2 - AUGUST 30, 1903

OF THE HOME READING COURSES THE 25TH

C. L. S. C. ORGANIZED 1878

The Chautauqua program for 1903 includes a noteworthy celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Home Reading Courses, which have been taken up by nearly a million persons since 1878. The twenty-fifth anniversary days are: 1. Rallying Day, August 6, when the first formal public rally of the C. L. S. C. will be held in the Hall. 2. Inauguration Day, August 8. Anniversary exercises to be held in the Amphitheater, which stands on the site of the pavilion where the C. L. S. C. was organized in 1878. 3. St. Paul's Day, August 15, marks the anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove. On this day the cornerstone of the new Hall of Philosophy will be laid, and the twenty-five C. L. S. C. classes will plant oak trees in the grove as their contribution to its future life. 4. Recognition Day, The graduation exercises of the Quarter Century Class and rally of Chautauqua readers of every year. This to be followed by

the anniversary dinner to old Chautauquans. Special attention is also called to the fact that the Assembly program is arranged, so far as possible, to bear directly upon the work in the reading courses of Chautauqua during the following year; the public Round Tables are planned to discuss directly the books and magazine series of the courses, and the Chautauqua illustrated lecture, given daily throughout the season, is intended to acquaint every one with the scope and the purpose of the entire Institution. This will be the "American Year," covering phases of American history, literature, and life.

The program follows the plan of special weeks devoted to particular topics of public interest a plan most successfully inaugurated last year.
The enlargement of summer school facilities

Detailed announcements of events and dates follow.

POPULAR LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

LECTURERS

Mr. John Quincy Adams, Philadelphia, July 13-17.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, New York, July 23.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale University, July 23. Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, New York, August 24-26.

Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker, New York, July 11, 20-24, August 19.

Dr. Earl Barnes, Philadelphia, July 20-25.

Miss Anna Barrows, Boston, July 21. President J. W. Bashford, Ohio Wesleyan University, July 12-17.

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York, July 25,

August 3. Professor Irving P. Bishop, Buffalo, New

York, August 3. Dr. William G. Bissell, Buffalo, August 27-28.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York, August 10, 14. Dr. Richard Burton, Boston, August 3-8.

Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, London, July

Miss Anna Caulfield, Chicago, August 27, 29. Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, London, England, July 22.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, New York, August 9-14.

Hon. George E. Clark, South Bend, Indiana, August 24. Professor S. H. Clark, the University of

Chicago, July 6-10.

Rev. Samuel T. Clarke, Portville, New York, August 25, 28.

Mr. George Willis Cooke, Boston, August

Professor Anna B. Comstock, Cornell University, July 7, 23.
Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison, president Gen-

eral Federation of Women's Clubs, July 23.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, July 20.

Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent Anti-Saloon League, August 6.

Mrs. Charles M. Dow, president New York Federation of Women's Clubs, July 23. Dr. Carl E. Dufft, New York City, July 3. Mr. I. V. Flagler, Auburn, New York, July

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Boston, July 28 and 30.

Mr. Hugo Froehlich, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, July 8.

Mr. Hamlin Garland, Chicago, August 17, 18, 20, and 21.

Dr. O. P. Gifford, Buffalo, July 2-4.

Dr. Charles B. Gilbert, superintendent public instruction, Rochester, New York, July 11

General J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, August 12.

Dr. Thomas E. Green, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,

August 22. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Chicago, August 29, 30. President G. Stanley Hall, Clark University, July 27-August 1.

Hon. William T. Harris, commissioner of ed-

ucation, Washington, D. C., August 19.
Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Free

Library, Jamestown, New York, August 8. Professor Otto Heller, Washington University, July 7.

Dr. W. H. Hickman, president Board of Trus-

tees, Chautauqua Institution, August 17.

Mr. E. J. Higgins, chief secretary the Salvation Army, New York, August 3.

Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, New York, August 10. Mrs. Florence Kelley, corresponding secretary, National Consumers' League, New York, July 24.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, superintendent Municipal Improvement Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, July 18.

President Henry C. King, Oberlin College, July 19-24.

Hon. R. M. LaFollette, governor of the state

of Wisconsin, July 18.
Rev. Jean F. Loba, Evanston, Illinois, July

28 and 29.

Dr. Naphtali Luccock, August 24-28.

Dr. Henry C. Mabie, secretary American Bap-

tist Missionary Union, July 26 and 27.
Professor W. D. MacClintock, the University of Chicago, July 6-10.

Miss Alice G. McCloskey, Cornell University, July 6.

Miss Mary E. McDowell, the University of Chicago Settlement, July 21 and 24.

President J. H. McFarland, American League for Civic Improvement, July 16.

Principal J. T. L. Maggs, Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Canada, August 2-7.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, president Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Rochester,

New York, July 23.
Professor J. H. Montgomery, Allegheny College, July 2, August 13 and 20.
Professor Richard G. Moulton, the University

of Chicago, July 26 and 27. Mrs. Alice P. Norton, The School of Educa-

tion of the University of Chicago, July 9.

Mr. Frank Presbrey, New York, July 28 and 30.

Mr. Raymond Robins, superintendent Municipal Lodging House, Chicago, August 4 and 6. Professor George L. Robinson, McCormick

Theological Seminary, July 5-10. Dr. S. C. Schmucker, West Chester, Pennsyl-

vania, July 27-31. Ernest Thompson-Seton, New York, Mr.

July 25. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, vice-president National

American Woman Suffrage Association, July 20. Dr. W. B. Slutz, Pittsburg, July 18.

Dr. George Adam Smith, Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, August 2.

Professor Frederick Starr, the University of Chicago, August 5 and 6.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president National W. C. T. U., August 4.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., Allegheny, Pennsyl-

vania, July 31. Rev. W. M. Upcraft, China, July 30 and 31.

Professor George E. Vincent, principal of instruction, the Chautauqua Institution, July 2 and 3.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, president Sorosis, New York, July 23.

Dr. Herbert L. Willett, the University of

Chicago, August 14-18.
Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president American Park and Outdoor Art Association,

Mr. John G. Woolley, editor The New Voice, August 7.

Professor Charles Zueblin, the University of Chicago, July 13-17.

READERS

Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker, New York, July 7, 13-17 and August 19.

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York, August 17-21.

Dr. Richard Burton, Boston, August 12.

Miss Mabelle C. Church, Chicago, August 11, 13.
Professor S. H. Clark, the University of Chi-

cago, July 6-10, July 29.

Mr. Hamlin Garland, Chicago, August 17,

18, 20 and 21. Mr. Leland Powers, Lexington, Massachusetts, August 5, 6 and 8

Mrs. Gwyneth King Roe, New York, August 10-14.

MUSICIANS

M. Emilo Agramonte, New York, voice, July 6-August 28.

Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Cincinnati, ear training and pedagogy of music, July 6-August 14. Mr. James Bird, harmony, July 6-August 14.

Miss Helen Buckley, Chicago, August 7-30. Miss Carmela Carbone, New York, soprano,

July 17-August 7. Miss Grazia Carbone, New York, contralto,

July 17-August 7. Mr. George Crampton, Chicago, basso, July

2-17. Mr. George H. Downing, Binghamton, New

York, basso, July 17-August 7.

Dr. Carl E. Dufft, New York, vocal instructor, July 3-August 28; basso, August 7-30.

Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, New York, voice, July 6-August 28.

Mr. I. V. Flagler, Auburn, N. Y., organist. Mr. Alfred Hallam, New York, director of

Mrs. Katherine Cordner Heath, Columbus, Ohio, soprano, July 2-17.
Mr. Harry O. Hirt, Erie, Pennsylvania,

accompanist.

Mr. Edward P. Johnson, New York, tenor,

August 7-30. Miss Georgia Kober, Chicago, pianist.

Mrs. Marie White Longman, Chicago, contralto, July 2-17.

Mr. Sol Marcosson, Cleveland, Ohio, violinist. Mr. Horatio A. Rench, Washington, D. C.,

tenor, July 2-17.
Mr. William H. Sherwood, Sherwood Music School, Chicago, concert pianist and composer.

Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Memphis, Tenn., pianist.

Mr. Henry B. Vincent, Erie, Pennsylvania, assistant director of music.

Chautauqua Band and Orchestra; a welldrilled organization of twenty pieces, under the direction of Messrs. Hallam and Vincent, playing both string and brass instruments, taking part in regular concerts and giving daily twilight promenade concerts.

Children's Chorus, directed by Mr. Hallam,

to be organized early in July.

The Grand Chorus, directed by Mr. Hallam, will be organized July 2 and drilled daily throughout the season.

The Guitar and Mandolin Club, directed by Mrs. Anna M. B. Robertson.

Male Glee Club, directed by Mr. Hallam.

THE CLASSIFIED PROGRAM

SERMONS

July 5, Dr. George L. Robinson; 12, President J. W. Bashford; 19, President Henry C. King; 26, Dr. Henry C. Mabie.

August 2, Dr. George Adam Smith; 9, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 16, Dr. Herbert L. Willett; 23, Dr. Thomas E. Green; 30, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.

LECTURES

SOCIOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

"Nathan Hale and Major Andre." Dr. J. M.

Buckley. August 10.

"Public Opinion and Democracy." July 2.

"The New Social Philosophy." July 3. Dr. George E. Vincent.

"Art and Life." Mr. John Quincy Adams. July 13-17. 1. What is Art! 2. Art and the Day's Work. 3. Art in the Use of Things. 4. Nervous Hygiene, or the Influence of Sense Impressions on Health and Disease. 5. Art, Ethics and Good Citizenship.

"The Elements and Structure of Society." Professor Charles Zueblin. July 13-17. 1. Wealth. 2. Man and Woman. 3. The Public

School. 4. Politics. 5. Justice.

"The Harrisburg Plan." Mr. J. Horace Mc-Farland. July 16.

"The Model City." Mr. Albert Kelsey. July

"The Kindergarten as a Social Factor." July 21. "The Cry of the Children." July 24. Miss Mary E. McDowell.

"The Heart of a Boy." July 26. "The Education of Princes." July 28. Dr. Wm. Byron

"The Evolution of Ocean Transportation." July 28. "Evolution of American Advertising."

July 30. Mr. Frank Presbrey.

Addresses and Conferences on the Liquor Problem: "The Physiological Effect of Alcohol," Professor Irving P. Bishop, August 3. "Relation of Vagrancy to Intemperance," Mr. Raymond Robins, August 4-6. "The Salvation naymond Robins, August 4-6. "The Salvation Army," Chief Secretary E. J. Higgins, August 3. "The W. C. T. U.," Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, August 4. "Stimulants Among Primitive Peoples," Professor Frederick Starr, August 5. "The Anti-Saloon League," Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, August 6. "The Prohibition Movement," Mr. John G. Woolley, August 7. "In Indian Mexico." Professor Frederick

Starr. August 6.

LITERARY

"Shakespeare's Conception of Tragedy and Comedy." Professor R. G. Moulton. July 27. Course by Mr. Hamlin Garland. August 17-21. 1. Sidney Lanier. 2. The Red Man's Changing Heart. 3. The Joys of the Trail. 4. Prairie Song and Western Story.
"Literature and Life." Dr. Richard Burton.

August 3-8. 1. Literature as Art. 2. Literature as Illusion. 3. Literature as Amusement.

Literature as Life. 5. Literature as Ideal.
"Attitude Toward Literature." Professor W. D. MacClintock. July 6-10. 1. The Comic Spirit: Its Nature and Function. 2. Nonsense in Literature. 3. Popular Taste in Literature. 4. The Organization of a Story. 5. The Poetry in Whitman's Verse.

"Literature and Social Movements." George Willis Cooke. Tolstoy, Ibsen, Zola, and

"The Elements Common to Music, Poetry, and Oratory." Dr. J. M. Buckley. August 13.

"Children and Books." Miss Mary E. Hazeltine. August 8.

PEDAGOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

"The Freedom of the Teacher." July 11. "The Present Outlook for Popular Education." July 16. Dr. Charles B. Gilbert.

"Educational Movements and Problems of Today." Dr. Earl Barnes. July 20-25. 1. The Broadening of Education, or Education a Life Process for Everyone. 2. Women in Education, or Coeducation and Women Teachers. White Man's Burden at Home, or Our Negroes and Indians. 4. The Care of Our Defectives, or the Idiot in Mind and Morals. 5. The Americanization of Europe, or Immigrants and the Invasion of Europe.

"Bird Life." Dr. S. C. Schmucker. July 27-31. 1. A Family of Spinners. 2. Leaving the Home Farm. 3. A Forest Monarch. 4. A Versatile Family. 5. Voices of the Night.
"Our Esthetic Insects." July 10. "Izaak

Walton, a Type of Nature Student." July 21. Professor Anna B. Comstock.

"Weighing Thought." Dr. W. G. Anderson.

July 9.

"The Art of Healing." Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. August 24-27. 1. Primitive and Strange Meth-

ods. 2. Steps Forward. 3. Outlook Today.
"Literary Labor Savers." Mr. Melvil Dewey.
"Galileo." July 2. "Water and Its Elements." August 13 and 20. Professor J. H. Montgomery.

"The German Authors of Yesterday and To-

day." Dr. Otto Heller. July 7.

"Water and Its Relation to Disease." August 27. "Flies, Mosquitoes, and Other Insects, and Their Relation to Disease." August 28. Dr. W. G. Bissell.

"The New Ethics of the Dust." Mrs. Alice

P. Norton. July 9.

"University and School Extension as Supplemented by the Church." Commissioner W. T. Harris. August 19.

RELIGIOUS

Devotional Hours. July 20-24. Dr. Henry C. King. 1. The Spiritual Discoveries of Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. 2 and 3. Christ's Great Motives for Living. 4. The Beatitudes as a Progress. 5. The Connection Between Quality and Blessing in the Beatitudes.

Devotional Hours. July 6-10. Dr. George L. Robinson. 1. The Veiling of Moses's Face. 2. Our Obligations to Holiness. 3. The Bible and Recent Discoveries. 4. Quotations from the Old Testament in the New. 5. The Song of

Deborah.

Devotional Hours. August 10-13. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. 1. An Old Testament Wedding. 2. God's Gentleness. 3. Keeping the Vineyard. 4. Cured by Christ. 5. Sanctification, Growth. Missionary Hours. "The Basis of the Foreign Mission Appeal," Dr. Henry C. Mabie, July 27. "The Influence of the Foreign Field Upon the Home Church," Rev. Jean F. Loba, July 28;

Rev. W. M. Upcraft, July 30-31.

Devotional Hours. July 13-17. Dr. J. W. Bashford. 1. Program of the Christian Life. 2. How to Find One's Work. 3. The Spiritual Kingdom. 4. The Law of Love. 5. Victory Through Faith.

Devotional Hours. August 24-28. Dr. Naphtali Luccock. 1. Grace for Grace. 2. Touching the Golden Scepter. 3. Keeping Step in the Wilderness. 4. Consolations of God. 5. Immor-

tality.

Bible Studies. Dr. George L. Robinson. July 12 and 19. "The Gospel According to St. Matthew," Dr. R. G. Moulton, July 26. "The Devotion of St. Thomas," August 2; "The Full Assurance of St. Jude," August 9; Principal J. T. L. Maggs.

Addresses. Dr. H. L. Willett. August 14,

15, 17 and 18.
"The Emotional Part of Practical Christian-

ity." Dr. J. M. Buckley. August 11.

Devotional Hours. August 3-7. Principal J. T. L. Maggs. "Imitation of Christ. The Book and the Theme." 1. The Guided Life. 2. The And the Theme.

1. The Guidel Life.

2. The Humble Life.

4. The Patient Life.

5. The Strenuous Life.

Devotional Hours. July 2. "A Rational Religion." July 3. "The River of Life." Dr.

O. P. Gifford.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Personality of Wild Animals." July 25. "Wild Animals I Have Known" (illustrated). July 25. Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton.

"America as Seen Through a Briton's Eyes."
Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant. July 22.
"Political Equality." Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

July 20.

"Word Pictures from the Land of the Cobra and the Palm." Rev. Jean F. Loba. July 29. Question Box. Dr. J. M. Buckley. August 14. "Creating Larger Ethical Ideals." Dr. W. H.

Hickman. August 17.

"Left-Handed Men." Dr. Thomas E. Green. August 22.

J. M. Thoburn, Jr. July 31. "The Well-Poised Gentleman." Dr. W. B.

Slutz. July 18.

"Is Life Worth Living?" July 2. "The Coming American." July 4. Dr. O. P. Gifford.
"What Has Brought You to This Pass?" July

"Islands of India Beyond the Ganges." Dr. Old First Night. August 4.

School of Expression. August 11 and 13.
Illuminated Fleet. August 20.

DETAILED PROGRAM, SEASON 1903

THURSDAY, JULY 2 .- Opening Day .- A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: A Rational Religion, Dr. O. P. Gifford. 11:00. Organ Lecture Recital: Beethoven's Second Symphony. Mr. I. V. Flagler. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: Is Life V. Flagler. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: Is Life Worth Living? Dr. O. P. Gifford. 5:00. Lecture: Public Opinion and Democracy. Dr. George E. Vincent. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: Galileo. Professor J. H. Montgomery. 9:30. Lighting Chautauqua Signal Fires Around the

FRIDAY, JULY 3.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional our: The River of Life. Dr. O. P. Gifford. Hour: 11:00. Organ Lecture Recital: Wagner's Music Dramas. Mr. I. V. Flagler. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: The New Social Philosophy. Dr. George E. Vincent. 4:00. Vocal Recital. Dr. Carl E. Dufft. 8:00. Quartette Concert. Soloists, July 2-17: Mrs. Katherine Cordner Heath, soprano; Mrs. Marie White Longman, 22. "The Me." August 3. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.

READINGS

"L'Aiglon." July 7. "Much Ado About Nothing." August 19. Mme. Bertha Kunz-

"The Spanish Gypsy." July 6. "Julius Cssar." July 29. Professor S. H. Clark.
"She Stoops to Conquer." August 5. "Monsieur Beaucaire." August 6. "Borrowed Spectacles." August 8. Mr. Leland Powers.
"When Velmond Compute Parisies." The Professor Spectacles."

"When Valmond Came to Pontiac." Dr. Rich-

ard Burton. August 12.

Five O'clock Reading Hours. July 6-10, Mr. S. H. Clark. July 13-17, Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker. August 10-14, Mrs. Gwyneth King Roe. August 17-21, Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.

MUSIC

Three Grand Concerts Each Week (generally Monday evening, Wednesday afternoon, and Friday evening), by well-known soloists, as-sisted by the Chautauqua Chorus and an orchestra of over twenty pieces. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Mr. Henry B. Vincent, assistant director.

Open-Air Band Concerts, daily except Sunday.

July 16-August 29.

Organ Recitals, frequently during the season. Mr. I. V. Flagler.

Pupils', Recitals.

Sacred Song Service on Sunday evenings.

Artists' Recitals. A series of piano, violin, and vocal recitals, by Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Marcosson, and Dr. Dufft. (Open to the public at a small fee.)

ENTERTAINMENTS

Prize Spelling Match. July 8. Athletic Exhibitions. July 15 and August 14. Prize Pronunciation Match. July 21.

Street Pageant and Initiation Class 1907. July 31.

Aquatic Day. August 11.
Dramatics. "Everyman," a morality play.

Evenings of Magic. Rosani. August 24 and 26.

contralto; Mr. Horatio A. Rench, tenor; Mr. George Crampton, bass. Appearing throughout the season: Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist; Mr. Harry O. Hirt, accompanist; Mr. Alfred Hallam, director of music; Mr. H. B. Vincent, assistant director.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.—A. M. 11:00. Lecture: The Me. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. P. M. 2:30. Independence Day Address: The Coming Independence Day Address: The Coming American. Dr. O. P. Gifford. 6:00. Annual Supper to Faculty of Summer Schools. Hotel Athenseum. 8:00. Reception to Faculty and Students of Summer Schools. 9:15. Fireworks. Lake Front.

SUNDAY, JULY 5.-A. M. 9:00. Devotional Service. 11:00 Sermon. Dr. George L. Robinson. P. M. 3:00. Assembly Convocation. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:45. Sacred Song Service.

MONDAY. JULY 6.-Opening of Summer

School. A. M. 10:00 Devotional Hour: I. The Veiling of Moses's Face. Dr. Robinson. 11:00. Lecture: Outdoor Work for Little Folks. Miss Alice G. McCloskey. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: I. The Comic Spirit, Its Nature and Function. Professor W. D. MacClintock. 5:00. Reading Hour: Silas Marner—I. A Stranger in a Strange Land. Mr. S. H. Clark. 8:00. Patriotic Concert. The Chautauqua Choir, Mr. Alfred Hallam, director; soloists and Male

Tuesday, July 7.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: II. Our Obligations to Holiness. Dr. George L. Robinson. 11:00. Lecture: Izaak Walton, A Type of Nature Student. Professor Anna B. Comstock. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: II. Nonsense in Literature. Professor MacClintock. 5:00. Reading Hour. Silas Marner—II. The Seed Brings Forth a Crop After Its Kind. Mr. S. H. Clark. 8:00. Reading: The Spanish Gipsy. Mr. S. H. Clark.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: III. The Bible and Recent Discoveries. Dr. Robinson. 11:00. Lecture: The Meaning of Art. Mr. Hugo Froehlich. P. M. 2:30. Ballad Concert. 4:00. Conference on Religious Education. 5:00. Reading Hour: Silas Marner—III. A Bruised Reed. Mr. S. H. Clark. 8:00. Prize Spelling Match.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: IV. Quotations from the Old Testament in the New. Dr. George L. Robinson. 11:00. Lecture: The New Ethics of the Dust. Mrs. Alice P. Norton. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: III. Popular Taste in Literature. Prof. W. D. MacClintock. 5:00. Reading Hour: Silas Marner—IV. And a Little Child Shall Lead Them. Mr. S. H. Clark. 8:00. Lecture with Experiments: Weighing Thought. Dr. W. G. Anderson.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: V. The Song of Deborah. Dr. George L. Robinson. 11:00. Lecture: The German Authors of Yesterday and Today. Dr. Otto Heller. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: IV. The Organization of a Story: Maupassant's "The String." Professor W. D. MacClintock. 5:00. Reading Hour: Silas Marner—V. Debts We Can't Pay Like Money Debts. Mr. S. H. Clark. 8:00. Concert: American Composers. Chautauqua Choir and soloists. Mr. Sol. Marcosson, violinist.

The Freedom of the Teacher. Dr. Charles B. Gilbert. 11:00. Lecture: V. The Poetry in Whitman's Verse. Professor W. D. MacClintock. P. M. 2:30. Address. (Prominent speaker, to be announced later.) 8:00. Dramatic Reading: L'Aiglon. Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker.

CIVIC WEEK

SUNDAY, JULY 12.—A. M. 9:00. Bible Study. Dr. George L. Robinson. 11:00. Sermon. President J. W. Bashford. P. M. 3:00. Assembly Convocation. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:00. Men's Open-Air Meeting. 7:45. Sacred Song Service.

MONDAY, JULY 13.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: I. The Program of the Christian Life. Dr. J. W. Bashford. 11:00. Lecture: I. What is Art! Mr. John Quincy Adams. P. M. 2:00. Address: Municipal Progress. Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff. 2:45. Lecture: I. Wealth. Professor Charles Zueblin. 4:00. Civic Conference: I. Rural Improvement.

P. M. 5:00. Reading Hour: A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker. I. The Creation of the World as Related to the History of New York. Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker. 8:00. Concert: Song Cycle by quartette of soloists and Chautauqua Choir. First appearance this season of Mr. William H. Sherwood, pianist.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: II. How to Find One's Work. Dr. J. W. Bashford. 11:00. Lecture: II. Art

TUESDAY, JULY 14.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: II. How to Find One's Work. Dr. J. W. Bashford. 11:00. Lecture: II. Art and the Day's Work. Mr. John Quincy Adams. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: II. Man and Woman. Professor Charles Zueblin. 4:00. Civic Conference: II. Village Improvement. 5:00. Reading Hour: Master Hendrick Hudson and the Founding of New Amsterdam. Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: The Public School. Professor Tueblin.

Public School. Professor Zueblin.

Wednesday, July 15.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: III. The Spiritual Kingdom.
Dr. J. W. Bashford. 11:00. Lecture: Art in the Use of Things. Mr. John Quincy Adams.
P. M. 2:30. Concert. By the Choir of the First Methodist Church of Akron, Ohio. Mrs.
Helen Storer Collins, conductor. 4:00. Conference on Religious Education. 5:00. Reading Hour: The Unutterable Ponderings of Walter the Doubter. Mme. Kunz-Baker. 8:00. Athletic Exhibition. Under the direction of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: IV. The Law of Love. Dr. J. W. Bashford. 11:00. Lecture: IV. Nervous Hygiene or Influence of Sense-Impressions on Health. Mr. John Quincy Adams. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: III. Politics. Professor Charles Zueblin. 4:00. Civic Conference: III: Town Improvement. 5:00. Reading Hour: The Disastrous Projects of William the Testy. Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: The Harrisburg Plan. Mr. J. Horace McFarland.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: V. Victory Through Faith. Dr. J. W. Bashford. 11:00. Lecture: V. Art, Ethics and Good Citizenship. Mr. John Quincy Adams. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: IV. Justice. Professor Charles Zueblin. 4:00. Civic Conference: IV. City Improvement. 5:00. Reading Hour: The Chivalric Achievements of Peter the Headstrong. Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker. 8:00. Popular Concert. Chaufauqua Choir; soloists; Mr. William H. Sherwood, pianist; Mr. Sol. Marcosson, violinist. First appearance of the Chautauqua Orchestra.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.—A. M. 10:00. Lecture: The Well-Poised Gentleman. Dr. W. B. Slutz. 11:00. Lecture: II. The Present Outlook for Popular Education. Dr. Chas. B. Gilbert. P. M. 2:30. Address: Representative Government. Hon. R. M. LaFollette, governor of the state of Wisconsin. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: The Model City. Mr. Albert Kelsey.

WOMEN'S WEEK

SUNDAY, JULY 19.—A. M. 9:00. Bible Study. Dr. George L. Robinson. 11:00. Sermon: President Henry C. King. P. M. 3:00. Assembly Convocation. P. M. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:00. Men's Open-Air Meeting. 7:45. Sacred Song Service.

MONDAY, JULY 20.-A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: I. The Spiritual Discoveries of

Christ, in the Sermon on the Mount. Dr. Henry C. King. 11:00. Address: Political Equality. Rev. Anna H. Shaw. P. M. 2:30. Address: Rev. Reginald John Campbell. 4:00. Lecture: Literary Labor Savers. Mr. Melvil Dewey. 5:00. Lecture: Educational Movements and Problems of Today. I. The Broadening of Education, or Education a Life Process for Everyone. Dr. Earl Barnes. 8:00. Orchestral Concert: Leonore Symphony—Raff. The Chautauqua Orchestra, Mr. Henry B. Vincent, conductor. Duets by the Misses Carbone, solos Mr. Downing. Soloists from July 17 to August 7: Miss Carmela Carbone, soprano; Miss Grazia Carbone, contralto; Mr. G. H. Downing, bass.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.—Home Day.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: II. Christ's Great Motives for Living. Dr. Henry C. King. 11:00. Platform Meeting: The Home and the School. Mr. and Mrs. Melvil Dewey, Superintendent Gilbert, Dr. Earl Barnes, and others. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: II. Women in Education, or Coeducation and Women Teachers. Dr. Earl Barnes. 4:00. Women's Conference: Home Economics. 5:00. Lecture: The Kindergarten as a Social Factor. Miss Mary E. McDowell. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Lecture: Rev. Reginald John Campbell.

Lecture: Rev. Reginald John Campbell.

Wednesday, July 22.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: III. Christ's Great Motives for Living (continued.) Dr. Henry C. King. 11:00. Address: America as Seen Through a Briton's Eyes. Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant. P. M. 2:30. Concert: By the Chautauqua Junior Choir; soloists; orchestra; Mr. Sol. Marcosson, violinist; Chautauqua Mandolin and Guitar Club, Mrs. Anna B. Robertson, conductor. 4:00. Address: Rev. Reginald John Campbell. 5:00. Lecture: III. The White Man's Burden at Home, or Our Negroes and Indians. Dr. Earl Barnes. 8:00. Prize Pronunciation Match.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.—Women's Day.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: IV. The Beatitudes as a Progress. Dr. Henry C. King. 11:00. Platform Meeting. Addresses: Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden. P. M. 2:30. Platform Meeting: Addresses (speakers to be announced). 4:00. Women's Conference. 5:00. Lecture: Children and Books. Miss M. E. Hazeltine. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: Our Esthetic Insects. Professor Anna B. Comstock.

Friday, July 24.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: V. The Connection Between Quality and Blessing in the Beatitudes. Dr. Henry C. King. 11:00. Address: Unions of Girls in the Needle Trades. Mrs. Florence Kelley. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: IV. The Care of Our Defectives, or the Idiot in Mind and Morals. Dr. Earl Barnes. 4:00. Women's Conference: Industrial Problems. Mrs. Florence Kelley. 5:00. Lecture: The Cry of the Children. Miss M. E. McDowell. 8:00. Shakespeare Concert: A Midsummer Night's Dream. Music by Mendelssohn. Soloists, Women's Chorus and Orchestra. Reading of the text.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.—Field Day.—A. M. 10:00. Lecture: What Has Brought You to This Pass? Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. 11:00. Lecture: V. The Americanization of Europe, or Immigrants and the Invasion of Europe. Dr. Earl Barnes. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: Personality of Wild Animals. Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton. 3:30. "rack and Field Meet. 7:00. Open-Air Band

Concert. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: Wild Animals I Have Known, Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton.

MISSION WEEK

SUNDAY, JULY 26.—A. M. 9:00. Bible Study: The Gospel According to St. Matthew. Professor Richard G. Moulton. 11:00. Missionary Sermon: Dr. Henry C. Mabie. P. M. 3:00. Assembly Convocation. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:00. Men's Open-Air Meeting. 7:45. Sacred Song Service.

ing. 7:45. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 27.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: The Basis for the Foreign Mission Appeal. Dr. Henry C. Mabie. 11:00. Lecture: Shakespeare's Conception of Tragedy and Comedy. Professor Richard G. Moulton. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: The Psychology of Religion. I. The Nature Religions Sympathetically Considered, and Their Present Significance. Dr. G. Stanley Hall. 5:00. Lecture: I. A Family of Spinners. Dr. S. C. Schmucker. 8:00. Orchestral Concert: Hungarian Fantasie. Piano, Mr. William H. Sherwood and the Chautauqua

Orchestra.
TUESDAY, JULY 28.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: The Influence of the Foreign Field Upon the Home Church. Rev. Jean F. Loba. 11:00. Address (by prominent missionary leader). P. M. 2:30. Lecture: II. The Higher Ethical Religions Sympathetically Considered and Their Present Significance. Dr. G. Stanley Hall. 4:00. Address: The Heart of a Boy. Dr. William B. Forbush. 5:00. Lecture: II. Leaving the Home Farm. Dr. S. C. Schmucker. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: The Evolution of Ocean Transportation. Mr. Frank Presbrey.

Wednesday, July 29.—A. M. 10:00. Missionary Hour. 11:00. Address: Word Pictures from the Land of the Cobra and the Palm. Rev. Jean F. Loba. P. M. 2:30. Classical Concert: Solos, duets, Chautauqua Choir; Orchestra; Mr. Sol. Marcosson, violinist. 4:00. Conference on Religious Education. 5:00. Lecture: III. A Forest Monarch. Dr. S. C. Schmucker. 8:00. Reading: Julius Cæsar. Mr. S. H. Clark.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.—A. M. 10:00. Missionary Hour: Rev. W. M. Upcraft. 11:00. Address (prominent missionary leader). P. M. 2:30. Lecture: III. Race Education, or the Effects of Higher on Lower Races. Dr. G. Stanley Hall. 4:00. Address: The Education of Princes. Dr. William B. Forbush. 5:00. Lecture: IV. A Versatile Family. Dr. S. C. Schmucker. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: Evolution of American Advertising. Mr. Frank Presbrey.

ican Advertising. Mr. Frank Presbrey.
FRIDAY, JULY 31.—A. M. 10:00. Missionary
Hour: Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Jr. 11:00. Address: The Missionary Outlook in China. Rev.
W. M. Upcraft. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: IV.
Missionary Work, and the Training of Missionary
Work, and the Training of Missionaries. Dr. G. Stanley Hall. 4:00. C. L. S. C.
Round Table: Opening Address. 5:00. Lecture: V. Voices of the Night. Dr. S. C.
Schmucker. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert.
8:00. Illustrated Lecture: Islands of India.
Beyond the Ganges. Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr.
9:00. C. L. S. C. Reception.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.—National Army Day.—A. M. 10:00. Lecture: Public Delsarte Hour. Mrs. Gwyneth King Roe. 11:00. Lecture: V. The Psychology of Religion. Dr. G.

Stanley Hall. P. M. 2:30. National Army Day Address. (Prominent speaker, to be announced later.) 8:00. Popular Concert: Romberg's Toy Symphony. By the Faculty of the Music Department; soloists; Chautauqua Choir; Mr. William H. Sherwood, pianist; Mr. Sol. Marcosson, violinist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2.—A. M. 9:00. addy: The Devotion of St. Thomas. George Adam Smith. P. M. 3:00. Assembly Convocation. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:00. Men's Open-Air Meeting. 7:45. Sacred

Song Service.

LIQUOR PROBLEM WEEK

10:00. Den-int. I. The Monday, August 3.-A. M. tional Hour: The Imitation of Christ. I. The Guided Life. Principal Maggs. 11:00. Address: The Physiological Effect of Alcohol. Professor Irving P. Bishop. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: I. Literature as Art. Dr. Richard Burton. 4:00. Address: The Salvation Army and the Liquor Problem. Mr. Ed. Jno. Higgins. 5:00. Conference. 8:00. Concert: Sousa Program. The Chautauqua Band, Mr. Henry B. Vincent, director.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4:-A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: II. The Self-Renouncing Life. Principal J. T. L. Maggs. 11:00. Address: The Saloon and the World of Graft. Mr. Raymond Robins. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: II. Literature as Illusion. Dr. Richard Burton. 4:00. Address: The W. C. T. U. and the Liquor Problem. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. 5:00. Conference. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Old First Night: Anniversary of the Opening of the Original Assembly. Short addresses, Chautauqua songs, etc. 9:30. Illumination and Fireworks.

Day.—A. M. The Humble Life, Principal J. T. L. Maggs. 11:00. Lecture: Stimulants Among Primitive Professor Frederick Starr. P. M. 2:30. Ballad Concert: Chautauqua Choir; soloists; orchestra; Mr. Sol. Marcosson, violinist. 4:00. Lecture: III. Literature as Amusement. Dr. Richard Burton. 5:00. Address: Vagrancy and Municipal Correction. Mr. Raymond Robins. 8:00. Reading: She Stoops to Conquer. Mr. Leland Powers.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.—C. L. S. C. Rallying Day.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: IV. The Patient Life. Principal J. T. L. Maggs. 11:00. Rallying Day Exercises. P. M. 2:30. Reading: Monsieur Beaucaire (by permission of Mr. Leland Powers. the publishers). 4:00. Address: The Anti-Saloon League and the Liquor Problem. Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Reception in St. Paul's Grove. 5:00. Conference. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Illustrated Lecture: In Indian Mexico.

Professor Frederick Starr.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: V. The Strenuous Life. Principal J. T. L. Maggs. 11:00. Address: Legislative Aspects of the Liquor Problem. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: IV. Literature as Life. Dr. Richard Burton. P. M. 4:00. Address: The Prohibition Movement and the Liquor Problem. Mr. John G. Woolley. 5:00. Conference. 8:00. The Oratorio: Elijah. Mendelssohn. Soloists: Miss Helen Buckley, soprano; Miss Grazia Carbone, contralto; Mr. Edward P. Johnson, tenor; Dr. Carl E. Dufft, bass; chorus and orchestra;

Mr. Alfred Hallam, conductor.

SATURDAY, AUGÚST 8.—Twenty-Fifth Anniversary C. L. S. C.—A. M. 10:00. Anniversary Exercises in Amphitheater—site of the tent where organization first met. 11:00. Lecture: V. Literature as Ideal. Dr. Richard Burton. P. M. 2:30. Reading: Borrowed Spectacles. Mr. Leland Powers. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Street Pageant and Initiation of Class of 1907.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9.—A. M. 9:00. Bible Study: The Full Assurance of St. Jude. Principal J. T. L. Maggs. 11:00. Sermon: Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. P. M. 3:00. Assembly Convocation. 5:00. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:00. Men's Open-Air Meeting. 7:45. Sacred

Song Service.

ESSENTIALS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.-A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: I. An Old Testament Wedding. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. 11:00. Address. (Speaker to be announced.) P. M. 2:30. Lecture: I. Nathan Hale and Major Andre. Dr. J. M. Buckley. 4:00. C. L. S. C. Round Table. Literary Leaders of America. Professor Richard Burton. 5:00. Reading Hour: A Singular Life-I. A Confession of Faith. Mrs. Gwyneth King Roe. 8:00. Orchestral Concert: Ballet (Sylvia) Delibes. The Chautauqua Music. Orchestra.

Tuesday, August 11.—Aquatic Day.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: II. God's Gentleness. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. 11:00. ture: The Emotional Part of Practical Christianity. Dr. J. M. Buckley. P. M. 1:30.
Regatta: Yacht and Canoe Races, Swimming and Diving Contests. 5:00. Reading Hour: A Singular Life—II. The Problem of Windover. Mrs. Gwyneth King Roe. 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Morality Play: Everyman. Chautauqua Dramatic Club.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.-A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: III. Keeping the Vineyard. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. 11:00. Essentials of Religion. P. M. 2:30. Address: Last Days of the Confederacy. General John B. Gordon. 4:00. C. L. S. C. Round Table. Geology in History. Mr. E. N. Transeau. 5:00. Reading Hour: A Singular Life-III. Evil Forces at Work. Mrs. Gwyneth King Roe. When Valmond Came to 8:00. Reading: Pontiac. Dr. Richard Burton.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.-A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour: IV. Cured by Christ. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. 11:00. Address. P. M. Wilbur Chapman. 11:00. Address. P. M. 2:30. Lecture: The Elements Common to Music, Poetry and Oratory. Dr. J. M. Buckley. 4:00. C. L. S. C. Round Table: American Fiction. Mr. H. L. Seaver. 5:00. Reading Hour: The Helpless Shore A Singular Life-IV. Against the Almighty Sea. Mis. Gwyneth King 7:00. Open-Air Band Concert. 8:00. Roe. Play: Everyman. (Repeated.) Morality Chautauqua Dramatic Club.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.—Schools Close.—A. M. 10:00. Devotional Hour. Dr. H. L. Willett. 11:00. Address: Growth, Sanctification. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. P. M. 2:00. Annual Exhibition: Chautauqua School of Physical Education. 5:00. Reading Hour: A Singular Life—V. A Soul's Triumph. Mrs. Gwyneth Henry P. Chandler, Miss Laura L. Runyon, Miss E. Josephine Rice, Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, Mr. S. H. Clark, Mr. Alfred Hallam, Professor Anna B. Comstock, Mr. William C. Thro, Miss Julia E. Rogers, Mr. E. N. Transeau, Mrs. Mary Boomer Page, Miss Mabel Corey, Miss C. C. Cronise, Miss Victoria Cleaveland, Miss Mary

L. Butler, and Miss Mary Fox. 1. Educational Psychology. (July 6-24.) Professor Barnes. 2. Psychological Principles. (July 27-August 14.) Professor Scott. 3. Experimental Psychology. (July 27-August 14.) Professor Scott. 4. The History of Education as Based on the History of Civilization. (July 6-24.) Professor Barnes. 5. School Management. (July 6-24.) Superintendent Gilbert. 6. Grammar School Methods. (July 6-24.) Superintendent Gilbert. 7. Primary Methods, A. (July 6-24.) Miss Harris. 8. Primary Methods, B. (July 6-24.) Miss Harris. 9. College Entrance English. (July 6-24.) Mr. College Entrance English. (July 6-24.) Mr. Chandler. 10. Composition and Rhetoric. (July 6-24.) Mr. Chandler. 11. English Literature. (July 27-August 14.) Miss Merington. 12. Elementary School Principles and Methods. (July 6-24.) Miss Runyon. 13. Blackboard Sketching. (July 6-24.) Miss Rice. 14. Physical Culture. (July 6-24.) Mrs. Rishon. 15. The Teaching of Reading. (July 6-10.) Bishop. 15. The Teaching of Reading. (July 6-24.) Mr. Clark. 16. Sight Reading and Children's Music. (July 6-August 14.) Mr. Hallam. (Courses 17, 18, 19, and 20 free to residents of New York state.) 17. Animal and Plant Life. (July 6-8) Mr. (Course) 18. Plant Life. (July 6-24.) Mrs. Comstock. 18. Laboratory and Field Work. (July 6-24.) Mr. Thro. 19. Advanced Nature Study. (July 6-24.) Mrs. Comstock and Mr. Thro. 20. Na-24.) Mrs. Comstock and Mr. Thro. 20. Nature Study and Poetry. (July 6-24.) Mrs. Comstock. 21. Nature Study—Plant Life. (July 6-24.) Miss Rogers. 22. Nature Study—Insect Life. (July 6-24.) Miss Rogers. 23. Introduction to Familiar Trees. (July 27-August 14.) Miss Rogers. 24. Physiography, A. (July 6-24.) Mr. Transeau. 25. Physiography, B—Laboratory Work. (July 6-24.) Mr. Transeau. 26. Professional Kindergarten Course, A. (July 6-24.) Mrs. Page and Miss Corey. 27. Professional Kindergarten Course, B. (July 27-August 14.) Mrs. Page and Miss B. (July 27-August 14.) Mrs. Page and Miss Cronise. 28. Kindergarten Preparatory Course. (July 6-24.) Miss Corey, Miss Fox, Miss Cleaveland, and Mrs. Page. Open Conferences. Round Table discussions will be held every week.

CLASSES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Kindergarten. (Children 3 to 6.) (July 6-ugust 14.) Elementary Vacation School. August 14.) Elementary Vacation School. (Children 6 to 9.) (July 6-August 21.) Chautauqua Boys' Club. (For boys 8 to 16.) (July 6-August 21.) Chautauqua Girls' Club. (For girls 8 to 16.) (July 6-August 21.) German. Five hours a week. (July 6-August 21.)
See School II. French. Five hours a week. (July 6-August 14.) See School II. Other Classes—Children's Music, Gymnastics, Manual Training, etc. For details see other schools.

PRIVATE TUTORING

In addition to the above courses in the summer schools, those desiring it may obtain private instruction in the languages, mathematics, history, literature, etc., under competent tutors. Special attention will be paid to those preparing for college entrance examinations. The staff will consist of Miss Elizabeth H. Haight, of Vassar College, assisted by Miss Margaret A. Hackley, of Georgetown College; Miss Mary L. Jobe, of Bryn Mawr College, and others. Private tutoring for children can also be arranged.

NEW YORK STATE FREE SUMMER INSTITUTE

The New York State Summer Institute is open to teachers of the state, including those from other states intending to teach in the state of New York during the year 1903-1904. The Institute and the first term of the Chautauqua School of Pedagogy will open and close upon the same dates, viz., July 6 and July 27. Send for special circular.

VII. SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING

In coöperation with the American Institute of Sacred Literature.

Professor George L. Robinson, Principal J.

T. L. Maggs, and Dr. J. L. Hurlbut. 1. Genesis, Isaiah, and Job. (July 6-24.) Dr. Robinson. 2. The Apostle Paul—His Writings, Character and Work. (July 27-August 14.) Principal Maggs. 3. Normal Class for Sunday-School Teachers. (August 3-August Sunday-School Teachers. (August 3-August 14.) Dr. Hurlbut. 4. Sunday-School Teachers' Bible Class. (August 3-14.) Dr. Hurlbut.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL COURSES

Courses of principles and methods for Sunday-

school teachers. July 28 to August 4.
Principal J. T. L. Maggs, Dr. Wm. Byron
Forbush, Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, Miss Florence H.
Dannell and Miss Morion Thomas

Darnell, and Miss Marion Thomas.

5. The Sunday-School and Adolescents. Dr. orbush. 6. The Bible as Literature. 7. Forbush. 6. Studies in the Old Testament. 8. Blackboard Sketching. Miss Darnell. 9. Laws of Teaching. Mrs. Barnes. 10. Important Factors in Religious Education. 11. Basis of Gradation. Miss Baldwin, 12. Section Work: Beginners'. Miss Thomas. 13. Section Work: Primary. Miss Baldwin and Mrs. Barnes. 14. Section Work: Junior. Mrs. Kennedy. 15. Section Work: Intermediate. Mrs. Kennedy. 16. Organized Work. Mrs. Barnes. 17. Sunday-School Teachers' Union in Session. 18. Sunday-School Classes for Beginners and Primary.

VIII. LIBRARY TRAINING

Melvil Dewey, general director; Miss M. E. Hazeltine, resident director; Miss M. E. Robbins, head instructor; Superintendent H. L. Elmdorf, State Inspector W. R. Eastman, and Librarian A. L. Peck, special lecturers.

The Chautauqua Library School, designed for librarians of smaller libraries and library assistants who can not leave their work for the extended courses offered in regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study to gain a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of modern methods and ideals. Session from July 6 to August 14. Tuition fee is twenty dollars for the course.

Advance Registration. Application for admission should be made before June 15 to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, New York.

IX. MUSIC

Mr. Alfred Hallam, Mr. William H. Sherwood, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Mr. I. V. Flagler, Mr. Sol. Marcosson, Miss Georgia Kober, Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Mr. James Bird, Mr. John T. Watkins, M. Emilo Agramonte, Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, Miss Carrie Alchin, and Mrs. Anna Robertson.

Carne Alenin, and Mrs. Anna Hobertson.
General Classes.—1. Musical Lectures. 1,
Mr. Alfred Hallam, Mondays; 2, Dr. Carl E.
Dufft, Tuesdays; 3, Mr. James Bird, Wednesdays; 4, Mr. William H. Sherwood, Thursdays;
5, Mr. Sol. Marcosson, Fridays; 6, Mr. I. V.
Flagler, Saturdays. 2. Harmony. (July 6August 14.) Mr. Bird. There will be four
grades 3 Sight Reading and Children's Music grades. 3. Sight Reading and Children's Music.

(July 6-August 14.) Mr. Hallam.
Choruses and Recitals.—1. The Chautauqua
Choir. This famous chorus will continue under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Hallam, of New York City. 2. Chautauqua Junior Choir will be continued under Mr. Hallam. Open to all children of Chautauqua. 3. Male Glee Club will be continued under Mr. Hallam's leadership. 4. Congregational Singing. The new Chautauqua Hymnal, a collection of the classic hymns of all denominations, which is now being prepared, will be used. 5. Artists' Recitals. A series of piano, violin, and vocal recitals will be given jointly by Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Marcosson, and Dr. Dufft throughout the season.

Private Lessons.-Piano. Mr. William H. Sherwood, Sherwood Music School, and assistants. (July 6-August 14.) Musical Analysis, Touch, and Technic. A series of classes under Mr. Sherwood. Open only to pupils of piano department. Interpretation and Artistic Piano Playing. Classes under Mr. Sherwood. Children's Piano Classes. Mrs. Tobey. Piano Normal Classes. (July 10-24 and July 28-August 11.) Mrs. Tobey. Voice. Dr. Carl E. Dufft, 30 East Twenty-third street, New York, assisted by M. Agramonte, Mr. Watkins, and Mrs. Dufft. (July 6-August 28.) Normal Course and Interpretation Lectures. Dr. Dufft. Ear Training and Pedagogy for Teachers in All Branches of Music. Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Cincinnati, Ohio. Violin. Mr. Sol. Marroscop. 199 English August 200 English 20 Violin. Mr. Sol. Marcosson, 122 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (July 6-August 24.) Organ. Mr. I. V. Flagler, Auburn, New York. (July 2-August 29.) Violincello, Cornet, Saxhorn, Flute. Harp, Banjo, Mandolin, and Guitar. Mrs. Anna M. B. Robertson, Wellsville, New York. (July 6-August 14.)

X. FINE ARTS

Mr. Hugo Froehlich, Mr. Frank G. Sanford, Mrs. L. Vance Phillips, Mr. Franz A. Bishoff, Miss Lucy Fairfield Perkins, Miss Lillian Forbes Herman, and Mrs. Sara Wood-Safford.

Drawing and Painting.—Normal Art Course. Mr. Froehlich. Outdoor Sketching and Paint-

ing. Mr. Froehlich and Mr. Sanford.

Ceramics.—Instructors: Mrs. L. Vance Phillips, Mr. Franz A. Bishoff, Miss Lucy Fairfield Perkins, Miss Lillian Forbes Herman, and Miss Sara Wood-Safford.

XI. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Mr. Henry J. Baker, director; Mr. Hugo Froehlich, Mr. Frank P. Lane, Miss Ada van Stone Harris, Mr. Harold Fry, Miss Jean V. Ingham, Mrs. Helen Ward, Mrs. Hugo Froehlich, Miss Clarinda C. Richards, Miss Lucy F. Perkins, Miss Grace A. Spalding, Mrs.

 Vance Phillips, and Mr. Frank G. Sanford.
 Bench Work for Boys. Elementary and advanced work in joinery.
 Bench Work for Girls. Similar to Course 1.
 Bench Work for Teachers. Mr. Lane. 4. Primary Methods for Teachers. (July 6-24.) Miss Harris. 5. Art Furniture. Mr. Lane. 6. Wood Carving. Mr. Fry. 7. Fire Etching. Miss Ingham. 8. Art Metal Work. Mrs. Ward. 9. Basket Weaving. Mrs. Froelich. 10. Book Binding. Miss Richards. 11. Special Teachers' Course. Mr. Baker. ards. 11. Special Teachers Course. Mr. Band. 12. Clay Modeling. Miss Perkins. 13. Leather and Bead Work. Miss Spalding. 14. Pottery. Miss Perkins and Mrs. Phillips. 15. Printing. Miss Stout. 16. Design. Mr. Sanford. 17. Stained or Leaded Glass. Mr. Froehlich.

XII. EXPRESSION

Professor S. H. Clark, Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, and Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker.

Voice Culture and Vocal Expression. 2. Gesture Developed According to Psychological Laws. Mrs. Bishop. 3. Literary and Dramatic Interpretation. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. Artistic Rendering. Mr. Clark. Special ss in Vocal Culture. Mr. Clark or Mrs. Class in Vocal Culture. Bishop. Reading Aloud.

XIII. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Drs. W. G. Anderson and Jay W. Seaver, di-

rectors, with a large corps of assistants.

1. The Normal Course. 2. Course in Athletics. 3. Americanized Delsarte Culture. 4. Corrective Gymnastics. 5. Men's Class. 6. Boys' Class. 7. Children's Class. 8. Girls' Class. 9. Women's Class. 10. Public School Gymnastics. 11. Personal Contest Exercises. 12. Aquatics. 13. Outdoor Games.

XIV. DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Miss Anna Barrows, Mrs. Anna Peloubet Norton, Misses Mabel T. Wellman, Edna D. Day, Elizabeth S. Darrow, Professor J. H.

Montgomery.

1. Food and Dietetics. (July 6-24.) Mrs. Norton. 2. Cookery. (July 6-August 14.) Miss Barrows. 3. General Chemistry. (July 6-August 14.) Miss Wellman. 4. Physics. o-August 14.) Miss Wellman. 4. Physics. (July 6-24.) Professor Montgomery. 5. Botany. (July 27-August 14.) (July 27-August 14.) Miss Day. 6. Physiology of Digestion. (July 27-August 14.) Miss Day. 7. Schoolroom Methods in Cookery. (July 6-August 14.) Miss Barrows. 8. Applied Chemistry. (July 6-Aug. 14.) Mrs. Norton. 9. Bacteriology. (July 6-24.) Miss Wellman. 10. Household Economics. (July 6-24.) Miss Barrows and Mrs. Norton. 11. Sanitation. (July 27-Aug. 14.) Mrs. Norton. 12. Pedagogy. (July 27-Aug. 14.) Mrs. Norton and Miss Barrows. 13. Sewing. Miss Darrow.

XV. PRACTICAL ARTS

Messrs. W. D. Bridge, Charles R. Wells, William H. Covert.

Shorthand and Typewriting. (July 6-August 14.) Mr. W. D. Bridge, assisted by Miss F. M. Bridge, 8 Oakwood avenue, Orange, New Jersey. Business Training, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, etc. (July 6-August 14.) Charles R. Wells, Clifton Springs, New York; William H. Covert, Syracuse, New York, instructors. Teachers' Normal Course. (July 6-August 14.) Messrs. Wells, and Covert Wells and Covert.



REUNION OF GRADUATES OF THE PIONEER CLASS OF 1882, AT CLASS BUILDING

Other Chautauqua Assemblies

·CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK—July 2-August 30. Recognition Day, August 19. ALBANY, GEORGIA—April 26-May 3.
ALLERTON, IOWA—August 19-27.
BEATRICE, NEBRASKA—July 10-23.
BIG STONE LAKE, SOUTH DAKOTA—June 26-July 7. Recognition Day, July 6. BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS-July 30-August 10. BETHESDA, OHIO-July 28-August 12. BOULDER, COLORADO—July 14-August 14. CAWKER CITY, KANSAS—August 1-11.

ASSEMBLY CALENDAR, SEASON OF 1903

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI-June 23-July 2. Recognition Day, June 29.

CLARINDA, IOWA—August 6-19.
CENTRAL NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY PARK, NEW YORK—August 10-25. Recognition Day, August 13.

· CONNECTICUT VALLEY, NORTHAMPTON, MASSA-CHUSETTS-July 14-24. Recognition Day, July 22.

· CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA, NEAR PLAINVILLE Forestville, Connecticut—July 18-28. Recognition Day, July 23.

CLYFFESIDE PARK, WEST VIRGINIA—June 30-July 10. Recognition Day, July 6.

· CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI-July 9-August

· CROWLEY, LOUISIANA-June 8-July 3.

CLINTON, WELDON SPRINGS, ILLINOIS-August

DELEVAN, WISCONSIN-July 29-August 9. DANVILLE, ILLINOIS-August 14-28.

DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLORIDA-February 10-April 4.

EAGLESMERE, PENNSYLVANIA-July 16-Septem-

ber 3. EMPORIA, KANSAS-June 26-July 7.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS-June 7-13. FORT DODGE, IOWA-July 18-26.

GARDEN OF THE GODS, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO-

RADO—August 4-18. HEDDING, EAST EPPING, NEW HAMPSHIRE-

August 3-22.

ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, INDIANA—July 12-August 13. Recognition Day, August 7. IOWA FALLS, IOWA—August 1-14. KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS—August 21-30.

LAKE MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA-June 20-July 5. Recognition Day, June 30.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA—June 12-22.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY—June 30-July 10. Recognition Day, July 8.

LAKESIDE, FINDLEY LAKE, NEW YORK-August

LAKESIDE, OHIO-July 8-August 8. Recognition

Day, July 28.
LANCASTER, OHIO—August 8-16. Recognition

Day, August 12.

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS—August 7-17.

LITHIA SPRINGS, ILLINOIS—August 7-25. ognition Day, August 20.

Long Beach, California—July 13-24.

LOUISIANA, RUSTON, LOUISIANA-June 8-July 4. LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN-July 22-August 24.

MIDLAND, DES MOINES, IOWA-July 2-14. ognition Day, July 14.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND-July 31-August 27. Recognition Day, August 19.
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE—July 2-August 27.
MONONA LAKE, MADISON, WISCONSIN—July

22-August 6. Recognition Day, August 5. MARINETTE, WISCONSIN-July 30-August 11. MAINE CHAUTAUQUA UNION, FRYEBURG, MAINE -August 17-31. Moundsville, West Virginia-July 30-August MAYSVILLE, MISSOURI-July 31-August 9.
NATIONAL JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY—July 9-29.

NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA—June 8-July 3. NORTH DAKOTA, DEVIL'S LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA
-June 27-July 20. Recognition Day, July 10. OCEAN PARK, OLD ORCHARD, MAINE—July 25-September 1. Recognition Day, August 11. OTTAWA, KANSAS—July 6-17. Recognition Day, July 15. OTTAWA, ILLINOIS—July 30-August 10. PINE LAKE, LA PORTE, INDIANA—July 23-August 2. PRINCETON, ILLINOIS-June 26-July 6. PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA—July 14-25.
PENNSYLVANIA, Mt. GRETNA, PENNSYLVANIA—
July 1-August 7. Recognition Day, July 29.
PONTIAC, ILLINOIS—July 23-August 5. Recognition Day, July 29. nition Day, August 3. POCONO PINES, MONROE COUNTY, PENNSYL-VANIA—July 27-August 15. Recognition Day, August 4. Petersburg, Illinois-August 6-18.-Recognition Day, August 10.
REMINOTON, INDIANA—August 1-16. ROCK RIVER, DIXON, ILLINOIS-July 29-August 14. Recognition Day, August 5. Rockford, Illinois—August 13-26. Recognition Day, August 17. ROCKY MOUNTAIN, PALMER LAKE, COLORADO— July 14-August 7. Recognition Day, August 5. ROCKPORT, MISSOURI—July 31-August 9.
RACINE, WISCONSIN—July 3-13.
SALEM, NEBRASKA—August 1-8.
SMITHVILLE, OHIO—August 1-16. Springdale, Arkansas - August 2-9. SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN—August 4-21. SEVEN HILLS, OWENSBOBO, KENTUCKY—August Southern Oregon, Ashland, Oregon-July 15-26. TALLADEGA, ALABAMA - May 30-June 13. TEXAS-COLORADO. BOULDER. COLORADO-July 4-August 14. URBANA, OHIO-July 26-August 9. Recognition Day, August 5. WATERLOO, IOWA-June 23-July 4. Recognition Day, July 3. WINFIELD, KANSAS-June 16-26. Recognition Day, June 22. WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREGON-July 14-26. WINONA LAKE, INDIANA-July 6-August 14. WATHENA, KANSAS-August 1-9. Recognition Day, August 5. WELLSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA-August 13-30.

ASSEMBLY PARK, NEW YORK

tember 15. Recognition Day, September 9. WASHINGTON, IOWA-June 30-July 10. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS-July 21-31.

WASHINGTON GROVE, MARYLAND-July 4-Sep-

The tenth annual session of the Central New York Assembly at Tully Lake will be held August 10 to 25. Each year since its organization Recognition Day has been observed, and many graduates of the C. L. S. C. in that section have been present to receive diplomas. Recognition Day for the Class of 1903 will be August 13, with an address by Wallace Bruce. Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder Roberts, of Syracuse, will be in charge of the C. L. S. C. Round Tables, and a Methodist Episcopal Conference School is one of the new features for the current year. New cottages and dormitories have been erected, and the management offers a program of unusual merit for the two weeks' session. The manager is D. H. Cook, 431 The Bastable, Syracuse, New York.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

The Chautauqua Assembly at Bloomington is managed and controlled by the Business Men's Association of Bloomington, and is held at Houghton's Lake, a beautiful resort two miles from the city of Bloomington, with which it is connected by an excellent street railway system. The third annual session will be from July 30 to August 10, 1903. Among the lecturers will be the following: Ballington Booth, Sam Jones, Robert McIntyre, Dr. H. A. Willett, W. E. Curtis, Madam Tsilka, Frank W. Gunsaulus. For program address James H. Shaw, superintendent, Bloomington, Illinois.

BOULDER, COLORADO

The Colorado Chautauqua is located in Boulder, Colorado, a well favored city of ten thousand people. The sixth annual session will open July 4, 1903, with a patriotic oration by the Hon. John W. Springer, and will close on August 14 with a grand orchestra concert. The famous Rischar Orchestra, from Chicago, will play throughout the session. evening programs include lectures by Beauchamp, Copeland, and Hobson; readings by Brooks and Lulu Tyler Gates; magic by Greene and Hunter; pictures by Adkisson; liquid air experiments by Miller; Southern dialect by Manship, and bird-warbling by Kellogg.

The summer school, opening July 6



AT MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE



AT OCEAN PARK, MAINE

and closing August 14, will, as usual, consist of three departments, the academy, the institute, and the lyceum. The academy will include the ordinary classes in collegiate and high school subjects. The institute will embrace painting, drawing, music, physical culture, dramatic expression, kindergarten, and domestic science. The lyceum will include a series of instructive and entertaining lectures on topics of special current interest. It will also be the forum for Chautauqua council and debate. Here will appear representatives of the Woman's Council, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Much of the incomparable scenery of Colorado lies within easy reach of the Chautauqua grounds. Ira M. de Long, Boulder, Colorado, secretary.

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

Carthage Chautauqua Assembly was organized six years ago by Rev. J. W. Stewart, D.D., and the other ministers along the electric line connecting Galena, Kansas, and Joplin, Webb City, Carterville, and Carthage, Missouri. It was known as the Interstate Chautauqua Assembly, but was reorganized four years ago as the Carthage Chautauqua Assembly. Last year a new and beautiful tract of land consisting of twenty-two acres in the corporate limits of the city was purchased. A new and substantial auditonseating 2,500, was erected, also a

commodious octagon building known as the Woman's Pavilion, a new dining-hall, and a federation building.

We have held six Recognition Day services, with graduates each year. This year we have Rev. George M. Brown, of Derby, Connecticut, as superintendent of instruction, and Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, superintendent C. L. S. C. department, and will make the C. L. S. C. the most attractive feature of our assembly. Recognition Day will be emphasized by an address from Rev. George M. Brown, procession headed by Light Guard Band of twenty-two pieces, followed by graduates, alumni. flower girls, Chautauqua talent, assembly officers, etc. The Round Tables at 3:30 o'clock will be conducted by Mrs. Alma F. Piatt.

On the list of talent are: Rev. Frank Dixon, George M. Brown, Leon H. Vincent (literature daily), Harriet A. Case. H. W. Sears, Professor Ernest Woodland. Kate Twitchell, A. H. Knoll, Captain R. P. Hobson, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Bertha Knowles, A. E. Perry, Dr. Matt S. Hughes, Alma F. Piatt, Rev. Berthe Bowers, Edmund Vance Cooke, Vitagraph Company, Lou J. Beauchamp, C. R. Dumars, Commander Booth-Tucker. Woman's Council, participated in by the woman's clubs and federations of this and neighboring cities, is a chief department of the assembly. Our assembly has "paid out" for the last two years, and promises a very successful future. The officers are: R. T. Stickney, president; J. W. Miller.



AT THE NEW ENGLAND ASSEMBLY

vice-president; J. C. Hodson, treasurer; H. G. Fitzer, secretary.

CAWKER CITY, KANSAS

The Lincoln Park Chautauqua at Cawker City, Kansas, was organized in 1899 as a Methodist Denominational Epworth Assembly, reorganized in 1902 as a non-denominational Chautauqua, with special attention laid upon the extension of the Chautauqua work in the community. The session for 1903 will be held from August 1 to 11. The C. L. S. C. work will be in charge of Mrs. A. G. Limerick, and much interest is being manifested by the clubs in the neighboring towns.

The platform attractions are Captain Richard P. Hobson, Father Nugent, L. B. Wickersham, United States Senators B. R. Tillman and J. R. Burton in joint debate, Jahu de Witt Miller, George Schorb, Hon. Chester I. Long, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman.

Special days have been arranged as follows: 'National Army and Navy, Fraternal, Christian Endeavor, Temperance Day. Full particulars may be obtained from the secretary, C. H. Hawkins, Cawker City, Kansas.

CLYFFESIDE PARK, WEST VIRGINIA, TRI-STATE CHAUTAUQUA

The first assembly at Clyffeside Park was held in July, 1902. Recognition Day will be observed on July 6 this year, with E. L. Eaton as speaker. The season begins June 30, and ends July 10. Mrs.

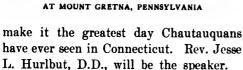
A. E. Shipley, of Des Moines, Iowa, will conduct the C. L. S. C. Round Tables. A fine auditorium has seating capacity for three thousand. Platform talent includes: Whitney Brothers' Male Quartet, Proessor P. M. Pearson, Professor J. Ernest Woodland, J. Rossanni, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, Tyrolean Yodlers, Rev. Charles F. Aked, American Vitagraph, Hawthorne Musical Club, Bishop Chaplain McCabe, Jahu de Witt Miller, Rabbi Hirsch, Colonel George W. Bain, Dr. M. B. Riddle, Senator Stephen B. Elkins. George L. Bagby, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Mrs. F. Bixby. B. B. Evans, of Huntington, West Virginia, is the manager of the assembly.

CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY, NEAR PLAINVILLE AND FORESTVILLE, CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly is among the youngest in the East. Its first session was held July 24 to 31, 1901. Two very successful sessions have been held, and the prospects are very promising for this summer.

The Recognition Days of each year have been the most interesting of the assembly. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut was the speaker the first year, and last year the address was delivered by Dr. J. E. Adams. During these two years twenty-three have passed the Gates and Arches. Recognition Day this year occurs Wednesday, July 23, and plans are being consummated that will





C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be held each afternoon during the assembly, and will be addressed by different lecturers upon subjects pertaining to the course and the methods of conducting the work. The first year schools of Bible study and domestic science were established, and to these will be added this year a school of nature study.

There are over one hundred cottages on the grounds. During the past year a beautiful new auditorium as well as several church houses and a number of cottages have been built.

The coming season opens July 18, and closes July 29. Special days will be Connecticut Day, Tuesday, July 21, when Governor Chamberlain, Congressmen Hill and Sperry, and other prominent statesmen of Connecticut are expected to be present. Saturday, July 25, will be Y. M. C. A. Day; the program will be in charge of the state secretary, E. T. Bates. Tuesday, July 28, will be Grange Day, and will be presided over by the state president, B. C. Patterson. The Bible school will be conducted by Dr. Hurlbut, the school of nature study and natural science will be under the direction of Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, the school of domestic science will be conducted by Miss M. E. Robinson. A series of lectures upon American authors "I be given by Leon H. Vincent.



AT WATERLOO, IOWA

An unusually attractive program will be presented in the way of popular lectures, concerts, moving picture entertainments, etc.

Rev. George M. Brown, Derby, Connecticut, is manager of this assembly.

DELEVAN, WISCONSIN

The Delevan Lake Assembly was organized in 1898, and after five successful sessions enters upon its sixth season this year. The dates are July 29 to August 9, and a program of fine lectures and varied entertainment is promised the patrons of this resort. The list of speakers is not yet complete, but those already contracted for are Dr. Charles F. Aked, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Senator J. P. Dolliver, Dr. H. W. Sears, Rev. L. J. Vaughan, Alexander Tarr, Montaville Flowers, Dana C. Johnson, Dr. Thomas E. Green, John Sobieski.

Summer schools were established at the beginning of the assembly, and the work this year will embrace the following departments: Normal Bible class, Sundayschool work, primary Bible class, assembly chorus class, and a series of lectures on literature and art.

Mrs. A. E. Shipley, of Des Moines, prominent in Chautauqua and club work, will present the C. L. S.C., and will also have charge of the Round Table, which will be held daily.

The manager of the assembly is Mr. W. A. Cochrane, Delevan, Wisconsin.





EAGLESMERE, PENNSYLVANIA

The Eaglesmere Chautauqua was organized in 1896, the first assembly being held at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, in August of that year. At the beginning the Chautauqua Association purchased thirty acres of land near the beautiful lake called Eaglesmere, and since that time they have acquired more land, until now they own about four hundred acres, most of which is covered by virgin forest. Each vear there has been a number of new cottages built, so that at the present time, in addition to the large hotel known as The Forest Inn, which accommodates nearly four hundred people, there are about fifty cottages. The Eaglesmere Chautauqua has a complete sewer system of its own, as well as its own waterworks and electric light plant.

Starting with an assembly lasting four weeks, there has been a gradual lengthening of the time, until the 1903 assembly will last for seven weeks, beginning July 16 and ending September 3. The high standard of its summer schools will be maintained. Special attention is given to the schools of art and photography, for the exclusive use of which a well-equipped building was erected last season.

For the past five years the Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A. have been holding their annual Bible conference on the Chautauqua grounds, and they will



AT PIASA, ILLINOIS

hold their conference this year from July 2 to 10, preceding the eighth annual assembly of the Eaglesmere Chautauqua. The entire management of the Eaglesmere Chautauqua is in the hands of Edgar R. Kiess, corresponding secretary.

ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, INDIANA

This, the oldest Chautauqua of the West, was organized in 1878 by (now) Bishop John H. Vincent, and has held its sessions continually. From its platform the first C. L. S. C. was graduated. Its alumni will number more than two hundred persons. Recognition Day this year is on August 7, with Mrs. Ormiston Chant as principal speaker.

The assembly opens July 10, with campmeeting and Pentecostal program, under the direction of Rev. E. F. Walker, D.D., evangelist, with the North Indiana Conference Quartet conducting the music, and Rev. Julius S. Rodgers, of the Moody Institute, the Bible work, and Rev. Leslie J. Naftzger the soul culture services. This continues up to the opening of the assembly program proper, July 22, which continues to August 14, with the following list of talent: General Fitzhugh Lee, Dr. W. F. Harding, Dr. Asa J. Fish, Will Carleton, Colonel George W. Bain, Hon. Oliver T. Stewart, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Dr. Charles L. E. Cartright, Dr. G. W. Adams, Hon. Samuel Gompers, Rev. G. W. Gowdy, Rev. George Wood Anderson, Rev. Frank C. Bruner,

Mr. Rodgers, of the Moody Bible Institute, and others.

Special lecturers will be furnished for the following special days: Excursion Day, Anniversary Day, Hillsdale College Day, Fraternity Day, Sunday-School Day, Entertainers' Festival, W. C. T. U. Day, Temperance Day, Processional Day, Recognition Day, Labor Day, Musical Festival—three days, Grand Army Day.



AUDITORIUM, CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

The assembly is preparing to celebrate its silver anniversary, and the work will be unusually strong in all departments. The summer schools embrace instruction in music, oratory, art, physical culture, kindergarten, normal teachers' classes, and model Palestine lectures. Rev. J. F. Snyder is field manager of the assembly.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER ASSEMBLY

The Jewish Chautauqua Assembly held its first session in July, 1897. It is devoted to the consideration of subjects of special Jewish interest, and in consequence of this special character of its work the Recognition Days have not been made a part of the program. Class work has recently been organized, and there have not been any formal graduations. The Round Table feature has never been introduced, as this is a summer school especially designed to afford opportunities to Jewish teachers to consider educational and school problems.

The assembly has no buildings of its own, but has been meeting in the past years in the synagogue building at Atlantic City, New Jersey, holding the larger entertainments and lectures in separate hotels and on the Atlantic City Steel Pier. The assembly this year will meet in newer and more commodious quarters in the new assembly hall of the Royal Palace Hotel, which is beautifully situated upon the beach. The dates of the assembly are July 9 to 29.

The work for this year will be based upon the same lines as those pursued in the last few years, and will be grouped under general heads of "Classes for and Lectures upon Jewish History and Literature," "School Problems," and a course in "Applied Philanthropy."

Among those who will participate in the assembly are: Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. K. Köhler, of New York, and other leading speakers and educators.

The chancellor of the assembly is Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia, and the secretary and director, Isaac Hassler, 1033 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS

The Kankakee, Illinois, Chautauqua Assembly will hold its ten days' session this year from August 21 to August 30 inclusive. The grounds of this assembly are located on the bank of the beautiful Kankakee River, two miles from the city of Kankakee, and fifty-six miles from Chicago.

The principal speakers engaged are Rev. Sam P. Jones, Dr. A. A. Willitts, F. R. Roberson, Hon. F. X. Schoonmaker, Maynard Lee Daggy, Rev. J. T. Pender, Herbert Leon Cope, Edgar M. Wright, Mrs. M. E. Teats, Mrs. Charles E. Risser, and H. W. Sears.

The C. L. S. C. department and Round Tables will be under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Risser. Mrs. Mary E. Teats will have charge of the W. C. T. U.

For detailed information address the manager, C. W. Meneley, Room 38, 92 La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Chautauqua was organized seventeen years ago, and Recognition Days have been observed annually. During these years there have been several hundred graduates of the C. L. S. C. Recognition Day this year will be observed on Wednesday, July 8, with Dr. Thomas E. Green as the orator of the occasion. The assembly dates for 1903 are June 30 to July 10. But few summer schools aside from biblical and Sunday-school work have been attempted. These have proven marvelously successful. The handsome auditorium has served the purposes of the assembly from the beginning. The open halls about the grounds have furnished accommodations for special classes.

The attractions this year include Sam P. Jones, General Fitzhugh Lee, H. W. Sears, Samuel Charles Black, Leon H. Vincent, Rev. Anna Shaw, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Hon. Nat Brigham, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Dr. Charles F. Aked, and Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has had charge of the assembly as superintendent of instruction for ten years.

LITHIÀ SPRINGS, ILLINOIS

This assembly is located in Shelby county, Illinois, in a rural district near Middlesworth Station, on the Big Four. Windsor and Shelbyville, five and six



LINCOLN INN, AT LITHIA SPRINGS CHAUTAUQUA

miles distant, are the nearest towns. The park contains two hundred acres of rugged woodland. It abounds in picturesque scenery, and contains valuable medicinal springs. The assembly was founded in 1890 as a temperance and prohibition encampment by Rev. Jas-

per L. Douthit, who has been a missionary in the vicinity nearly forty years. It began to hold summer schools in 1895, and by the helpful presence of Rev. George M. Brown, field secretary, C. L. S. C. classes were organized in 1898. Since that time eleven graduates have received diplomas, and the circles in the immediate vicinity holding weekly meetings



JASPER L. DOUTHIT
Recording Secretary International Chautauqua
Alliance.

and enthusiastic in study are as follows: Shelbyville, three circles fifty members; Windsor, one circle of twenty members; Assumption, one circle of twenty-five members, and in Findlay, one circle of six members. Besides this constituency many individual readers are scattered over the states from Michigan. to California who are connected with this Chautauqua center, of which Miss Winifred Douthit has been secretary from the beginning. C. L. S. C. Round Tables and vesper services have been held for the past four years; some of the most noted men and women of this and other countries have conducted discussions at the Round Table.

The dates for the thirteenth annual assembly are August 7 to 25. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. will be observed, and Recognition Day for the Class of 1903 will be Thursday, August 20, the address to be delivered by Rev. George M. Brown.

The growth of this assembly has been steady, healthy, and progressive, the last

assembly being the best of all. Among the platform talent engaged for this year are Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Booker T. Washington, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Mr. Herbert Booth, Colonel John Sobieski, Montaville Flowers, Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker. Special days are Sunday-School, Woman's Club, Old Settlers', Farmers', Founders', Social, and Temperance Reform Day. Address Rev. Jasper L. Douthit, manager, Shelbyville, Illinois.

MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Lake Madison Chautauqua was founded in 1891. It has held regular summer assemblies of from one to two weeks' duration each year up to the present. Reading circles were formed in the near-by towns, and the C. L. S. C. Recognition Day has been a feature of the assembly each year. This year the date will be June 30.

During these twelve years about fifty graduates have passed through the Golden Gate, and in the list of Recognition Day speakers we find Rev. H. C. Jennings, Joseph Cook, D.D., Dr. P. S. Henson, Rev. J. W. Hancher, Dr. Eugene May, Robert McIntyre, Charles F. Aked, Dr. E. L. Parks, Miss Henrietta Walter, Rev. R. N. Kratz, Wm. H. Saunders, and Rev. Madison C. Peters.

This year the assembly opens June 20 and closes July 5. Among the lecturers expected are Rev. Gowdy, Dr. Hagle, Colonel Sobieski, Rev. G. L. Morrill, Colonel Holp, Nat Brigham, Rev. F. S. Delo, Dr. E. L. Parks, and others.

The Round Table will be in competent hands, and will take in a wide range of subjects. Bible school will be conducted by Dr. E. L. Parks; Sunday-school normal by Rev. Mr. Kratz. Music, elocution, physical culture, and kindergarten will be maintained as usual.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Northern Chautauqua Assembly at was organized in 1896, and,

although among the younger children of the great Chautauqua family, is not to be despised on account of its youth; though only in its seventh year, it has safely passed the experimental stage. So far as the topography is concerned there can hardly be a more eligible spot anywhere in the country than these half-a-hundred acres on the west shore of Green Bay. The entire tract is covered with a beautiful growth of pines, which prove a neverfailing source of health and delight to all who come to dwell under their shade. The auditorium seats five thousand people. In addition to the administration building and dining-hall there is also a Normal



AUDITORIUM, LAKE MADISON CHAUTAUQUA

Hall and a Hall of Philosophy, where the various classes meet for daily instruction. A beautiful dormitory has been recently built.

The Chautauqua Reading Course is being more carefully looked after each year. Recognition Day is regularly observed. This season Mrs. A. E. Shipley, of Des Moines, Iowa, will deliver the Recognition Day address, and also conduct the daily Round Table in the Hall of Philosophy. The date of the season session is July 30 to August 10. There is every reason to expect a successful gathering. The superintendent is Rev. A. J. Benjamin, Appleton, Wisconsin.

MONONA LAKE, MADISON, WISCONSIN

Monona Lake Assembly was organized in 1880, with Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., as conductor. A branch of the C. L. S. C. was formed at the same time. The first Recognition Day service was held in 1883, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., delivering the address. This day has been observed yearly since that time.

Among those giving addresses we name Rev. George W. Miller, D.D., Bishop C. D. Foss, Bishop R. S. Foster, Bishop H. W. Warren, Bishop C. H. Fowler, Joseph Cook, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., Rev. Frank Bristol, D.D., Rev. W. H. Crawford, D.D., Rev. George F. Brown, D.D., George R. Wendling, Professor John Fiske, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, Mr. Arthur Fallows, and President G. Stanley Hall.

About two hundred persons have graduated and received their diplomas. Recognition Day for this year is August 5, the speaker Rev. George M. Brown.

Efforts will be made to have this a notable year. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. will be observed with appropriate services, and a series of daily Round Table meetings, with addresses and discussion, will be held.

The only schools attached to the assembly are those in music, physical culture, and elocution. These have been a part of our work from the beginning. We expect to add this season domestic culture, nature study, and kindergarten work.

The assembly will open July 22 and close August 6. The principal speakers engaged are: George W. Bain, Rev. Thomas E. Green, D.D., Rev. Dana C. Johnson, Rev. E. L. Eaton, D.D., Rev. C. F. Aked, D.D., George Kennan, Rev. Robert McIntyre, D.D., Ernest Thompson-Seton, George R. Wendling, General Joubet, Captain O'Donnell, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D. James E. Moseley, Madison, Wisconsin, has been the business manager from the assembly's organization.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND

The Mountain Chautauqua was organized twenty-one years ago. C. L. S. C. Recognition Day has been observed for eighteen years, and not less than two hundred graduates of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle have received diplomas at this assembly. The date of

19, and the speaker will be Professor Maynard Lee Daggy. The assembly covers a month, July 31 to August 27. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. will be appropriately celebrated, and three Round Tables will be held each week, with literary lectures prominent speakers. The summer schools at this assembly were es-

Recognition Day this

year will be August



A. J. BENJAMIN

Vice-President International Chautauqua Alliance.

tablished twenty years ago, and embraced twenty departments, including courses in the liberal and the fine arts under the care of instructors from the best colleges and universities. These schools continue to be exceptionally popular and prosperous. A quarterly paper in the interests of the assembly has been published for eleven years. The home of the assembly is on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,800 feet above sea level. The plant includes eight hundred acres, and \$350,000 have been expended in improvements. One of the finest amphitheaters on the continent, a Hall of Philosophy, an auditorium, and a school building, five hotels, and 250 cottages bespeak the popularity of this resort. The platform includes the best talent in the country. The program for 1903 will maintain the same high standard as in the past, and full particulars may be obtained from the manager, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant street, Washington, D. C.

MOUNT GRETNA, PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania Chautaugua Assembly was organized in 1892, and ten Recognition Days have been observed and forty graduates of the C. L. S. C have received diplomas at the assembly in the past ten Recognition Day for 1903 will be July 29. Hon. Charles Emory Smith, ex-postmaster-general of the United States, will be the orator on that day. Arrangements are being perfected for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. A series of Round Tables will be held in the interest and extension of the reading course for 1903-04. schools have formed a very important part of the assembly from the beginning, and the educational departments this year will receive special emphasis. Classes will be held in art, literature, history, science, mathematics, and pedagogy. The dates of the assembly are July 1 to August 5, and the platform talent already engaged includes Hon. Charles Emory Smith, President Samuel Gompers, Dr. H. W. Sears, Professor J. Ernest Woodland, Frank B. Roberson, Hon. George W. Bain, Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, Professor John Quincy Adams, Captain W. E. Meehan, Dr. George Morris Phillips, Professor A. C. Rothermee, Dr. Levi C. Prince, Professor Francis H. Green, Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rover.

NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA

The third annual assembly of the South Louisiana Chautauqua and Summer Normal Association will be held June 8 to July 3, 1903. The summer school has been a prominent feature of this assembly since its organization, and includes nearly all of the academic studies, teachers' professional studies, and a model training school.

A partial list of the platform speakers are: Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of Tulane University; Senator Tillman, South Carolina; John Temple Graves, edr Atlanta Constitution; Captain Rich-

ard P. Hobson, Frank Dixon, Mrs. Chilton, Jahu de Witt Miller.

The secretary and business manager of the assembly is Mr. H. D. Wilcox, New Iberia, Louisiana.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Connecticut Valley Assembly at Laurel Park, Northampton, Massachusetts, was organized seventeen years ago. C. L. S. C. Recognition Day has been observed each year from the beginning, and the C. L. S. C. graduates who have received diplomas at this assembly number almost one thousand. Recognition Day for 1903 will be July 22, and Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut will deliver the address. Daily Round Tables will be held during the entire session, July 14 to 24. Owing to the short session of the assembly, but little summer school work can be attempted, but the halfdozen departments have proven fairly successful.

The chief buildings are a commodious auditorium and a handsome Hall of Philosophy. The prominent speakers this year will be Rev. Sam P. Jones, Colonel George W. Bain, Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock, Dr. Charles F. Aked, Captain Joshua Slocum, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Colonel Homer B. Sprague, Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Congressman Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, Miss Ellen Stone, and possibly Dr. Russell H. Conwell. Special musical features of rare excellence are also provided.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has been the superintendent of instruction for seven years.

OCEAN PARK, OLD ORCHARD, MAINE

The Chautauqua-by-the-Sea at Ocean Park, Maine, established in 1881, has had a prosperous career. Its home is in a unique spot on the beautiful Casco Bay, and includes a happy combination of beach and grove. In the early part of 1881 there was no building upon the grounds, but before the opening of the first assem-

bly in August there was a commodious temple of pleasing architecture, another public building containing the director's room, postoffice, reading room, and other offices, with ample hotel accommodations, and a goodly number of cottages. Today there are 150 cottages, besides the public buildings. The recent addition of Porter Memorial Hall in the Grove is a memorial to Rev. E. W. Porter, D.D., superintendent of the assembly for eighteen years.

Recognition Day has been observed since 1887 with the following named speakers: Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. A. Mc-Kenzie, D.D., Dr. A. E. Dunning, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Hon. John R. Clarke, Rev. B. L. Whitman, Rev. J. C. Wilson, Hon. W. G. Hubbard, Miss Vandelia Varnum, Professor W. G. Ward, Rev. G. M. Brown, Rev. C. J. English, and Rev. A. C. Hirst.

Recognition Day for 1903 will be August 11, Colonel George W. Bain giving the address. Professor H. B. Davis and Mrs. F. S. Mosher, A.M., will conduct a series of Round Tables on the Chautauqua system, art studies, and social problems.

The first summer schools were established in 1889, three departments, oratory, physical culture, and languages. This year there will be schools of oratory, physical culture, and vocal music.

The session for 1903 will open July 25 and close September 1, with the following list of speakers and many others: Colonel Bain, Rev. Anna Shaw, Professor H. L. Southwick, Leon H. Vincent, Dr. J. A. Howe, Miss Belle Kearney, Prof. A. Armstrong, Rev. A. T. Salley, D.D., Dr. Emily Brainerd Ryder, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. The musical attractions will include many vocal and instrumental artists.

The special days will be Rallying, Recognition, Children's, Excursion, Ocean Park Improvement, Guild, Young People's, Temperance, Suffrage, and a woman's convention of three days.

The manager is Mrs. Susan A. Porter, 45 Andover street. Peabody. Massachusetts.

OTTAWA, KANSAS

This assembly was organized as the Kansas Interstate Sunday-School Association, and met in Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, in 1878. It has always been a center for Chautauqua work, and Recognition Days have been held since its establishment. Many graduates of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle have taken their diplomas at this assembly.

The session for 1903 is for ten days—July 6 to 17—and the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization will be appropriately observed. Special attention will also be given to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be Wednesday, July 15, with an address by Professor George E. Vincent. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be held daily under the direction of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, the state secretary for Kansas, and special emphasis will be given the reading course for 1903-04.

The corner-stone of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Hall was laid May 1, and the building will be ready for occupancy this summer. The Boys' Club and the Girls' Club are important features of the work at Ottawa, and are in charge of Professor I. W. Larimore, Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Anna Hobbs Woodcock, of Aurora, Nebraska. Special attention will be given to physical training. The Woman's Council, with Mrs. Noble Prentis as superintendent, will meet each day at 4 o'clock, with addresses by many noted speakers. A temperance congress will hold a daily session under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, superintendent.

There are no organized summer schools at Ottawa, but lectures are given every day in literature, art, and Bible methods, and special classes are held in music and kindergarten.

The program includes such well-known names as Dr. Shailer Matthews, Dr. H. L. Willett, Rev. Stanley J. Krebs, Mayor Sam M. Jones, of Toledo. Dr. Thomas

McCleary, George R. McNutt, and negotiations are pending with several prominent and gifted orators. The secretary is Rev. C. S. Nusbaum.

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

The assembly at Ottawa, Illinois, was organized in 1901, and the third annual session will be held from August 14 to 24, 1903. This association has been recently incorporated, and expects during this year to secure a permanent location and erect an auditorium and other necessary buildings.

The chief speakers are W. E. Curtis, General Howard, Robert McIntyre, Madam Tsilka, and Sam Jones. The full program is not yet arranged. Detailed information may be obtained from the superintendent, James H. Shaw, Bloomington, Illinois.

PALMER LAKE, COLORADO

This assembly, incorporated under the name of The Rocky Mountain Chautauqua Company, held its first session in 1887. Fifteen Recognition Days have been observed, and fifty-eight graduates of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle have received diplomas at this place. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. will be appropriately observed this year, with Recognition Day August 5. Dr. B. T. Vincent will have charge of the exercises, and deliver the Recognition Day The Round Tables will consist of literary talks by Professor Cora Mc-Donald, and nature study by Professor E. Bethel. Classes in Bible study, teacher training, nature study, and literature will be held during the entire session. A public comfort and library building has been erected since last year. The platform attractions embrace the following speak-Miss Eva M. Shontz, President William F. Slocum, Dr. B. T. Vincent, Professor John W. Wetzel, Dr. A. B. Hyde, Dr. B. B. Tyler, Rev. J. C. Carman, Miss Nannie Lee Frayser, Mrs. J. Walker, Rev. William T. Patchell.

The session of the assembly for 1903 is from July 14 to August 7. Civic improvement will receive special attention on August 7.

F. M. Priestley, who has had charge of the Chautauqua work for several years, has resigned because of failing health. Dr. B. T. Vincent, of Greeley, Colorado, takes his place as superintendent of instruction.

PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS

Old Salem Chautauqua's first assembly was held in 1898. This year's assembly will, therefore, be but the sixth such gathering. In this short period a record "of things worth while" has been made of which Old Salem may well be proud. Serious educational work has been a consistent



LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING AT PETERSBURG
CHAUTAUQUA

part of Old. Salem's every assembly, and has been modeled on lines adapted to the length of the assembly and the real needs of its patrons. C. L. S. C. has been emphasized at former assemblies by Recognition Day addresses delivered by leading workers, among whom were Dr. George E. Vincent, Mrs. Harriet E. Shipley, and Old Salem will share in the twenty-fifth anniversary of C. L. S. C. by endeavoring to connect that great movement more vitally and prominently with its assembly life. Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, C. L. S. C. secretary for Kansas, and Dr. George M. Brown, of Connecticut, have been engaged to cooperate in the conduct of the Round Tables, Recognition Day exercises on August 10, and other efforts



to magnify C. L. S. C. A partial list of assembly schools includes music, Sunday-school methods, physical culture (two departments), church history, domestic science (three departments), nature study, agriculture (two departments), and kindergarten. Among the speakers engaged



A. C. FOLSOM
Secretary International
Chautauqua Alliance.

are: Booker T. Washington, Dr. F. S. Parkhurst, Dr. George M. Brown, Rev. H. W. Sears, Dr. Chas. Laing Herald, Colonel John Sobieski, Hon. Champ Clark, General Charles H. Grosvenor, M.C., Dr. Marshall C. Lowe, Professor J. E. Woodland, Dr. Charles F. Aked, Governor R. M. La Follette, Rabbi Leon Harrison, Alton Packard, Colonel L. F. Copeland,

Rev. Sam P. Jones, and others. Twentytwo acres have been added to the already large park to accommodate the attendance. Several buildings will be erected this summer. A Bible conference will be conducted for a week following the assembly, with Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Philadelphia, as director, assisted by Dr. W. J. Erdman, of Philadelphia; Dr. A. J. Frost, of Minneapolis; Mr. S. D. Gordon, of Cleveland, and others yet to be engaged. The assembly dates are August 6 to 18; the conference dates, August 20 to 26. Rev. George H. Turner, Petersburg, Illinois, is superintendent.

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

The Pontiac Chautauqua held its first assembly in the summer of 1898, commencing July 26 and continuing for thirteen days. The length of session since the first year has been fourteen days. At each assembly the C. L. S. C. Recognition Day has been duly observed with appropriate ceremonies and with a regular Recognition Day address. The number of grad-

uates during this period, five assemblies, has been about sixty. This year August 3 will be Recognition Day, and Rev. George M. Brown, of Derby, Connecticut, will deliver the address. This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C., special efforts will be made to observe it accordingly. C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be held during the entire Chautauqua, one-half being conducted by Dr. George M. Brown, and the other by Mrs. Jean M. Hyde. Summer schools or classes have been held each year, commencing with the first. Those conducted this year will be physical culture, elocution, cooking, W. C. T. U., astronomy, civic congress, free parliament, ministerial conference, normal Bible, health, kindergarten, Boys' Club, Young Ladies' Outlook Club, nature study, fine arts. A new and commodious dining-hall will be erected this season. Among some of the principal lecturers, orators, and entertainers will be Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Dr. Charles F. Aked, the Boer generals, Samuel Gompers, F. X. Schoonmaker, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Governor Robert M. La Follette, Dr. H. W. Sears, Dr. Wm. H. Crawford, Hunter the magician, Professor J. Walter Wilson, Spence and MacDonald, Nat M. Brigham.

The assembly will be held fourteen days, commencing July 23. A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Illinois, is manager.

POCONO PINES, PENNSYLVANIA

The first session of the Pocono Pines Assembly and Summer Schools, of Naomi Pines, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, will be held July 8 to August 15, 1903.

The location of the Pocono Pines Assembly is on the highest plateau of the Pocono Mountains, with an elevation of two thousand feet, overlooking a lake three miles long by one-eighth to three-fourths miles wide, in the midst of hundreds of acres of pine forests.

A camp conference and the federal convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip will be held July 8 to 12. Among the prominent speakers are Rev.



John Balcom Shaw, D.D., Dr. Pleasant Hunter, Rev. A. E. Myers, Rev. I. W. Gowen, D.D., New York City; Rev. C. Clever, D.D., Baltimore; S. M. Pugh, H. C. Gara, Rev. Douglass Carlisle, Pittsburg; Rev. Rufus W. Miller, D.D., and Rev. J. Garland Hammer, Jr., president and general secretary of the brotherhood.

A conference on Bible study and Sunday-school work will be held July 14 to Dr. W. W. White, principal of the Bible Teachers' Training College, New York City, will conduct daily Bible studies. Among the eminent speakers and instructors are: Rev. James A. Worden, D.D., superintendent of the Sunday-school work of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Charles H. Roads, D.D., New York City; Rev. George W. Richards, D.D., Lancaster; Hugh Cork, Rev. A. H. McKinney, Ph.D., New York; Israel P. Black, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, Miss Darnell, Hon. M. B. Gibson, York; Rev. J. B. Shontz, Chambersburg; Rev. T. J. Hacker, Allentown; Rev. A. R. Bartholomew, D.D., Philadelphia.

A course of summer schools will be conducted July 27 to August 15, with a popular educational and entertainment pro-There will be departments in pedagogy, music, English literature, history, and civil government, mathematics, modern languages, nature studies, and kindergarten work. Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, is chancellor, and among other instructors will be Professor E. L. Kemp, East Stroudsburg; Dr. Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College; Dr. Joseph Walton, Professor H. R. Higley, Professor John W. Harshberger, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Cogswell.

C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be observed August 4, and plans are maturing for the C. L. S. C. Round Tables. Among the new buildings are an assembly inn accommodating eighty, an auditorium having a seating capacity of 1,200, and a recitation hall with five class-rooms.

Address Miss Harriet Boewig, Biolog-

ical Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

The Rockford Chautauqua Assembly was organized in February, 1902, and held its first annual session of fourteen days, commencing on August 14 of that year. In attendance and interest it was a firstyear record breaker of any assembly ever held. Recognition Day was properly observed, thirty-seven graduates passing under the arches and receiving their diplomas, Rev. George M. Brown, of Derby, Connecticut, delivering the Recognition Day address. Recognition Day this year will be August 17, with the Rev. George M. Brown as the speaker. This being the silver anniversary of the C. L. S. C. movement, special efforts will be made to observe it in an extraordinary manner. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be conducted during the entire session, a portion of the time by Rev. George M. Brown and the remainder by Mrs. Jean M. Hvde. Summer schools or classes were successfully inaugurated last year, and a number will be continued this year, among them being cooking, art, ministerial conference, W. C. T. U. civic congress, free parliament, health, normal Bible, elocution, physical culture, Young Ladies' Outlook Club, temperance congress, Boys' Club, kindergarten, junior Bible, and a course in nature study.

On the program are the following: Hon. J. P. Dolliver, Anna H. Shaw, Dr. Nacv McGee Waters, Dr. Robert McIntyre, Dr. George M. Brown, Dr. Robert S. Mac-Arthur, Rev. Sam P. Jones, F. X. Schoonmaker, Dr. Charles F. Aked, Rev. Charles A. Crane, Joseph Carter, the Boer generals, Rev. Frederick S. Parkhurst, Colonel John Sobieski, Lucy Page Gaston, Rev. Henry Abraham, Hon. J. M. Whitehead. Dr. Charles A. Blanchard, Virginia B. Le Roy, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Oliver Wilson, Leonora M. Lake, Dr. H. W. Sears, Professor J. E. Woodland, Hunter the magician, Herbert Booth, Hon. Wallace

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Recognition Day address on August 5. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. will be appropriately celebrated. The leading features of the program are as follows: Dr. George Waverly Briggs, Alabama, August 1 and 2; Rev. Richard S. Haney, Illinois, August 2; Rev. J. T. Mc-Farland, Topeka, August 2, 3, and 4; Byron W. King, Pennsylvania, August 4; Edmund Vance Cooke, Ohio, August 5; Rev. Sam Jones, Georgia, August 6; De Witt Miller, Pennsylvania, August 7; Senator B. R. Tillman, South Carolina, August 8; Father J. F. Nugent, Iowa, August 9; Rev. J. H. Thomas, Ohio, August 5 to 9; Rev. H. A. Ott, Topeka, August 3 to 8; Edison's moving pictures, four nights; Hon. Nat M. Brigham, Illinois, August 7 and 8; Charles T. Grilley, Boston, August 1 to 9.

The secretary of the assembly is A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kansas.

WINFIELD, KANSAS

On Tuesday night, June 16, the gates of Island Park will swing open for the seventeenth session of the Winfield Chautauqua for ten days.

The summer school embraces classes in the following: Sacred literature and Bible study, English literature, music, art, kindergarten, and the Boys' and Girls' Athletic Clubs. One of the special features will be the childgarden, where a corps of trained teachers will look after the needs of the children in camp. The W. C. T. U. and Congress of Reforms, Sunday-School Methods and Teachers' Institute, K. E. S. A. and political science, Women's Associated Clubs, and Y. M. C. A. will all receive attention under the direction of able and noted leaders in the state.

The C. L. S. C. department will be in charge of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, and a busy season is forecast. Recognition Day for the Class of 1903 will be Monday, June 22, with an address by Hon. Henry J. Allen, of Ottawa.

The program presents the following lecturers and entertainers: Captain Rich-

ard P. Hobson, Rev. Thomas McClary, Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, Governor R. M. La Follette, Professor J. E. Woodland, Dr. George L. Robinson, Mr. Edward P. Elliott, Mr. Nat M. Brigham, the Edison Projectoscope Company, Professor M. Edwin Johnston, Mrs. Antoinette Lamoreaux, Hon. Henry J. Allen.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

The dates for this Southern assembly July 21-31. The assembly located in a picturesque park. \mathbf{A} engaged partial list of talent for the platform includes Miss Anna V. Miller, who will conduct a demonstration cooking school; Professor McKeen, of Chicago, who will demonstrate wireless telegraphy; Professor A. E. Turner, Rev. J. M. Hubbert, Professor W. O. Paisley, and Dr. W. H. Black, president of the Missouri Valley College.

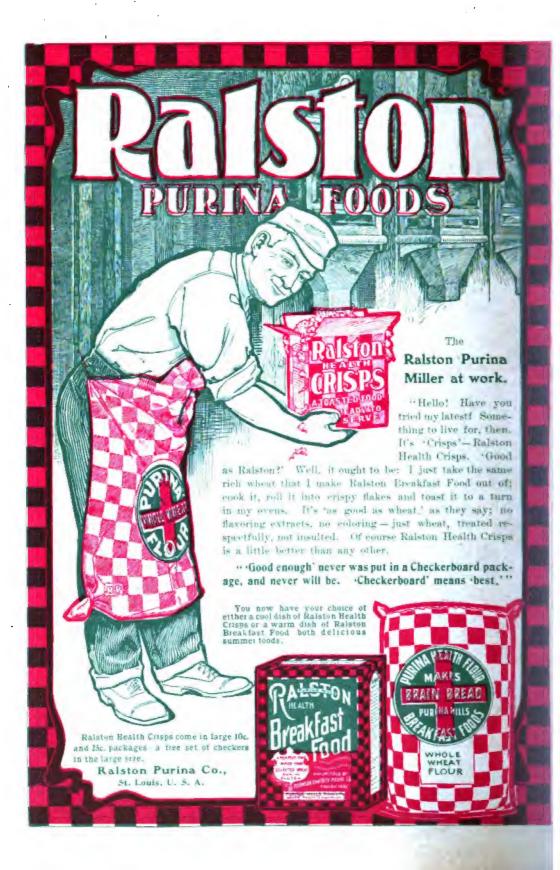
The president and manager of the assembly is Rev. C. C. McConnell, Whitesboro, Texas.

OTHER ASSEMBLIES

Detailed announcements from a number of assemblies have failed to arrive in time for publication in this issue. One of the largest and most enterprising is held at Winona Lake, Indiana, Sol C. Dickey, Indianapolis, manager. The Winona season begins July 5, and closes September 1.

Epworth League Assembly will be held at Ludington, Michigan, July 21-August 24; Elvin Swarthout, Grand Rapids. Michigan, manager. The session at Fort Smith, Arkansas, June 7-13, will include Railroad Men's Day, Educational Day, and Labor Day; W. A. Falconer, secretary. Fort Smith, Arkansas. At Maysville, Missouri, the assembly begins July 31 and closes August 9. Two Recognition Days have been held and six graduates received C. L. S. C. diplomas. Spillman Riggs is platform manager; Alice E. Day, manager of C. L. S. C. work. The second assembly at Princeton, Illinois, will be held June 26-July 6. First assemblies will be held at Racine, Wisconsin, July 3-13, and Lafayette, Indiana, June 12-22. James H. Shaw, Bloomington, Illinois, is manager of the three assemblies last named.













A Magazine of Things Worth While



CIVICS NUMBER

SPRINGS AND FOUNTAINS

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BETTERMENT MOVEMENT

THE GOSPEL OF PICTURES

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WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE FOR FORESTRY

FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL ST. LOUIS

PROGRESS OF RURAL IM-PROVEMENT

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Vol. XXXVII

foundation.

AUGUST, 1903

No. 5



The Germ of Improvement Societies

HE beginning of the improvement

society is in the home, and its success, on a large scale, must depend on what it does in and for the homes of the land more than anything else. If we expect general improvement to result from a movement which is public in its character, to the neglect of home interests, we will find that our superstructure of attempted de-

velopment falls because of lack of proper

This does not mean that we are to confine our attention or our work to the home. It simply means an up-to-date application of the old biblical advice about making the inside of the vessel clean, feeling assured that cleanliness at the heart of things will make us so dissatisfied with uncleanliness everywhere that the outside of the vessel will receive the attention it demands. Home improvement, indeed, always stands for public improvement the world over.

If we look at the public improvement question squarely, we must see that it is the outgrowth of home improvement. The cleaning of the back yard is as good a beginning as any. With that in the proper condition, we can not be content with slovenliness elsewhere about the premises. Improvement, once begun, spreads rapidly, until it takes hold of everything with which it comes in contact, in the home and in the community.

The unattractive home seldom has a flower growing in its yard. But let one

the ugliness which surrounds it becomes so offensively noticeable, by contrast, that an effort is made to get rid of some of it in a desire to make more congenial quarters in which the little flower can preach its wordless sermon of the gospel of beauty. And the moment you begin to do this work you have begun at the foundation of the great superstructure of all improvement. You have solved the question of how to begin by simply doing something. "Do that which lies nearest thee" would be a good motto for the pioneer in improvement work.

flower get a roothold there and the ightway

The little flower you plant this season will as surely prove the advance courier of other flowers as the dawn is the herald of full day. Give a flower a chance to convert you to its belief in beauty and it will do it. All it asks is the chance. have never yet seen a home where the work of improvement began with the planting of flowers, go back to the old order of things, unless circumstances beyond control prevented the continuation of the good work. But I have seen men who knew no more about flowers than about Latin or Greek become so enthusiastic over flowers in one season that the next they went about the neighborhood gathering up the odds and ends discarded from the gardens of their neighbors, and out of them they made themselves gardens that eclipsed the sources of supply. And I have seen, to my delight, that the good work thus begun did not confine itself to the flower garden. Improvement here suggested and advised improvement elsewhere, and the back yard was made as clean, if not as attractive, as the front one. And I have been pleased to see that the morals of men improved as their homes improved. Beauty preaches the eternal fitness of things, and a man lacking in moral sense would feel so out of harmony with his surroundings, if he undertook the making of a flower garden, that he would either abandon it, or make an effort to put himself in harmony with it.

I honestly believe that I could do no greater kindness to a boy or girl than to get them interested in the cultivation of flowers. If I could do this I would feel that I had given them companions to be trusted—safe companions, whose influence would always be helpful and uplifting and refining. The boy who loves flowers will never grow up to bad manhood. A love for flowers will crowd out bad thoughts, and keep them out. Martin Luther was wiser than they gave him credit for being when he said that the flower in the window kept the devil outside.

Therefore, I would urge the boys and girls, as well as the children of a larger growth, to begin the work of improvement at home by planting at least a few flowers in the yard. But do not be satisfied with this. Do what you can to make their surroundings harmonize with them. You may not be able to make any extensive or costly improvements, but you can at least make things clean and tidy, and cleanliness is next to godliness. It isn't so much the cost of things that counts as it is the condition of things.

EBEN E. REXFORD.



A Perspective on Women's Clubs

To the inevitable and oft-repeated question, "What are women doing in their clubs?" let me answer, broadly and inclusively: They are educating themselves to self-conscience and responsibility, civic, social, spiritual. "Know thyself" is the text before women today, and they are ex-

pounding it for themselves by comparison with facts rather than traditions.

Before the advent of women's clubs all standards for women were set by men; however volubly women may have passed them down from generation to generation. Lecturers, writers, physicians, and preachers to women were, with signal exceptions, always men. Women knew themselves only as men interpreted them, and it was commonly accepted that part of their own sex was disbarred.

In this age of clubs women raise the question, Why? and fair inquiry brings a broader, truer atmosphere for both men and women. The result has been a most significant development, namely, the gradual establishment of an esprit de corps among women. By attrition of mind to mind and comparison of Why with Wherefore, women are discovering that apart from sex rivalry, woman is as true and kindly to woman as man is to man.

Moreover, that primal and important as the love of man by woman should be, it is by no means the all in all, to the exclusion of all other responsibilities and duties in the life of woman in this age, even if it may have been so in the remote past. In the twentieth century it is not vitally essential to devoted wifehood and good motherhood that women should eschew all other duties in life, especially the duty of protecting their own sex in common interests or dangers.

Men, by reason of long-established organization, and consequent concerted action-social, political, defensive-have for ages maintained an admirable esprit de corps in all matters of life except sex They long since realized that rivalry. "Man's love was of his life a thing apart," but added, "'Tis woman's whole existence." In both theory and practice this may be true-sometimes; but, upon analysis, it can scarcely be complimentary to woman. It leaves her a selfish, satisfied, sexual, unthinking animal, while man rises to the level of higher affairs and broader things and places his sex in the

background where it ever properly belongs.

To the woman's club movement, then, I attribute a great advance in the social problem, for, after all, every affair in life, even life itself, hinges on the social basis. To the proper understanding, then, by woman of her relation and responsibility to her own sex, and the proper balance of her influence for the benefit of humanity, I consider the woman's club movement to be a potent factor and a sure and significant developer.

FANNIE HUMPHREYS GAFFNEY.



The Simple Life in a Commercial Age

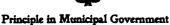
Is it not a truism that contentment is based on what one is, rather than what one has? Our American ideal, however, it would seem, is to have much, rather than to be much. True it is, our restless, ambitious, acquisitive natures have given us the proud position we occupy today among the nations, the proud position of wealth, power, and progress. We are fond of arguing also that it is praiseworthy to want, because he who wants will strive until he satisfies this want. We insist that the more demands we have the more activity, work, and invention will be set in operation to satisfy these demands. And so we will develop and progress. But wants have a peculiar way of gaining on supply and passing it. They always keep ahead of it, and the habit of wanting is soon fixed. you possibly can in favor of ambition and Then think of the characters in history, past and current, which you admire, the characters which are looked to as you long to be regarded. Were these not all simple, plain, contented people? Be honest with yourself. Would you rather go down in history as Demosthenes, St. Paul, Dante, Emerson, Whittier, or Napoleon, Rothschild, Rockefeller. Morgan, Rhodes? It is hard to answer this question frankly, but in answering it honestly and really believing in the answer is the key to happiness. The unhappy, care-burdened rich and mighty themselves admit it.

What can one do to simplify his life? It is easy to say simplify it. But what must one do or what leave undone? The prescription is made up of two principal injunctions. First, do only those things that are worth while doing, and, second, stop comparing yourself with others. Modern life is so full of opportunities for activity, of what seem like imperative demands upon our attention, that, unless one is constantly on the watch, he is almost certain to dissipate his energy upon matters of only passing importance. who would simplify his life must look at this life in the long run and decide what is worth while.

One excellent, practical way to attain simplicity and beauty is to insist on less complexity in the various articles of our every-day use. Less complexity means, in the first place, more genuineness. Hindoo philosopher recently criticized Western civilization. Why, he asked, do Anglo-Saxons force the employment of eight or ten men in the making of a tin cornice to look like brownstone, when every one, owner, workman, and passer-by, knows it is tin, and when, at the same time, it would have required the labor of but three or four men to have put up the real stone? Or why, if the owner can not get real stone, does he put up an imitation which deceives none? demand that our house furnishings and the articles that we use every day be made by hand and under humanizing conditions, we will do away with a great deal of the evils of manufacturing complexity and mechanical toil, and go a long way toward restoring the individual to his rightful place in society.

It is not easy to simplify the muchburdened, complicated life which modern civilization seems to have forced upon us. And yet, perhaps, the process of cancellation may be applied. Many figures and equations stretched across a blackboard may be reduced into their prime factors and lose nothing by the operation. The power that has been scattered into small details may be gathered into main channels, and, like a number of small streams flowing into the bosom of a single river, reach its end and even more quickly because of the concentration. Simplicity is not superficial or shallow. It is a grasp of essentials. It represents force and insight.

Louis E. Van Norman.



Will the city of the near future be governed on collectivist or on individualist principles? We are bound to assume, of course, unless democracy is to be declared a failure, that dishonesty and corruption, bribery, the sale and purchase of special privileges, as well as the waste and inefficiency characteristic of public administration, will be eliminated as the result of the present interest in municipal affairs. Home rule will doubtless be placed on a surer foundation than the mere grace and pleasure of the legislature. Cities will have self-government within the proper limits of municipal activity, and will be administered by upright and competent men.

With this twofold assumption for the premise, the question may well be asked whether individualism or collectivism will be the underlying principle of the future municipal organization. Today the tendency is, unmistakably, toward what is called "municipal socialism." Even conservative men accept the doctrine of public ownership and operation of public utilities. A Republican legislature has just conferred upon the second city in the United States, Chicago, the power to acquire, own, and operate her street railways, and the exercise of this new power may be decreed by the inhabitants of the city at any time. What is true of intramural transportation is obviously true of gas and electric lighting, of telephones, of power for manufacturing purposes. While state or national socialism may be a remote possibility, "municipal socialism" is knocking at the door. What should be the position of the advanced and public-spirited citizen on the question?

There is much fallacious talk regarding the non-political and non-partisan character of municipal issues. In truth, however, one's view of the functions, duties, and activities of the municipality is necessarily determined by his general political philosophy. The consistent individualist deplores present municipal tendencies even while recognizing their "naturalness." Flagrant abuses on the part of public service corporations, in possession of special franchises, have, he believes, driven thousands of "practical" men into the collectivist camp; but the adoption by the same corporations of a policy of reason and enlightened self-interest, he is satisfied, would bring the municipalizationists sans theory back into the orthodox fold.

To the consistent individualist official monopoly is not the proper remedy for the evils of private and unregulated monopoly. Where the nature of the industry renders competition impossible, economically speaking—that is, wasteful and therefore injurious to the consumers—the individualist accepts the principle of adequate regulation in the interest of the community. Our cities have been improvident, reckless, not to say dishonest. in the matter of franchise disposal. No compensation has been exacted; few restrictions have been imposed. this condition has produced intolerable abuses, must we jump into the alternative of public ownership and operation? What, asks the individualist, are the objections to a system of regulated private monopoly, including a provision for profit sharing and preventing the public service corporations from pocketing more than a fair return on the capital actually invested by them? If such a plan would secure proper service at reasonable cost to the patrons (which is all that competition secures in the long run in industries not

inherently monopolistic), on what grounds could non-socialists reject it in favor of public operation?

It is obvious that considerations of this kind can not appeal to the logical and consistent socialist, who has learned to regard municipal ownership as a steppingstone to state and national ownership, and who believes that municipal collectivism would gradually and surely beget national collectivism. Those who demand state monopoly of industry and commerce at large can not seriously be expected to make an exception of municipal public utilities. And to them the question as to the future city presents no difficulty. If socialism is the coming system, it will of course extend to municipal utilities even where, as in Australia, it does not capture them first.

The citizen in the middle of the road, who, in the familiar phrase, "decides each question" as to public functions "on its merits," without thought of first principles, will be guided largely by the results of experiments now making. He has accepted the doctrine that the city is a business corporation, and, as such, in need of business principles and business meth-So far as this doctrine implies ods. efficiency, economy, strict responsibility, none will quarrel with it. But a business corporation may be organized for few purposes or for many, and it may do everything itself or entrust part of the work to be done to an agent or a subordinate corporation. No simple formula will help us to determine the proper policy of municipalities toward public utilities.

We have almost succeeded in separating municipal from state and national issues, and we elect mayors and councils without reference to protection or free trade, the currency, and other "political" questions. But we are discovering that municipal administration has its own political side, which inevitably divides citizens into parties and groups. In addition to public ownership as opposed to regulated and limited private ownership, there is the question of the application of the initiative

and referendum. Should the representative principle be strictly adhered to in municipal affairs, or is it necessary that the voters (the stockholders in the corporation) should be consulted with regard to all legislation of moment?

The future of the municipality is bound up with the future of the state and the nation. Our solution of the principal problems of local government will depend on the view we take of the province of government at large and the right relation between the individual citizen and the body politic.

VICTOR S. YARROS.



The Church and Political Action

My impression is that the church, as an organization, is doing less for direct political action than it was doing five years ago. The reaction against direct ecclesiastical programs in the technical matters of government is very evident in this country as well as in Germany. In my judgment, this is a sound tendency. The church can have no political creed. It is not equipped for taking sides in such matters. No modern social program can be extracted from the Bible. The idea that Christianity has a substitute for expert knowledge in all human affairs is exploded.

But something better, deeper, and more enduring is done by the church. It is inspiring its members to acquire special knowledge and skill and devote them to the public welfare. Inspiration of conscience and sympathy is the social function of the church.

It requires the coöperation of thousands of specialists to advance social good, and coöperation is promoted by the spirit of Christianity. For example, I think that the most significant and hopeful method of securing competent and honest city aldermen is that employed by the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, and that movement would have been impossible without the moral education given by the churches and their ministers.

There has been no policy or measure which the church has organized or carried through during the past five years, and I hope none will be attempted. We have had enough of churches and clergymen dabbling in affairs of state for which they had no fitness, and of bishops drilling clergy in school policies, and using police to suppress heresy. And yet every religious man, surely every Christian, has been impelled by his faith to devote his thought, studies, toil, service to all good causes which appealed to him.

A most hopeful movement is that which enlarges the educational function of the church, and that which seeks to form a system of social ethics which will be of some service in helping upright men to find their duty under modern conditions. At the present we have only the feeble beginnings of this movement, and a more competent and adequate treatment awaits the further development of the social sciences in the universities and elsewhere.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.



The Obstacles to Factory Betterment

Ideal conditions in a factory would mean such sympathetic understanding and coöperation between employer and employee as exists today between many a farmer and his one or two "hired hands." The perfect equality and self-respect of both would be preserved, and the product of the brain and muscle labor of both would be of superior quality. But this ideal seems Utopian, when the larger operations are considered, although it may be approached.

Factory betterment as a fad, often with a strong advertising tendency on the part of the employer, fails of its avowed object, because it forgets the innate self-respect of the average American worker. Consider that, from the operatives, frequently, have been evolved the superintendents and the owners of the best class; and consider how these same superintendents and

owners would themselves like to be advertised and displayed to curious visitors, to wear "personally conducted" aprons, to have their back yards displayed, and to be generally boomed and exploited! There is much evidence that the average workman would rather have his self-respect with some dirt, than be advertised under improved conditions. In this country, where every native-born citizen is a potential president or governor or congressman, and every foreign-born citizen may aspire to a position quite beyond his reach in the land of his nativity, this question of self-respect is of enormous importance. When it is overlooked, there sometimes follows great ingratitude for benefits freely conferred, and it must be confessed that rank ingratitude is found among workpeople even when self-respect has been fully considered. The towel-washing strike in Davton is more than matched by a pressmen's strike in Boston which has established their right to spit any place they please instead of in the cuspidors furnished by the employer. Another body of men long treated as equals by their employers walked out one day recently because important dated work had made it impracticable to shut down so that they might see a circus parade!

It is evident that the attempt to establish ideal factory conditions must be thoroughly unselfish, and the employer must expect ingratitude, by which he should not be discouraged. Ingratitude and meanness are not entirely absent from the business world, and yet the average tone of business is far higher than it was a score of years ago.

With patient effort, and with a constant endeavor to educate, the factory improver can have reason to be as much encouraged as the religious worker. All men do not embrace Christianity when it is presented to them; yet no one would argue that the presentation should therefore cease. In the same way the employer whose conscience and sense of right has caused him to do better for his employees must not

be discouraged at some evidences of disregard and even dislike. His knowledge, conscience, and opportunities form his responsibilities, and he must not presume equal knowledge and conscientiousness among all his work-people. That the appreciation of uplifting betterment effort among those benefited will rapidly grow is certain, and this must be the sustaining thought of the Christian employer who is asking himself the question, "What more than wages?"

J. HORACE McFarland.

Self-Surrender in Art Taste

Thousands of people who once held their noses in the air and sneered "Mv taste is just as good as yours," are now asking, "What shall I do to acquire good Thousands of people who once taste?" despised manual work of every sort are now practising some sort of craft with a most promising teachable spirit. sands of people who once never deigned to look at nature, never even cared to look at her, or who looked only with the eye of the hawk and the cat, now see her as the fruitful source of suggestion, the fountain of inspiration, the teacher of truth and beauty to those who work in the spirit Thousands who of the artist-craftsman. in their pride wrapped their robes of selfrighteousness about them waiting for a kingdom of beauty, a city with golden streets, a garden of delights watered by the river of life, to be revealed to them in some future far-off spiritual world, have come to see that that kingdom is to come on earth, that the will of God is to be done on earth as it is in heaven, and that if they are the veritable children of the kingdom they must throw aside their gorgeous wraps and get to work to realize the kingdom here and now, in all truth and beauty and goodness.

The universal prevalence of such sentiments, feelings, and convictions will make possible beauties now inconceivable in American life.

HENRY TURNER BAILEY.

Where Our Ballot and Registration Laws Fail

Practical experience has demonstrated that only by making popular revolution cheap and easy can we secure and keep good government. Whenever the agents of the people misconduct themselves, the people must find ready to hand in fair, adequate, and simple ballot and registration laws a means of repudiating and changing their unworthy servants. Permanent reform parties fail, because, in time, they are certain to fall into designing hands. Primaries fail because only the good of one party can participate, and the good of all parties are needed to overcome the bad of all. They are also under the control of the party machines, and it is futile to expect that a dominant faction will ever voluntarily sacrifice a present advantage; and, finally, to participate in them is to surrender the principle that municipal government is not a legitimate object of control by national parties.

The original form of the Australian ballot, on which the names of all candidates are printed alphabetically, by surnames, under the title of the office to be filled, is the only ballot that fulfils the required conditions. The bastand, machine-made blanket ballot, with its party emblems, is a device of iniquity for iniquitous purposes. So, too, a registration law which insures great publicity to the registration lists, an adequate time before each election, is necessary.

It is ludicrously woeful to think how we agonize over various shortcomings of municipal and state governments, and over sundry questions of national administration, while we supinely permit the prime organ of expression of the popular will to remain in the hands—in a form wholly plastic to their purposes—of the most evil class of politicians, the ward or county "boss." The readiness with which these gentry yield to any temporary measure of reform, and the inflexible obstinacy with which they oppose any real improvement in ballot or registration laws is the best proof of these assertions—neverthe-

less, these must be the root and foundation of all true improvement in our political conditions. After these, and by means of these, comes thoroughgoing civil service reform.

HENRY DICKSON BRUNS. M.D.



The Development of Church Architecture in America

Church architecture in America in the last decade has developed along the line of development of church activity. increase in church work of an institutional character has brought about the adaptation of church buildings to the new conditions. It is no longer possible to plan, es a satisfactory church structure, a building with but one auditorium, and, perhaps, a "prayer-meeting room." The church building of today, whether in city, town, or country must have club rooms, parlors, kitchen, minister's office, as well as the auditorium for the Sunday services. This development of what may be called the "contents" of the church has an inevitable effect on its exterior design. In villages and towns the modern church structure is not a square or cruciform building with tower or spire, but rather a group of buildings, connected in many cases by covered cloisters, and giving the architect much larger opportunity for artistic treatment than the older form. City churches, restricted as to the amount of land space available, have to build many-storied parish houses adjoining the churches, designed to indicate not only their churchly origin, but the secular work there main-In several recent New York examples church and parish rooms are combined in one building, the street front having the parlors and guild rooms, and the auditorium being found on the rear of the property, entered through a wide central hallway. This plan has the advantage of permitting the erection in a restricted space of a churchly building. which, nevertheless, may harmonize externally with the adjacent apartment houses and dwellings. A novel, but exceedingly beautiful, plan has been adopted for the new Broadway Tabernacle, the great Congregational church of New York. This has a new site on a corner, and is building a large structure with main auditorium, chapel, and halls on the ground floor and in the basement. A massive tower rises over the rear of the main structure, and in it, accessible by elevators, will be Sunday-school rooms, class rooms, library, pastor's office, sexton's apartments, and the like. The tower has been likened to a ten-story office building.

The Gothic, in its many varieties, remains the favored architectural style for church buildings. In large cities the French Gothic is often followed, in excellent harmony with the French Renaissance of dwelling and apartment houses. Some recent examples have used the severe English Gothic, sometimes termed the Perpendicular, which is a style peculiarly suitable for ritualistic organizations. The Colonial is used in villages and towns, and makes a beautiful frame structure, but is hardly suitable for treatment in stone. The Romanesque, which is a late development of the Gothic, with rounded instead of pointed arches, is much used for stone Trinity Church, Boston, remains, however, the finest example of this style in America. Remarkable for the good sense shown by its builders is the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Georgia. A frame church, built like St. Paul's Episcopal of New York after the style of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, was destroyed by fire a few years ago. An iron and granite building replaced it, but the old design was almost exactly reproduced, and the church is one of the most beautiful buildings in that beautiful Southern city.

WILLIAM T. DEMAREST.



Nature Study and Citizenship

To be born or naturalized into a nation is but the beginning of real citizenship.

In fact, our common definitions of "citizen" are either formal and technical or are too passive, referring generally to possession of rights and privileges of a community without clearly specifying the grounds upon which rights and privileges rest. Dr. Bushee has kindly framed a definition for a good citizen—the only kind that concerns us at present—as "one who creates or conserves the material, intellectual or moral values of a community." Under this definition it is clearly the function of nature study to instruct the child in the nature values which play so important a rôle in community life.

As a people, it seems to me, we have not been educated to appreciate the immense human values represented by natural forces in the midst of which we live. Consequently we have become careless and have allowed them to run to waste or have actually destroyed and abused them. The home is the heart about which these forces focus, but we are fast drifting away from it toward the irresponsible tenement system, and the hoodlum and tramp are legitimate products of this process.

Genuine and stable love of home is the foundation of citizenship as it is of all civic and national life, but in order to develop this we must surround the home with things for which the child can form a genuine affection. Still the home may be made a veritable paradise by hired labor, without allowing the children to take any part in the work, and its features may be scarcely appreciated and little The highest sentiment will be loved. developed in a home in which the children take the liveliest interest and assume the largest part of the work of planning and upbuilding its comforts and beauties.

Then, again, it is natural to love our own. We do not have the same feeling for the homes and possessions of other people that we have for our own. This principle needs to be more fully recognized in dealing with children, and it would seem self-evident that we can in no surer way lay a solid foundation in the sentiments of a

child for regard of the rights and property of others than by actually giving him the opportunity to feel the rights of possession himself. And, moreover, a free gift without effort or interest on the part of the recipient can scarcely be appreciated as a possession that one has actually produced by his own work.

The above gives in the fewest possible words the fundamental principles of my own plan of nature study; and the home with its trees and birds and insects, its garden and orchard, with the common fruits, vegetables and flowers is the natural center about which the whole plan revolves. This is the real ground upon which home and school can heartily unite in nature study.

In developing the spirit of good citizenship this plan follows the fundamental lines laid down by mankind in establishing the essential relations toward nature on the one side and toward the social order on the other. The effort of the individual creates valuable property, and society accords to him rights of possession in recognition of his world

The child, between the years from six to fifteen, can make his home grounds and garden his nature study manual. He can care for his animal pets and plant and rear for his very own fruits, flowers and vegetables while he makes the practical acquaintance of the birds and insects and garden fungi which help or hinder him in There will be no tendency toward hoodlumism or anarchism in this. but every step in the work must establish the child more and more firmly upon the side of law and order in the community. Can we not hope that nature study may thus lay the solid foundations of intelligent citizenship? C. F. HODGE.

Legislation Against Child Labor

The national movement against the evil of child labor has made considerable progress during the legislative year recently closed. Victories have been won both in the North and South—in some cases of the most substantial character. What, it may be asked, is the goal of the reformers as regards child labor? Would they abolish it entirely? If so, in what sense is the term used? What is the limit they would impose on employers in ordinary industry?

It is safe that the reformers' age limit is sixteen years, as in New York. Many states make the limit fourteen, but provide for certain restrictions as to hours, education, etc., with regard to children over fourteen and under sixteen. It is also felt by the reformers that no child under sixteen ought to work more than eight hours a day, and that night work should be prohibited in toto for this class of labor.

New anti-child labor laws have been enacted this year in the following states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Oregon. Other states may have to be added to the "list of honor," but those mentioned have taken forward steps which have attracted public notice. The Southern acts are in the nature of compromises, and leave much to be desired; but they are recognized as constituting excellent beginnings. bama places the age limit at twelve years. South Carolina provides for the same limit, but for one year permits employment of children of ten. In several Southern states the limit is twelve, but the work day for children is fixed at twelve hours. In Virginia children under fourteen may not work more than ten hours a day.

Among the most advanced states on the child labor question are New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Oregon. Much remains to be done, however, even in these states, in the direction of the proper enforcement of the laws, the education of the children and the abolition of night work. Thousands of children under the legal age limit work under false affidavits as to birth, and legislation is being directed at this form of evasion.

Certain industries assert that radical

child labor legislation forces them out of the states enacting it, but this argument has little weight either with the reformers or with the progressive legislators. The achievements of the last two or three years seem to justify the prediction that child labor will disappear in the United States within a short space of time. The active agitation of the unions and philanthropists, warmly supported even by the individualistic press, has borne fruit.



Taxation of Special Franchises

Reversing the decision of the court of the second instance, the New York court of appeals has unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the taxation of "special franchises" (privileges to use the public highways, streets, etc.) as real estate. This decision is of national importance, since many states are certain to follow New York's example and add to their tax schedules the value of the special franchises.

The court seems to have considered every question raised by the cases. First, is this species of property taxable at all, where the municipalities in granting the franchises failed to provide for taxation, or provided for the payment of compensation in some other form? Yes, says the It is not necessary that the ordinance should provide for taxation. a matter of law, no municipality has the power to withdraw property from the taxing power of the state, or to decree that it shall be free for all time from the common burden which all property has to bear. The fact that municipalities exact compensation from franchise-owning corporations has no bearing on the question. compensation is payment for the privilege granted, and is not different from compensation for any other property acquired from private interests. The man who purchases a house or a piece of personal property pays taxes; why should not a corporation owning a special franchise-which possesses market value, which can be sold,

which yields profit—be exempt from taxation?

The next important question is: How is this property to be assessed, and by whom-by the local authorities or by the central board of taxation? The New York law, in its present form, provides that the franchises shall be assessed by the state board of tax commissioners. Is this a violation of the home-rule principle? Is it not a fundamental Anglo-American doctrine that taxes must be levied by locally clected officials? The court of appeals finds that the legislature had the power to place the duty of assessing the new species of property, which was not local and which had never been taxed, on the state board. Local assessment would have made uniformity quite impossible, and conflict and confusion might have followed. This part of the opinion is perhaps rather strained. At any rate, the tendency is toward local assessments—home rule in taxation-and the abolition of state boards of taxation and equalization. The approval of the principle of the law is hailed with satisfaction in civic and reform circles. Tax-dodging is one of the principal counts of the reform indictment against public service corporations.



Co-operation of Civic Societies

A recent census of the organizations in Cook County, Illinois, devoted to some phase of civic betterment, as that phase is generally understood, revealed the fact that there were more than 342 such socicties within the county limits. condition in and around Chicago may be somewhat exceptional, but it may be suggested here that a similar census of other urban centers will doubtless reveal the same overlapping and duplication of scattered efforts in behalf of a common cause. The lesson of the Cook county census made by the American League for Civic Improvement was so obvious that a Cook County Civic Council was soon organized to serve as a clearing-house for such interests, a bureau of information, a coordinating factor for the accomplishment of common purposes as occasion arises. In New York, San Francisco, and Dallas, Texas, the same kind of cooperation has been taken up. In Dixon, Illinois, improvement work is directed by a council representing the various women's clubs. Here seems to be the line of least resistance along which practical cooperation may be secured for local purposes.

Turning to the improvement organizations whose membership is national, a classification is of itself sufficient argument to prove the desirability of coöperation.

Arts and Crafts.—Industrial Art League. Civic Functions of the Church.—National Federation of Churches.

Libraries and Museums.—American Library Association.

Municipal Art.—Architectural League of America. American Institute of Architects. National Sculpture Society.

Municipal Reform.—National Municipal League. American Society of Municipal Improvements. League of American Municipalities. National Civic Service Reform Association.

Parks and Outdoor Art.—American Park and Outdoor Art Association. Women's Auxiliary American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Preservation of Nature and Historic Places.—American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. American Onithologists' Union. Bird Protective Society of America. Wild Flower Preservation Society. American Forestry Association. National Irrigation Association.

Public Recreation.—American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.

Rural Improvement.—National Grange. Farmers' National Congress. National Good Roads Association. American Road Makers.

Sanitation.—American Public Health Association. Women's Health Protective Association.

School Extension.—Conference of Eastern Public Education Associations.

Social Settlements.—College Settlements Association.

General Technical and Special Class Organizations.—American Institute fo Social Service. American Academy of Political and Social Science. American Economic Association. American Social Science Association. American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Congress of Mothers. Chautauqua Institution. General Federation of Women's Clubs. General Alliance of Workers with Boys. National Education Association. National Council of Women. Consumers' League. National Conference of Charities and Correction. Religious Education Association.

Many of these societies have been working out the cooperative idea for a number of vears, in exchange of information, reference of inquiries, etc., by officials at the various headquarters, besides formally recognizing local bodies as "affiliated" societies. Moreover, coöperation, affiliation, or federation is a perennial topic for discussion at national conventions from year to year. In no small number of the organizations the most active workers are identical, and the support of this class of societies appeals to many of the same people over and over again. Various plans of union have apparently failed of acceptance since each society is naturally anxious to preserve that identity which has cost much labor and sacrifice. Latterly, the idea of an alliance of societies touching municipal activities in particular has gained considerable headway, because, without too rigid a classification, there is distinct common ground to work on and the advantages of concentration of effort are plain. To this end Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson's outline of a "Civic Alliance," resulting from the favor accorded to the general idea at the last convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, has constituted an important contribution.

Another method of securing practical coöperation has been developed through

the association of leading spirits in the various organizations as members of sections or advisory councils of the American League for Civic Improvement. Here the grouping has been by subjects, or objectsas you please—and the service of experts and propagandists to a sort of clearinghouse for needs reported from any quarter is quite as much as service to the special organization represented. It will be good news to the friends of civic betterment to know that special committees are at work upon a plan for uniting forces, to be submitted to the conventions of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement this summer.

Experience seems to show that the line of cleavage between organizations will ultimately divide them into technical and educational classes. Professional consideration, obviously enough, will account for and sustain associations of experts of all kinds. The associations whose chief object is the education of people locally and nationally along improvement lines have a different proposition to handle. addition to the cooperative tendencies noted, significance attaches to the fact that such an institution as Chautauqua, experienced for more than a quarter of a century in promoting the cause of popular education, is willing to give the benefit of her experience and her machinery to what is termed the civic betterment move-The "Civic Institute" at Chautauqua during the week of July 12-18, and this special "civics number" of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, supplementing the reading series of the past year and forecasting in a measure the civics series of the vear to follow, it is hoped, may be useful in fostering coöperative sentiment and practice among civic societies.

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY.



THE ENTRANCE TO VANDEVENTER PLACE. ONE OF ST. LOUIS'S FINE RESIDENCE STREETS

For a More Beautiful St. Louis

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN

NLY two or three years ago we were a big, dirty, overgrown town. Today, after the Fair agitation and the work of the Civic Improvement League, we are beginning to have a real civic consciousness, and to aspire to be clean morally and physically." In these words Mr. Pierre Chouteau, one of St. Louis's most prominent citizens, a son of one of the most notable figures in the history of the city and the entire Louisiana Purchase, sums up the impetus given to the municipal life of the Missouri metropolis by the developments of the past two years.

St. Louis is rapidly finding herself. A big, leisurely Southern town, with all the characteristics of such a town—buildings of an obsolescent architecture; streets a sea of mud or a cloud of dust, according

to the season, and always littered with rubbish; no parks worth the name, hostelries of the ante-bellum type, and a railroad station which was an architectural monstrosity—a few years have witnessed the birth of a civic consciousness and pride which are now evident to even the casual visitor, and which are giving to the city fine new modern buildings, clean streets, good hotels, and one of the most commodious and handsome railroad stations in the country.

St. Louis now realizes that she is the center of the great Southwest; that she stands leader, with all the privileges and responsibilities of leadership, of the entire Louisiana Purchase, and that there is no center of population, from San Francisco to Pittsburg, and from New Orleans to Chicago, to dispute this leadership.



A ST. LOUIS LOT BEFORE AND

The world is, moreover, coming to call: St. Louis understands that she must clean house. If the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should prove a complete financial failure, it would still have justified its existence by the impulse given to municipal pride and to the public beauty idea in St. Louis. President Francis believes that the Exposition will be characterized, in far greater degree than has any other, by its attention to educational and uplift ideas. This uplift sentiment, crystallized in the Model City, will be one of the distinguishing features of the fair, he declared to the writer. It is hoped that this model city, as suggested and worked out by Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, will fitly represent the "improvement" sentiment so widespread throughout the country, and so strong in St. Louis itself.

The exhibit will be located near one of the main entrances to the grounds, and a number of the permanent features of the exposition, as the fire department and the hospital, will be located and operated in close connection with the Model City. The whole exhibit will be operated under the direction of the department of social economy, of which Mr.

Howard J. Rogers is chief. The entire exposition management are most cordial in their interest in the exhibit.

During the past month the final arrangements were made by the World's Fair authorities for this municipal improvement exhibit, or Model City, as it is popularly known. Mr. Kelsey, who is now at work upon the working drawings, reports that the site is one of the best on the grounds, being within a hundred yards of the main entrance and the main axis of the exhibition, which is six hundred feet wide, and directly opposite one end of the Intramural Railroad, its principal station forming the official entrance to the municipal exhibit.

A town hall, municipal hospital, public bath house, railroad station, restaurant, model drugstore, etc., are among the principal units. The outdoor features will include collections of street fixtures and units in park equipment, while negotiations are at present under way for the importation of a large portion of the Dresden municipal exhibit, which opened on May 24, and is the first purely municipal exhibit ever held.

As a stimulus to municipal activity the



AFTER IT BECAME A PLAYGROUND

Model City will no doubt have a wide influence. Delays and other discouragements have shaped and strengthened the design, so that the start already made promises better results than could have been obtained had one of the former schemes been carried out. It is to be an object lesson in municipal administration and city equipment. Many mechanical devices will be shown, and the commercial side will be exemplified.

The conception of development rather than finished result is the prime idea of the exposition. In the phrase of the director of exhibits, the fair is to be "an encyclopedia of society." It will show processes rather than products, and color and motion rather than still life and finished states. It will not pay so much attention to the big machines and great array of figures as to advance in living conditions. St. Louis wants to show herself an example of such advance.

The necessity for "brushing up" is, in the opinion of many prominent St. Louisans, the great benefit which the city will derive from the fair. "I would much prefer to give outright the sum I would spend at the fair and more," said F. M. Crunden, superintendent of the public library, to the writer, "but the activity and setting in order necessitated by the coming exposition has been of much greater benefit. We had to spend either money or effort. I am glad we were forced to spend the effort."

The fair agitation furnished splendid soil for the formation, a little over a year ago, of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis. Citizens realized that something must be done, and that at once, to make the city presentable. Besides, the improvement idea was in the air. A number of choice spirits, already awakened to the improvement agitation, several of them connected with the American League for Civic Improvement, brought about the formation of the helpful local organization.

The work of the Civic Improvement League has already been described more than once in the pages of The Chautau-Quan. It is a business organization, doing its work purely on a business basis, with a paid secretary and solicitor, and appealing successfully for support to the wealth and influence of the city. By the accomplishments of its comparatively short life it has taught the St. Louis business man

that cleanliness and public beauty pay dividends. It has taken the work of improvement in all its details completely in hand. So thoroughly has it made good its claim to be working for the benefit of the whole city that it is now a matter of pride with all citizens to wear its neat button of membership. The personnel of its officiary and general membership shows



A MODEL ST. LOUIS HOME

most of the well-known and influential people of the city. The World's Fair officials are in full accord with its work.

Among the distinct accomplishments of the Civic Improvement League during the first year of its history, which closed on March 4, 1903, are:

- 1. Assistance to the citizens' movement which so sured for the exposition site the Carnegie Library.
- 2. Almost complete enforcement of the ordinance for wide tires of vehicles, and against bill-boards and overhanging signs.
- 3. Persuading street railroads to adopt the "U-shaped" or grooved rails on all paved streets.
- 4. The providing of neat, serviceable rubbish boxes on the streets.
- 5. The establishment of six public playgrounds and a number of children's gardens in the crowded sections.
- 6. A series of popular educational lectures on public beauty and sanitary subjects by such authorities as Professor

Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago; Mr. Albert Kelsey, superintendent of the public improvement exhibits at the fair; Mr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, president of the American League for Civic Improvement; these supplemented by illustrated lectures on local conditions by Mr. D. M. Hazlett, of St. Louis.

- 7. The appointment and maintenance of women sanitary inspectors; two appointed by the league and three appointed by the city on the recommendation of the league, to see to the proper removal of garbage, particularly in the congested districts. The chairman of the sanitary committee has taken up the matter of appointing a tenement house commission, a project in which the mayor is very much interested.
- 8. The junior civic work among the children in cooperation with the board of education.
- 9. The appointment of the Kings-highway commission.

After a year's activity had convinced St. Louis that the improvement league was in the field to stay, and that it was doing a thorough and much needed work, the city authorities were persuaded at the suggestion of the league officials that the systematic improvement of the old Kingshighway as the backbone of the city park system was a much needed reform. This resulted in the appointment, by the mayor and municipal assembly, of a commission known as the Kingshighway commission, which has recently issued a full report. The purpose is to develop the old colonial road known as the Kingshighway (which, in the old days, divided the domain of the French king from that of the municipality), to tie together all the parks of the city in one system. The road crosses all the boulevards and fine avenues of communication, and will unite Carondelet. Forest, and O'Fallon Parks and Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries, making a very extensive park system. After organizing, the commission employed a landscape architect. The report of this architect shows a fine plan for the widening of the thoroughfare, the erection of bridges, viaducts, statues, and rest rooms, and systematic "side planting." This report is now before the municipal assembly.

A unique and significant development of the work of the league has been its enlisting the children of St. Louis in an enthusiastic campaign to keep the city The general outline of this plan was given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June. A booklet giving all the city ordinances relating to improvement and clean streets has been issued as "A Manual of the Junior Civic League." The little people have taken a strong hold, and are even finding it an interesting part of their school course. Mr. N. J. Stevens, one of the principals, has succeeded in having the idea worked out into a junior civics program for the public schools. Engelman Botanical Club, with the Shaw Garden to reinforce it, has joined in offering prizes and issuing helpful and suggestive literature.

This Engelman Botanical Club and the Shaw Botanical Garden, founded by the late Henry Shaw, are a feature of St. Louis life which makes for betterment in a peculiarly effective way. The Engelman Club was founded to demonstrate that "one of the first duties of every citizen of a large city ought to consist in counteracting the city influence, and to aid in bringing as much as can be brought of the fields and woods into the city." The gardens themselves are among the finest in the country, and Dr. Trelease, the director, has made many contributions to landscape and formal gardening. But it is the public spirit of the association which is most notable. Lectures are given weekly on nature study and public art, and prizes offered to adults and children to stimulate interest in public beauty.

The active workers of the league are now devoting their attention to the public playground enterprise, originally under-

taken in cooperation with the Vacation Playgrounds Association, and the children's gardens. The owners of vacant lots have generally been quite willing to let the league workers clean up their idle property and make it into breathing and play spots for the children of the slum districts. Three playgrounds have already been opened, with swings, benches, and other apparatus, and three more are planned for the coming year. Last season about twelve hundred dollars were spent on these grounds and an equal amount was donated to the playground committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Dwight F. Davis in material and labor. average attendance was eight hundred a Shower baths, which proved very popular, were established in connection, and, for next season, circulating libraries are planned. Miniature library buildings will be erected, and the Engelman Botanical Club has agreed to plant vines and trees about these structures. The labor unions of the city also have promised coöperation.

The gardens have been opened principally under the direction of the sanitary committee of the league, with the purpose of demonstrating to the people of the locality the possibilities of making their own homes more attractive, and also as recreation spots for the children. Much interest is manifested by the people themselves. The writer saw three women and a number of children busily engaged in raking and sweeping a much littered lot, the women having left their families for a whole day out of pure good will to help the neighborhood.

Besides the projects already mentioned, the league is actively interested at present in the agitation to secure the depression of the tracks of the Wabash and Rock Island Railroads, as they enter the city from the west, so that the "concession tract" of the fair, which is a beautiful section naturally, will not be spoiled for the visitors.

The signs of better things are evident



CLEANING UP AN OLD FOT FOR A GARDEN

everywhere in St. Louis. For nearly a century she was a straggling town with no principal street; now she is developing a real thoroughfare in Olive street. Many beautiful residences are rising in the park sections, and, with their fine natural settings, Vandeventer Place, Westmoreland Place, Horton Terrace, and Portland Place are conspicuous for their appropriate and elegant appearance. over the city streets are being improved. Right by the side of the venerable courthouse, from the steps of which the slave girl of "The Crisis" was sold, new street paving and modern office buildings are showing how the city has awakened. In anticipation of the coming of the visitors next year the shop fronts of the business streets are being remodeled and taking on a permanent modern character. There is noticeable a more metropolitan air with the well-dressed people on the business streets, and the Oklahoma farmer, the "plantation nigger," and the "government mule" no longer form the predominating features of the municipal landscape.

Already the town seems to be interested in making things better. The policemen are really zealous in aiding the campaign of the improvement league; the German press is swinging the great Teutonic contingent in favor of betterment; even the brewers are spending lavishly to better living conditions. The courageous circuit attorney keeps up his fusillade against the "boodler." St. Louis now only needs a municipal art society like those which have rendered such splendid service in New York, Chicago, and Baltimore.

Before many years, under the influence of the impetus given by the present awakening. St. Louis may find herself a very creditable copy of the Model City which she will show to the world next year.

Making Chautauqua a Model

O build new towns or sections of towns in model form is no longer considered very difficult or uncommon. But to reshape, to reform in the unbacknessed sense of

form in the unhackneyed sense of the term, to provide for growth on model lines, staggers many a community which has longings for improvement. The plans in process.for Chautauqua, New York, deal with one of those places which seem to have "just growed," and therein lies their practical value as an object lesson. Chautauqua through its thirty years has had many additions to the original plot which marked its first limits. Like the additions to a city, these have been laid out separately and to meet the immediate needs. One general plan did not prevail because the Institution, originally started for Sunday-school purposes only, rapidly outgrew the original plan until it has developed into an organization devoted to popular education in the widest sense of the term.

A summer camp-meeting site, changed into a permanent community, in turn now annually adapts itself to the needs of a large summer city. In this peculiar and in many respects ideal spot many physical difficulties have been encountered. tain topographical advantages of shore line, groves and ravines have persisted out of sheer force of nature, but they contrast sharply with huddled houses, disregard of principles of grouping or open spaces, and lack of architectural ideals. It is safe to say that neither in public edifices or private homes has there ever been during thirty years of building that conscious appreciation of or regard for the picture value of the place as a whole, which is the essence of the modern civic improvement creed.

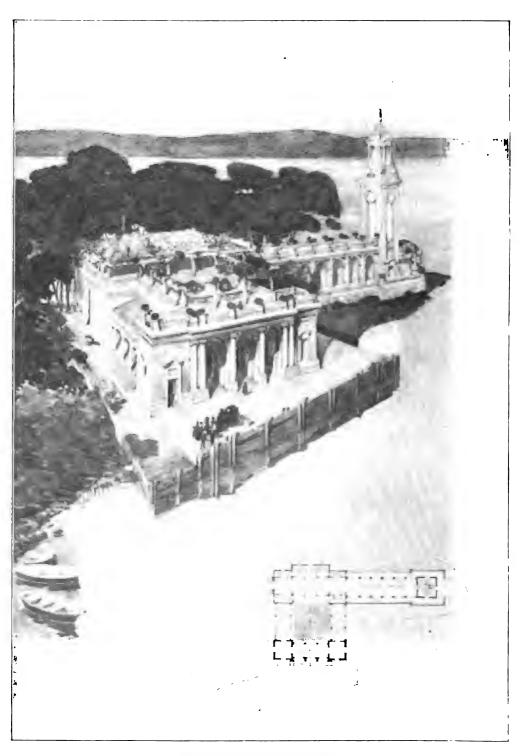
The plot of Chautauqua contains at the present time about two hundred acres. In the community there are some five hundred dwellings and twenty public build-

ings. The summer residents number about ten thousand, and there is a transient population of over forty thousand during two months of the season each year.

The problem of remodeling such a town, or rather providing for the future of such a growing community, has not been taken up from the revolutionary or destructive point of view. Chautauqua will not be rebuilt at once. Fundamentally, the plan for making a model out of Chautauqua consists of the adoption of a design to which readjustment, regrouping, and new building may contribute in the course of years.

"Chautauqua for the Next Fifty Years" is the popular phrase which characterizes this movement. Its success depends upon the continuous cooperation of householders and Chautauqua authorities. The fact that the plans reproduced herewith interfere with the present position of only three private houses in the whole plot shows what can be done by expert designers, while the enthusiastic coöperation of householders and authorities in promoting such improvement assures the establishment of a permanent model communityan appropriate home for an organization such as Chautauqua Institution, committed to popular education.

It should be understood that the diawings accompanying this article present models capable of modification as details come to be considered from year to year. To give a detailed ground plan of the work at this time is physically impossible. The views serve to indicate the ultimate grouping of public buildings. The plan utilizes permanent structures already existing and provides for others that shall eventually replace structures which have been standing in some cases for twenty-five years or more, now worn out and inadequate to accommodate the growing community. The drawings also indicate the establishment of approaches, driveways,



FORMAL ENTRANCE TO CHAUTAUQUA

The new Pier House, and Angelus (bell Tower.

park areas and the like, all calculated to emphasize the natural advantages and preserve the rural character of the place. It may be said that the improvement scheme will be formally inaugurated by the laying of the cornerstone of the new Hall of Philosophy during the season this summer, although minor evidences of the plan may be noted in the removal of numerous small buildings from park spaces, the removal of unsightly electric wire poles, the cutting of shrubbery which obstructed views instead of giving shade, the recommendation of color schemes for house painting, etc.

While marble and stone have long been considered the permanent substances to be used in the erection of public buildings, the advancement of recent years in regard to building material has shown that it is possible to achieve the artistic effect and even greater permanence through the use of the combination of metal and cement and similar material. In its work the Institution has always been committed to the mission of bringing to the greatest number of people at the smallest possible expense those things which go to make up the better side of life. So in the future growth of the physical side the plan is to secure the result of permanence and artistic effect with reasonable expense, to take advantage of the beautiful things which nature has provided, and demonstrate as far as possible things which are within the reach of any community which is determined and willing to spend the energy necessary to produce a thoughtful Sculpture and other expensive result. effects must necessarily enter into the plans of any comprehensive civic undertaking, but for these it is necessary usually to rely upon private gift rather than public subscription.

So comprehensive and practical a plan for improvement carries on its face the evidence of expert work, and Chautauqua is exceedingly fortunate in having secured the service not only of a civic architect, but of a landscape architect and of a sculptor who have taken the keenest interest in working together to thus enlarge Chautauqua's educational value to the people.

REPORTS OF EXPERTS TO THE CHAUTAUQUA COMMISSION ON PUBLIC ART AND ARCHITECTURE

In pursuance of an action of the trustees of Chautauqua Institution the above commission was organized in October, 1902, for the purpose of devising means for guiding the growth of Chautauqua. Experts were consulted, and, after careful examination, the following reports were presented by those to whom has been committed the preparation of the plans.

CIVIC ARCHITECT

The history of Chautauqua is that of almost thirty years of successful endeavor and a steadily increasing influence in the cause of public education. Earnestness of purpose has always kept before its workers a joy in the relation which has existed between the modesty of the means and the high character of the work accomplished, but the trustees felt that the time had come when the increasing architectural demands of the Assembly should be met in a manner befitting the victorious power of the In-This suggested a broad and stitution. comprehensive plan organizing the old property on functional lines and capable of indefinite extension without demolition; a tangible ideal of beautiful surroundings toward which Chautauqua should gradually conform, and an educational example which would later bear fruit in the local civic endeavors of visitors and students.

The drawings in competition were received and the award made late in December, 1902. The architect has been fortunate in having Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, a landscape architect of national reputation, and Mr. J. Massey Rhind, of New York, the well-known sculptor, associated with him. His original scheme has been largely adhered to, though during the work of the past six

months it has been much elaborated.

Briefly, the property will be bisected by two broad avenues, one leading from the steamboat wharf up to the entrance at the back of the grounds, and the other running along the high ground at right angles to it, and the whole 185 acres to be engirdled by a boulevard. Thus, the present student population of ten thousand is provided for, and an arterial system is created, which will lend itself to the future wants of a much larger community.

The grounds are divided into centers, representing the different departments of the Institution, the intellectual quarter being adjacent to Vincent Square, the Assembly Green, and the Round Table, while the athletic quarter adjoins the lake, thereby providing for aquatic sports. The Arts and Crafts Village is isolated, and the College Department is grouped about a campus in yet another quarter; the residential district alone being scattered over the entire property. At the extreme end of Assembly Point will be the Angelus Tower, with the old chimes in the new belfry. Connected with it and forming a focal point, either as seen from the lake or as the terminus of one of the principal vistas, will be a pier house of a character befitting the official entrance to the Assembly grounds. In it will be a great waiting-room, various offices, a large lunchroom, and, above, an open promenade and shelter isolated from the hurry and turmoil on the pier and road.

The visitor landing here will find that in growth has been preserved and strengthened the sentiment that association and history have given to Chautauqua, and that newer forms have only added emphasis to a spirit that stays in the memory of the countless thousands who have shared it.

From Miller Park he will pass by the great Stairway to Vincent Square, which is the center of the civic scheme. From here, wherever he turns he will find the impress of this local sentiment; the Assembly Green, the Round Table, the

Golden Gate, the Athenian Watchfires—the very names have their local meaning, and wherever a bit of sculpture gives accent, it, too, will be part of Chautauqua, full of a meaning in its relation to its surroundings which would be lost elsewhere.

In this development a threefold effort is bent toward a single end, through architecture, landscape architecture, and sculpture. The actual work will begin with the realignment of roads, tree planting, and the construction of a new Hall of Philosophy and a memorial gallery and library, and some lesser units.

Preliminary drawings of other important buildings have been made in connection with the work on the general plan. Among these is the new amphitheater, which will seat seven thousand people, the administration building, which is to stand before it, and the curved arcade building, which will provide for the markets and other shops, with offices for professional men above. The hotel takes its place in the plan naturally, and provides for many more rooms with views of the lake than in the old structure, while a diagonal avenue leads directly from this court to Vincent Square, giving the guests a view of the great amphitheater as a focal point in the distance. In fact, the dome of the amphitheater is the center or focal point of the entire Institution, and from Vincent Square an avenue radiates directly to the college settlement.

In all this work one condition has been rigidly observed. The natural glory of Chautauqua, its singularly fortunate topography, its three deep, well wooded ravines, and its magnificent trees were to be preserved uninjured. No plan, however interesting as a project, could be considered which failed to accept this condition. It has been accepted, and not as a restriction, but as an opportunity. In time some grading will be imperative, but in preparation for this young trees are to be planted on mounds or in depressions, as may be necessary, and as the old trees



THE WATER APPROACH TO THE HALL OF PHILOSOPHY

fall or die these will be ready to take their place, and grading can be accomplished without danger to them. To still further safeguard the rural character of the community the regulation as to the spacing of cottages will be strictly enforced and the congestion existing at several points will be alleviated. This, one of the serious difficulties of the situation, has been rendered more easy of solution by the almost universal and enthusiastic support of the entire community. Lastly, and to the same end, hardy flowering shrubs planted along the property line and at other points will give a succession of blossoms throughout the season, adding to the seclusion and keeping Chautauqua forever an inviolate part of nature, consecrated to the highest aims of man, sheltered by flowers on the one hand and on the other looking forth on the purity and freshness of the open lake.

In the preparation of the design acknowledgment of valuable assistance is due to William G. Tachau, Wetherill P. Trout, William Charles Hays, and Albert W. Barker.

ALBERT KELSEY.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Upon the first plan of Chautauqua, as outlined in THE CHAUTAUQUAN of July, 1902, there appears, in common with the proposed new plan, ample and clearly defined central open spaces for large congregations, with direct approaches that do not climb straight up the bluff, as upon property acquired later, but pass by easy grades diagonally to the upland.

The new plan adopts the best features of earlier designs, including the reserved common land along shore and in ravines. It provides at the same time for the special needs that have come from the rapid growth of recent years, and makes ample provision for future growth and development. The new plan recognizes the sections for special purposes that are more or less clearly defined on the ground as important parts of the logical and natural ramifications of a great and growing in-

stitution, and they are frankly accepted where the location provides suitably for present needs and future expansions. These would include sections for arts and crafts, academic, athletic, residential, and hotel purposes.

The removal of the great amphitheater is a necessity in order that it may be more in line with principal approaches, be on a plaza where great audiences can be accommodated without interference with the spirit of greater consecration and concentration that will surround the Hall of Christ, the Hall of Philosophy, the intervening square, and, in nature's cathedral, the woods close at hand. Broad passageways are provided for between these two great squares, and direct avenues of approach from several important centers to the great plaza. With all these changes there will be comparatively little disturbance of existing conditions.

The greatest advantage that would grow out of the acceptance and execution of this plan would be its educational value to those who go to Chautauqua. The adoption of a plan having definite ends in view, in which all details have been carefully considered, and toward the ultimate completion of which all work will be directed, ought to be and will be a revelation and inspiration to every student and every visitor within the gates. To be of the greatest value the plan must be so placed before them that they will have a clear conception of what it means, and it must be at all times made clear to them why and how the work that they can see under way upon the grounds is being done in conformity with this plan. Thus, by constantly seeing and gradually comprehending the growth and development of a preconceived plan, they will come to recognize its importance in the public and private affairs of their homes, where illconceived, disorganized, and makeshift efforts cause so much waste and so much that is commonplace or bad.

The greatest educational values will not alone lead out of the growth of great



SUGGESTED FOUNDER'S MONUMENT WHERE THE GOLDEN GATE WILL BE ERECTED ON RECOGNITION DAY

buildings and dignified approaches, in which every Chautauquan can help by making a contribution of money, but toward which he can not hope to contribute the work of his hands. It is the work that can be done on every home ground by each individual householder toward the development of the general scheme of improvement that can be made to count at once in the plan for a more beautiful In this work every indi-Chautauqua. vidual will not only make a direct contribution to the plan, but he will also have the pleasure that comes to every one from a growth in beauty for which he is directly responsible.

The most important feature of the Chautauqua of today is its growth of fine old forest trees that has been so carefully preserved. They tend to harmonize many discordant architectural features, they frame in attractive views, and shut out unattractive ones at many points. give a beautiful dappling of light and shade on what would otherwise be unattractive bare walls and raw surfaces. They give the coolness and freshness of shade and are the homes of birds and animals that are never found in places bare of Any plan that contemplated the wholesale destruction of these trees would be an unacceptable one. Fortunately, the present plan does not involve such destruction, for it has been so carefully adjusted to existing surfaces that a very small amount of cut and fill will be required. Where the long formal lines of trees are suggested from the landing to the plaza, there are young trees in abundance to be moved to the lines of the plan without disturbing the older trees that can stand until they fail from old age. great concourse between the plaza and the square, which can hardly be completed for years to come, nearly all trees which form so essential a part of the design can be put in their permanent position by planting in depressions below the surface, where a cut is proposed, and on a mound where a fill is proposed. In this way, at comparatively small cost, can be executed an essential feature which time alone can make perfect.

Trees do give shade and unity, but they do not shut out back yards, which must be more or less untidy; they do not cover blank walls, they do not provide masses of foliage about the base of buildings and upon buildings that will merge such structures gradually into the landscape, they do not, by reason of their shade, permit the successful growth of grass in all places. To shut out back yard conditions a continuous belt of shrubs or vines on fences can be established in spaces between house fronts to connect with similar plantations along the base of buildings and piazzas, and a drapery of foliage can be established on buildings by the use of Not only will these shrubs shut out objectionable back yard views, but they will frame in the road vistas.

Chautauqua is not a place where ordinary home conditions are to be expected. The commonplace bare lawn should rarely, if ever, appear here. It is not in harmony with the distinctively natural and woodsy feeling that one gains by reason of abundant tree growth and shade, and it is much less interesting to visitors. They do not go to Chautauqua to see commonplace home conditions.

During a May-day visit more than fifty plants were in flower in the woods, and throughout the village there were places, too shady for grass to grow, with beautiful covers of ferns, hepatica, trilliums, violets, ground ivy, water-leaf, and other charming woodland plants that can not be made to grow successfully under the ordinary village and city conditions that surround the every-day homes of Chautauquans. When they go to Chautauqua they should learn to recognize the beauty of common things growing about them, and to take full advantage of them in the development of their home grounds. Advantage can be taken of certain local peculiarities in each place that will give it a distinction above all others. It is not along the educational value of the plan and its execution in a large way that ought to appeal to every Chautauquan. It is the benefit that can be gained from every feature of plant and animal life on the grounds in nature study that should be regarded.

One of the early things that could be accomplished by the plan would be the designation of localities either in the reserved or other grounds where they may readily be seen from the sidewalk, especially interesting specimens of trees, shrubs, and herbs of either native or cultivated varieties. Occasional bulletins announcing events in the plant world will be as acceptable and desirable to many as of events in the educational world.

WARREN H. MANNING.

SCULPTOR

After carefully studying the architectural arrangement and landscape effects for the new Chautauqua, embodied in the accepted plans prepared so ably by Messrs. Kelsey and Manning, I visited the site with those gentlemen, going over the ground endeavoring to form a scheme of sculpture in harmony with their plans, which will add charm and interest to Chautauqua and cause the student to be proud of his college, while the symbols indicating the work pursued in this institution would fittingly impress the visitor.

Commencing at the boat landing, I would propose that the four dials of the clock on the Campanile be of gilded metal, after the accepted form of the Chautauqua seal. The seal should be of a form distinctly simple and easily read from a distance.

Advancing on the avenue toward the rising ground, marble groups of sculpture on each side at base of grand stairway, allegorically characteristic of the work in the institution, might be suggested, such as "Christianity Supported by Science and Literature," while the other might represent "Summer Rest, Home Study, and Athletics." This would appeal to the intelligent stranger as giving him

the keynote or synopsis of Chautauqua.

As one ascends the stairway, interesting and appropriate quotations carved on the rises of the steps might greet the eye as one climbs toward the grand plaza; such quotations would make the stairway decorative as well as interesting, culminating



INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF PHILOSOPHY

on the top landing with a replica of the "Seal," inlaid in brass, which should be large and so simple as to enable a parent to explain to children the meaning of the form, while on the balustrade or coping on either side Roman lamps, in bronze, suggesting the way to enlightenment and popular education, would be appropriate.

Having reached the grand plaza, one would find in the center of the court in front of entrance to amphitheater and looking along the main avenue a bronze statue of heroic size representing "Education," symbolized by a beautiful, intellectual type of womanhood seated on the throne of knowledge and bestowing the laurel wreath on all ages of the "Alma Mater." Surrounding the pedestal of this figure, in a large circle inlaid in the stone

plaza, the twelve signs of the zodiac would suggest that she rewards all in every month of the year, while the devices in themselves would be educational and interesting to the young.

Looking up at the grand dome of the amphitheater we find the finial embodied in a strong winged female figure poised on a winged wheel, "Progress"; if so designed, with flying draperies, it could

ALBERT KELSEY

Civic Architect.

be made to turn with the action of the wind.

At intervals on the main avenue from the grand plaza an occasional small drinking fountain, surrounded with a decorated marble seat—a resting place under the trees and refreshing on a warm day—would be advisable; each fountain could be designed as a little monument to one

of the cardinal virtues, the outcome of the influence of higher education; one might be suggestive of the influence Chautauqua courses have on the home, and, as such places would be frequented much by children, the decoration of fountains and seats could be mainly quotations which they would spell out to themselves, thereby laying the foundation in the young mind with good maxims.

At the axis line on the main avenue by the Hall of Philosophy a decorative display fountain in a large basin enclosed within a circular bank of flowers would be an appropriate feature of interest. This circle being surrounded by four important buildings, would become a meeting place, especially popular on "Recognition Day," as the students issue from the Hall of Philosophy, recipients of diplomas being congratulated by their friends. Let this be designated the "Fountain of Triumph," suggested by figures of Youth and Old Age being driven in a grand chariot lecked with flowers, a figure of "Victory"

holding an upraised banner with the "Seal" inscribed thereon, and driving three powerful sea-horses whose tails are lashing the water.

At the extreme end of the main avenue on the high elevation it would be appropriate to erect a towering obelisk allegorically depicting the far-reaching, exalting power of Chautauqua, with symbolic groups of the four quarters of the globe at the corners, in addition to which Mr. Kelsey has advisedly suggested in his approach from the lake to the Hall of Philosophy, the two statues of the founders, Vincent and Miller.

In the foregoing I have suggested only the principal features of a general scheme of sculpture which, when carried out, will suggest many little decorative features in odd places, which would add greatly in beautifying the grounds, such as a decorated well-curb for spring or lake front; quaint sun-dials in appropriate locations, with little Hermes as guide-posts through the ravines, which, like their larger features, could be given separately from time to time by individuals. But I think I have said enough to suggest the many possibilities of adding to the beauty of Chautauqua, in which I feel the warmest interest, and, consequently, predict that if we all lend a hand we will in a very few years feel justly proud of the place nature has done so much for, seemingly having intended it to be "Beautiful J. MASSEY RHIND. Chautauqua."

SKETCHES OF THE CHAUTAUQUA EXPERTS

Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, is the architect whose plans submitted in competition to the Chautauqua authorities won him the commission for making Chautauqua a model. Mr. Kelsey has made his way to preëminence in his profession by native ability, broad training, and special service in behalf of that civic embellishment which unites utility and art. He was born in St. Louis in 1870, his father being A. Warren Kelsey, scholar and writer. Much of his education was obtained abroad. He was a frequent prize winner in the T-Square Club, and became its president. Having won the Fourth Traveling Scholarship in Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, he

traveled extensively. In 1899 he was elected president of the Architectural League of America. In 1897 he was a delegate to the Fourth International Congress of Architects in Brussels, and in 1900 he was a member of the Committee of Patronage at the Fifth International Congress of Architects in Paris. He was also the founder and editor of The Architectural Annual.

As chairman of the Committee of Experts of the Philadelphia Art Federation, Mr. Kelsey has been a leader in one of the most notable modern city art movements, and the adoption of his plans for a "Model City" exhibit at the coming St. Louis Fair is another striking recognition of his capacities and reputation.

Mr. Kelsey has also been an active member of leading civic organizations, such as the American League for Civic Improvement, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, etc. He is an intense worker, an energetic leader, and a forceful speaker.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, the landscape architect, was born in 1860, at Reading, Massachusetts, and is a son of Jacob W. Manning, one of the oldest and best known nurserymen in New England. He graduated from the public schools of his native town, and was for a year at General Russell's private school in New Haven, Connecticut. At an early period in his life he took an active part in nursery work, and the greater part of his time during vacations and before and after school hours was spent among the trees and plants. His father, being quite a traveler, frequently took him on journeys at an early age, on which he saw parts of the South, West, and the Province of Canada. During his work in the nursery he became interested in botany, and before the end of his school life spent all of one summer botanizing in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He also became thoroughly familiar with the plants of the region about home, and had collected an herbarium of more than a thousand species before leaving school. He then became a member of, and took an active part in, the work of a number of horticultural and scientific societies about Boston.

In connection with his work in the nursery he had frequent occasions to give advice with reference to the planting and designing of private grounds, but he soon found that his knowledge of such work, especially designing, was so totally inadequate that he decided to seek a position in an office where a thorough training in the profession of landscape architecture could be secured. The knowledge of plants that he had gained in the nursery and in the study of botany enabled him to secure

a position in the office of Frederick Law and John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, Massachusetts, where he became responsible, almost from the beginning, for the design and execution on the grounds of all their planting plans. It became his duty to visit almost every new undertaking with a member of the firm, thus giving him the opportunity which he sought to become familiar with every phase of landscape designing and with the execution of all manner of work connected therewith as the work progressed, both in the office and on the ground. In this connection he had occasion to visit and have charge of work on no less than 125 private and public undertakings in twenty-two states of the Union, the most important of the public undertakings being the Worlds' Fair at Chicago, the park systems of Boston, Buffalo, Louisville, Milwaukee, Trenton, Washington, and Rochester, New York. The most important private places with which he has been connected are those of Mr. George Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, North Carolina, and Bar Harbor, Maine, and the Vanderbilt mausoleum at New Dorp, Staten Island; the estates of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, at White Plains, New York; of Messrs. William Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, New York, and Mr. C. A. Griscom, at Haverford, Pennsylvania. In connection with parks and schools he has had occasion to make designs and work out the details for the ar-







WARREN H. MANNING
Landscape Architect.

boretum on the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, North Carolina; South Park, Buffalo, New. York; Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts; Cherokee Park, Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1896, Mr. Manning took up the profession of landscape architecture on his own account, and in June, 1901, he formed a partnership with his brother, J. Woodward Manning,

under the firm name of Manning Brothers. Mr. Manning was connected with the work on the Milwaukee parks during the time that they were being designed by Messrs. Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, and this work is now again directly under his supervision. The firm is also engaged upon plans for the parks of Minneapolis, and has been appointed landscape architects for the city of Harrisburg. It is carrying out the improvement of many towns, including Pinehurst, North Carolina, Gilbertsville, New York, Menomonie,

Stuyvesant, General Wolfe, and DeWitt Clinton. The latest work of this character is a group of eighteen figures which Mr. Rhind has made for the sculptural frieze of a twenty-six story building erected in Pittsburg by the Farmers' Deposit National Bank. These figures symbolize courage, wisdom, integrity, trust, truth, and justice. Six figures by Mr. Rhind adorn the American Surety building in New York, and four appear over the entrance to a large department store at Herald Square. "To give



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS VILLAGE

Wisconsin, Hopedale, Massachusetts, as well as many private places.

J. Massey Rhind, of New York City, is the second son of the late John Rhind, R.S.A., wellknown Edinburgh sculptor. After a thoroughly practical training in his father's studio and winning a national scholarship at the Royal Scottish Academy, Mr. Rhind studied for seven years under the best teachers in London and Paris. He came to New York in 1889, where his marked ability was promptly recognized, especially by some of his prominent countrymen in the United States; the prophecies then made have been abundantly justified by the character of the work which he has done. Mr. Rhind brought with him the traditions of art life and standards in Edinbugh, a city which is monumental among modern cities for its unity and architectural embellishment.

One of the most important works by Mr. Rhind is the decoration of the Exchange Court building in New York City. Four colossal bronze statues commemorate periods of development in the history of the city and state of New York. They include Hendrik Hudson, Peter

something characteristic in the decoration of a building by employing only such symbols and figures as may suggest to the beholder the nature of the work transacted within has always been my aim," says Mr. Rhind.

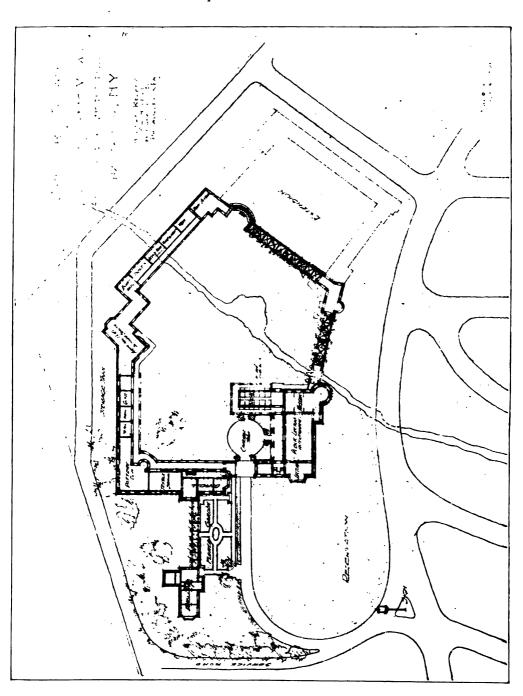
Notable also are eight granite spandrels by Mr. Rhind which will decorate the Smith Memorial Arch at one of the entrances of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Among his earlier works may be mentioned the bronze north doors of Trinity Church, New York, the statue of General Grant at Muskegon, Michigan, the statue of Stephen Girard at Philadelphia (Mr. Rhind was chosen from forty competitors for this work), and the statue of Robert Burns at Barre, Vermont. Statues of ex-Speaker David B. Henderson and General Granville M. Dodge are to adorn the Iowa building at the St. Louis Fair before taking their permanent locations in Iowa.

Mr. Rhind modeled the King fountain in Albany, the coming fountain in Bushnell Park, Hartford, and of the fountain which be designed for George Gould's estate at Lakewood, New Jersey, Kaiser William has ordered a replica.



ATHENIAN WATCHFIRE AND ARBOR



The Philosophy of the Betterment Movement

BY OSCAR L. TRIGGS

University of Chicago.

N the world in which we live there is little evidence of the conscious possession by any group of men and women of the full community sense. Business is competitive and individualistic, and conducted to the end of private profit. It is true, a modification in the industrial system was made when the legal fictions of the firm, the corporation, the trust, and other forms of combination, were devised. But in truth these corporations socialize their business only within the limits of the group, their motive still remaining selfish and egoistic. Now and then, in times of want and special crises, as during the coal famine of the past winter, the terrible unrelieved selfishness of the business world stands revealed in all its ugli-Every man's hand seems raised against every other, or, where combinations have been formed, the different groups seize every opportunity to prey upon the public at large. Ruskin's plea for the socialization of business has apparently not found lodgment in any mind. No one has conceived how an advantageous code of business conduct can be based upon the social affections.

The union which has been effected in the labor world is in like manner superficial and partial. There is, of course, a growing class consciousness, and it seems likely that in the next few years the labor world will be quite fully solidified. It is important to note that already the group contract is superseding individual contract, this fact pointing directly to the socialization of labor interests within the labor group.

Combination is the order of the day;

but the union of the conflicting elements with the public has yet to take place. In labor disturbances the public is of all the parties concerned the first to be disregarded. Indeed, strikes depend commonly for their success upon the amount of suffering and inconvenience which can be imposed upon the public.

Politics is based openly on a party system, the absurdity of which in matters relating to the general welfare has not escape I the notice of political philosophers. The party system is social to the degree that the trust and the labor union are social, and no more. The tendency is for politics not to purify, but to degenerate into a means for private profit at the hands of scheming politicians—to return, that is, to the level of business. How little communistic in its motive politics is may be seen at times when a public good is desired, such as parks and schools, and then every effort is made to keep these matters "out of politics." In view of the partial nature of party action it has been deemed necessary for the people to demand the "initiative and referendum," these being devices to secure so far as possible the record of community will.

The truth will probably appear that there is not a single democratic institution in America, either in politics or business or social life. A very positive interest, therefore, must attach to what is called the improvement association, which is in fact a new public institution taking shape beneath the play of certain communal forces.

The improvement association is different from other voluntary associations in that its purpose is political in the true

sense of the word, and is virtually a new institution. It is proposed, indeed, as a substitute plan for one which has failed to work. There is something wanting in the constitution of government—some inherent defect in it. The failure noted is not limited to any one locality nor can it be said to be due to the size of the city, for the defect is equally obvious in other places and in towns and villages. A few, days ago I listened to a report of the improvement association of Morgan Park, Illinois. Reference was made to the apparent inability of the town council to get the most necessary things done, or even to correct abuses where things were left undone. The streets or parks were not properly cared for. The space about the railroad station was an unsightly waste. There was no gas or other means of lighting in the village. The improvement association was formed to do precisely what the original town government was designed to do, but which it was practicably unable to do. What we perceive, therefore, is the birth of a new social institution, and this institution, it will be observed, is the only one so formulated as to embody the community spirit. The improvement association is, in short, an improved type of the town meeting-so improved, however, as to constitute virtually a new organization.

The "town" is perhaps the most democratic of American political institutions. Above the town the principle of representation is employed, and, in consequence, the county, state, and national forms of government reveal a constant tendency towards bureaucracy. To show that I am speaking not simply as a theorist, I may mention that I have an intimate knowledge of town government, having held its offices in a community where local self-government counted for a great deal. I now see that while the town is the most democratic of our governmental divisions. its one fault is that it is not democratic enough. There is no real reason why the nembers of a town meeting should be

limited to men of legal voting age. Such a limitation may be justified in view of the increasing difficulty of delegating authority in the higher stages of government, but on the popular plane suffrage should be absolutely universal without limitations of race, sex, or age.

It is at this point that the first distinctive feature of the improvement association is noted. Membership in the association goes by right of residence. I am not informed whether or not any "woman suffragist" is at the bottom of this movement. Perhaps, without intending it, the problem of suffrage has been solved in a perfectly natural and spontaneous way. And now that we see the success which attends the efforts of a united community to help itself, it is quite evident that the failure of former institutions was due to their partial nature. What more natural or more necessary than that women should assist in housekeeping a city? And not the least good accomplished is the care the children learn to take in maintaining the good report of their neighborhood. Never before have the children been brought in to cooperate in the maintenance of order. The inculcation of patriotism in the public schools on special days devoted to the celebration of Washington and Lincoln anniversaries is of little importance if the lesson of citizenship is not learned in the community near by.

A second distinctive feature of the improvement association is its principle of voluntary taxation. In the long run voluntary service is the best and most permanent. There has been some talk of securing legislative sanction for these associations, enabling them to lay taxes for public improvements. This modification of the voluntary plan I should view with disfavor. When a law is established counter currents are liable to be engendered in opposition to the law, such antagonisms rendering the united action of a community impossible. Behind a tax legally laid stand the police and the army. The unity they secure is an outward and

formal unity. Said Walt Whitman:

"Were you looking to be held together by lawyers?

Or by an agreement on a paper? or by arms?

Nay, nor the world, nor any living thing, will so cohere."

It is much better, then, to place the emphasis upon a common need and educate the community to a united action than to risk disruption by compulsory methods. The immediate dependence of the work of the association upon the support of the neighborhood will lead to carefulness and economy and wise expenditure. Only in this way can the association escape the satire of Emerson upon government when he said: "Of all debts men are least willing to pay the taxes. Everywhere they think they get their money's worth, except for these."

I hope you do not think I am treating this subject too seriously. What is an improvement association to call out a discussion involving questions of political philosophy! Perhaps you have thought the object of the association is simply to clean streets and dispose of garbage, and is of passing interest at best. For my own part my interest in the organization is aroused because it promises to become a genuine social institution. Those who administer the various associations are certainly convinced of their permanency. I am a member of a committee of the South Park Improvement Association of Chicago, which is just now giving out contracts for the planting of trees, and plans have been made to bring our whole district within a single scheme of landscape gardening. This much of the work at least is done in faith, and thus far it has the marks of permanency. It is among the possibilities that this association will some day build a town hall of a new type, not as a place for political chicanery, but as a center of social culture.

Looking at the subject with a broader view we perceive that there are other causes besides local improvement waiting upon the development of the community spirit. To take a single instance, consider for a moment the program of the Municipal Art League of Chicago. This league is organized "for the purpose of promoting art in the city, and of abating public nuisances as preliminary to the stimulation of civic pride." Among the public improvements thought worthy of consideration by the league are:

"The suppression of the smoke nuisance as a necessity for making all other im-

provements appreciable.

"The improvement of the whole lake front; not only the Lake Front Park, but the boulevard system of the North Side and its connection with the Lake Front Park by an outer viaduct and bridge or subway.

"The improvement of the designs in use for gas and electric light posts, patrol boxes, and waste paper receptacles, and the introduction of electrically lighted

street name signs.

"The proper regulation of bill-boards.
"The harmonious grouping of business or private houses belonging to different owners, without detriment to the interests of each.

"Conversion of vacant lots into temporary lawns and playgrounds, by consent of owners and coöperation of neighbors.

"Improvement of the designs for signs on business buildings, and asking coöperation of the real estate board in adoption of standard designs for lots for sale and houses for rent."

Such are some of the objects of this most praiseworthy association. reasonable person there is nothing unreasonable in any of the suggestions made for civic betterment. Yet why is improvement so slow? There is no lack of support for other institutions. A Crerar founds a library, a Rockefeller endows a university, a Field builds a museum, a Hutchinson supports an art institute. But there is no Napoleon to rebuild Chicago, and, in the nature of things, there can not be. Chicago must be reconstructed by its citizens working in the spirit of coöperation and mutual concession. The other institutions mentioned are in a sense ex-

ternal to the life of the city. They exist and flourish because they are external because they depend for their maintenance upon the accumulation and overplus of money and property in egoistic hands. It is to the interests of these cultural institutions that the individualistic method of business be retained. More than one library has been built out of what from another point of view is a public nuisance. For the sake of additional libraries we will put up with smoke-befouled air, we will sacrifice the general comfort and health, we will harden our hearts to the cries of the oppressed, we will hearken to the alderman who tells us if we do not like Chicago to go elsewhere: for prosperity, forsooth, is created out of smoke. The

more smoke the more libraries; the more libraries the greater the smoke nuisance. But municipal art strikes at the heart of business itself. It insists that selfishness and personal greed shall be driven from the commercial process. It demands that business shall be socialized.

Is a social civilization too much to hope for? Must antagonisms always exist among the individuals of a community? Are we to be forever driven by economic fear? Might not a city of rational beings devise a method of living contentedly together?

It is just possible that in solving our problem of local improvement we are making a contribution to the history of civilization.

The American Municipal Art Movement

BY W. T. LARNED

HE movement for civic embellishment entered into by several of our largest cities seems to have arisen almost simultaneously with that general awakening of citizens

expressed in the desire and the determination to achieve civic betterment along economic and political lines. special impulse may be traced to America's greatest esthetic achievement-the Chicago World's Fair. It is quite within the limits of sober statement to say that the intensity and permanence of the impressions afforded by that spectacle to many thousands of visitors from all over the country never can be effaced in our own time by any succeeding vision of beauty. Certainly, it has been followed by a renaissance of public taste which must be obvious to any one who observes and compares all the varied expressions of art in our present

civilization. Thus was the way made easier for the educational movement represented by the patient and zealous work of the municipal art societies. instance of the real and widespread interest in the promotion of civic art, the Chicago league had scarcely been organized when its secretary was solicited from many quarters for information and literature, the correspondents including residents of Boston and of San Diego. At the same time the movement was taken up by many of the smaller cities in Illinois, while in Chicago itself local associations arose of their own volition throughout the city and suburbs long before the league could get in operation its machinery for organizing branch societies. In Ohio even the prosy manufacturing town of Akron has dared to suggest, through its mayor, that a municipal commission be appointed to

select the colors to be applied to dwelling houses and other buildings. We may next hear of Akron petitioning for a change of name to Utopia.

New York, however, had long before taken the initiative, by organizing, in March, 1893, a society which has gradually advanced in public recognition until it has received a formal official sanction. has been expressed in the authority with which its experts have been clothed in determining the design for street signs, combined with fixtures for illumination; and, henceforth, it is to be an acknowledged arbiter in fixing the esthetic forms which public improvements shall take. In the first five years of its existence, the Municipal Art Society of New York found its efforts restricted by its dependence on the generosity of its members for money with which to embellish the streets and public buildings. Yet, notwithstanding this restriction, it provided an important mural decoration for the supreme court room in the criminal courts building in Center street, with allegorical paintings by Edward Simmons. Its second decorative offering to the city was the "Hunt Memorial," which was erected in coöperation with ten other art societies of Manhattan. This is a large marble bench and screen which stands on Fifth avenue against the Central Park wall, opposite the Lenox Library. The bench was designed by Bruce Price, and the two symbolic statues which adorn it, together with a bust of Richard Morris Hunt, a distinguished architect who was the first president of the society, are the work of Daniel C. French. But, as the objects of the society are not only "to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks," but also "to promote in every way the beautifying of its streets and public places," the need of a broader constitution was felt. so, since 1898, the society has repeatedly undertaken to originate and conduct competitions for works of art for the city's adornment, for the actual execution of which it does not pay. It was along these lines that competitions were held and prizes awarded for the designs for a public shelter at Fifty-ninth street and Broadway, a drinking fountain, and ornamental bronze standards for the city hall.

The society's latest gift to New York is both ornamental and practical. In obtaining permission to donate and erect, at a cost to itself of two thousand dollars, an isle of safety on Fifth avenue, the society takes a step which, it is expected, will do more to lessen the dangers of that thoroughfare than would any other plan vet devised. This isle, set in the thick of traffic, in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, affords a refuge to pedestrians, and inhibits the erratic behavior of chauffeurs and drivers who do not keep a proper course. The design, by Ciani, was selected from competitive plans. It is an enduring structure in stone and brass, raised to the height of the curb, and surmounted by a handsome electrolier. Such are the obvious advantages of a device long in use abroad that it is believed the city will eventually reproduce it at brief intervals along the upper avenue. This gift is in pursuit of the society's policy to select annually some one thing at once timely and practical which promises the greatest return in beauty and interest for the least outlay.

Meanwhile, the organization has found plenty of practical work in various directions. It assisted in preserving the Palisades for New York when that picturesque feature of the Hudson seemed doomed by dynamite. It held in 1902 at the National Arts Club the first municipal art exhibition in the United States, and this has become an annual affair. There are here displayed for purposes of comparison and study models and designs of fixtures, statues, architectural forms, maps and plans for park systems and water fronts, the grouping of public buildings, and the like. The exhibitions attract thousands of visitors, and do much to stimulate public interest in municipal art. The question of restricting the use of objectionable signs has been vigorously grappled with by a committee, and, supported by public sentiment as expressed through the press, it is making progress in this reform. Initial repressive measures are especially advocated in the case of the Brooklyn subway —the contract to be drawn up admitting of a clause which would effectually forestall defacement by signs. The comptroller and board of aldermen have also been urged to grant the fifty thousand dollars annual appropriation for American works of art, provided for by the state law of 1898.

Since the passage of the Greater New York charter the borough presidents have been empowered to act on their own responsibility within their respective boroughs in determining the nature of street signs, and the society's committee on signs and street fixtures has been working in coöperation with President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan. It has been a complicated question, owing to the special requirements of passengers on the surface railways. But this particular demand is met by President Cantor's device-a triangular sign, with illuminated lettering, affixed to electric light poles and lamp posts.

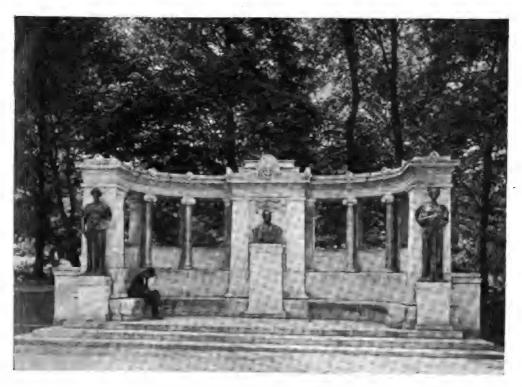
In Brooklyn the society has been promoting a special work making for both health and beauty. Under the energetic direction of Miss Milhan, an artist, aided by Miss Katharine Budd, an architect, and Mrs. Howard See, an expert in forestry, a barren block on the Heights was beautified, last summer, with shade trees, vines, and window boxes; and so successful was this experiment that it will be repeated on a larger scale this year. The committee in charge has had the cooperation of the Tree Planting Association of Brooklyn, and, under its guidance, a tree may be purchased and planted at a cost of from seven to eight dollars. A vine costs but thirty-five cents. Window boxes, doublebottomed and filled with flowers, are sup-

d for from two dollars and fifty cents

up, and arrangements for watering and other care throughout the summer are made at a cost of three dollars for each box. Of late the society has been earnestly engaged in its advisory capacity in promoting two plans of vital concern to New Yorkers. One of these involves changes in and about the City Hall Square, of such a nature that the pressing problem of relieving the congestion of travel at the Brooklyn bridge entrance may be treated in relation to the artistic grouping of Manhattan's municipal buildings. other and greater plan relates to the appointment of a commission of experts to form plans for the embellishment of the city along radical and comprehensive lines.

And elsewhere? Well, there is Baltimore, to begin with. To the average understanding it is associated with ease rather than with alertness, and one would scarcely expect to find it well in the van among municipal art promoters. with a society but a little over four years old, Baltimore seems in a fair way to set the pace for the beautifiers of larger communities. This is true not only in the eagerness with which it has set about its duty of adornment and education, but in the range and significance of its endeavors. Its society has framed a bill for a sewerage system and taken steps to abate the smoke pest; and in the field of esthetics it is proving a generous and an earnest provider. The first year of its existence was marked by a national conference in Baltimore on the subject of municipal art. Before it was a week old it had conferred the title of "art patron" on four citizens, who paid one thousand dollars each for that honor, and before the year was out it had five hundred members.

Like New York and Cincinnati, it concerned itself at the outset with interior embellishment of a public building. It decided upon a series of mural decorations for the court-house, and contributed five thousand dollars for the purpose, on condition that the city appropriate ten thousand dollars, which was done. These deco-



THE HUNT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, IN NEW YORK

rations—two of them recently installed are the work of C. Y. Turner and Edwin H. Blashfield, and the subjects chosen are "Calvert's Treaty with the Indians" and "Washington Surrendering His Commission at Annapolis." Mr. Turner has also been given a second commission. Meanwhile, the importance of these embellishments and the artistic excellence of the work have so impressed the city of Baltimore that the committee of the council has approved a second appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the decoration of two additional wall spaces. A commission for one of these has been given E. H. Blashfield, who executed the Washington. The society has also given one thousand dollars towards each of two bronze statues -an equestrian figure of John Eager Howard, by E. Fremiet, of Paris, and a statue of Severn Teackle Wallis, by Marquestre. The rest of the money required has been obtained by a soliciting committee. But sculpture and paintings are only one feature of an elaborate program which is by no means limited to paper. The society has set going a movement for the systematic development of Baltimore's suburbs; it has provided numerous illustrated lectures on subjects relating to municipal art; it is aiding the establishment of a workshop for arts and crafts; it has introduced a bill in the city council to limit the height of buildings around Washington monument, which is the center of some of the city's most attractive squares.

A special work, and one which the society classes among its most useful functions, is its decoration of the city's public schools. Five of them have been decorated wholly or partly through its efforts. The work embraces the tinting of the walls, color prints, casts, and photogravures. These are grouped as far as possible with reference to topics, or to the art of a particular period. There are also nature rooms and story-picture rooms for the smaller children. The esthetic influences thus brought to bear on the future men

and women of the city are easily seen to be among the most effective in promoting the cause of municipal art.

Chicago has embraced the work of municipal adornment with characteristic energy and enthusiasm. Its Municipal Art League did not enter into relations with the public till January, 1901; but it has attacked the principal problem with This is the eradication of great vigor. its ancient evil. the smoke nuisance. The league has sensibly decided to concern itself for the present not with setting up works of art, but with clearing the atmosphere in order that these may be seen, and undefiled, when the proper time ar-To this end it has taken up the work of the Citizen's Association, which has been battling valiantly with the smoke evil since 1874. Not content with existing ordinances on the subject, the league aided in framing a new and comprehensive one, creating a department for the thorough inspection of steam boilers and steam plants, making it subject to civil service rules, and so vigorously providing for the use of safety devices, and for other precautions, that the nuisance can be reduced to a minimum. This new ordinance was passed March 23, and went into effect on May 1. The significance of this service to the city can be appreciated only by one familiar with the almost hopeless efforts long directed to the same end in England, and in St. Louis and other American The ill success of these communities. persistent attempts has come to be taken philosophically, as involving the failure of mechanical science to produce devices for smoke prevention which may be universally applied without acting in restraint of trade. Yet Chicago, it seems, has determined to override all other considerations as subservient to that of the palpable damage of grime and gloom.

But, meanwhile, the 450 members of the league have been bending their activities in other directions. The program of practical work embraces some thirteen public improvements, which include the rescue of the lake front from the grasp of those who would turn it to private profit, an unrelenting warfare against the abuses of bill-boards, artistic designs for the bridges to be erected across the Chicago River, and the abolition of banners and advertising signs across the street. The bill-board committee has been particularly vigilant in its crusade. [See Mr. Peter B. Wight's article in this number of The Chautauquan.—Editor.]

The league in its advisory capacity has been solicited by the drainage trustees to help solve the problem of artistic designs for the Chicago River bridges, and its advice has been sought and accepted by the city authorities in the matter of fixing the site for the John Crerar Library with reference to the artistic development of the neighborhood to be selected. league has also been instrumental in stimulating the efforts of individual property owners to improve the appearance of their grounds, and is seeking to multiply the several successful instances in which the harmonious grouping of houses belonging to various persons has been brought about through regard for the common interest.

The members of the league have been greatly interested in an enabling act before the Illinois state legislature, which provides "that the city council in cities having a population of twenty-five thousand or more shall have the power to license street advertising and bill-board companies, and to regulate the character and control the location of signs and billboards upon vacant property and upon buildings." At the present writing this act—under which Chicago may adequately grapple with the advertising-sign nuisance -has passed the senate, and is before the Finally, the league, which from the outset has helped local artists to market their work, has recently purchased a three hundred dollar picture, as the nucleus of a municipal art gallery.

The unique claim is made for Cincinnati that it set the example in this country for a form of public art as it was prac-

tised in the Italian cities of the Renaissance. In building its handsome city hall provision was made for stained glass windows and accompanying decorations on the stairway, and the designs for these were selected in a competition authorized by the common council. In 1894 the Municipal Art Society was organized, and it early addressed itself to supplementing the original embellishment of its city hall with decorations for the ceiling and walls of the eastern entrance hall. A competition was instituted, the design of Otto Walter Beck was accepted, and his elaborate figure composition has been duly executed and installed.

Aside from this accomplishment the society's services to the city have been chiefly in its advisory capacity—a function which is perhaps even more important than its rôle of art dispenser. It has aided the University of Cincinnati in the decision of certain questions as to the architectural treatment of its buildings and grounds. It has passed upon and directed the location of a statue of Lincoln presented to the city, and its advice has been heeded both in the changes effected in the architecture of a water tower in Eden Park, and in the prevention of injury to a large bronze fountain in the center of the city, threatened by the letting of a contract for "cleaning." It has also installed in Eden Park, as a drinking fountain, a citizen's gift of a Venetian wellhead. The society has lent itself actively to various improvements, such as the billboard question, the decoration of schoolrooms, the giving of lectures, with lantern slides, before the pupils of the high schools on how cities are beautified, and the general subject of an extension of parksparticularly the conversion into small parks of the ragged property along the steep hillsides surrounding the lower city The board of trustees also succeeded in having incorporated in the Ohio municipal code a section providing for the appointment of art commissions in towns and cities. The society's membership is confined to about one hundred of the citizens most interested in the work, and when committees are formed it is the custom to make them up in part from outsiders.

While Philadelphia has no municipal art society proper, its Fairmount Park Art Association has worked to such good purpose that the city's great pleasure grounds have been adorned under its auspices with some important examples of the sculptor's work. These include the Garfield monument by Saint Gaudens, the Grant monument by D. C. French and E. C. Potter, a figure of Jeanne d'Arc by Emmanuel Fremiet, the Meade statue by Alexander M. Calder, the "Stone Age" by John J. Boyle, "Dying Lioness" by Wilhelm Wolff, and August Cain's splendid piece, "Lioness Carrying a Wild Boar to Her Young."

Cleveland's Municipal Art Society, formed in 1899, has been wise in promoting a plan for the grouping of public buildings. That city has long contemplated the erection within the same period of a city hall, a postoffice, a public library, a court-house, and a chamber of commerce. Instead of scattering these structures, an earnest effort was made to follow the example of foreign cities in concentrating them, and this group plan, with the lake front for a site, has at last been formally adopted.

When measured with tape and scales, the list of substantial things achieved by the youthful municipal art societies may not seem astounding. In money expenditure alone their combined efforts would be dwarfed by the least considered check of some multi-millionaire with a genius for giving. But if we estimate the work of these societies by what they are effecting in legislation, in arousing the public's sense of shame at wanton ugliness, and in their significant recognition by their respective municipal governments as arbiters of taste, the accomplisments of these societies are both considerable and far-reaching.

CHICAGO-A CIVIC HYMN

BY HORACE SPENCER FISKE

Written for the University of Chicago Settlement.



- 3. For every race thou spreadst the grass
 In leafy calm and shade
 With flowers and books and shapes of art
 Thou bringst the inind sweet aid.'
 For helpless child and broken age
 Thou hast a hand and smile
 And mothers bless thee in the heat
 For breezes that beguile
- 4. O city dear! whene'er we hear
 Thy strenuous cry, I will,'
 Our souls respond with swift resolve
 And purpose to fulfill,—
 To lift the weak, to bear a part,
 To crush a giant wrong.—
 And ever keep thee in our hearts.
 And praise thee in our song

The Louisville Summer Playgrounds

BY M. ELEANOR TARRANT

Vice-President of the Louisville Recreation League.

much might be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young. This, with some truth, may be said of all men, and the saying has come to be the governing principle of benevolent. enterprise. People who despair of mature sinners are ready to give effort and money to lead children out of the dark. you can not always make a child drink, though you bring him to the fountain of knowledge; and modern primary education is concerned, not so much with the substance of learning, as with the method of instilling it. Witness the kindergarten. The Recreation League of Louisville uses the most palatable of doses; the bolus of discipline is encased in the capsule of play. It may surprise some persons to be told that the Recreation League has education among its objects. It is true that there are no "lessons" to be wrung from reluctant books, it is true that "fun" is one of the league's most cherished mottoes, but it is also true that education of a most valuable and permanent sort is accomplished under the laughing disguises of the playground, education in right thought, "square" action, clean speech, self-control, consideration for others. The roundsman on his beat will tell you whether this is real or not: so will the docket of the police court.

R. JOHNSON used to say that

In 1892 the board of park commissioners for Louisville equipped an open-air gymnasium in Boone Square, and Kenton Place and Logan Place, in East and West Market street, were opened, with swings for the children. In these places there was no supervision of play.

To Miss Mary Anderson, now Mrs. A.

A. Hill, of New York, is due the first credit for the establisment of public play-grounds in Louisville. In 1899, through her enthusiasm and energy, a vacant lot on Main street between Floyd and Brook was fitted with swings, seesaws, bars, and sand heaps. Volunteers directed the play of the children. The average daily attendance was about forty-six.

Again through her effort in 1900 playgrounds were opened, by permission of the school board, in the yards of the normal school on East Market street, and of the Floyd and Chestnut street schools. Mr. T. E. Downey was secured from the International Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts, to instruct the children in games, and was assisted voluntarily by several kindergartners.

In December, 1901, there was organized, as the direct outcome of these experiments and in response to a call of the civic committee of the Woman's Club, an association, calling itself the Recreation League. This body, through its executive committee, at once asked the coöperation of the board of park commissioners, making the following suggestions: That the "model playground" at the "Triangle" be completed and equipped according to the plan already adopted by the board, that a much enlarged equipment be provided in Boone and DuPont Squares, that Baxter Square be made a public playground, and that a play director be placed in each of these four playgrounds at the expense of the board of park commissioners, to be, however, selected by the Recreation League, and to be subject to the supervision and control of a general supervisor who should be employed and paid by the league. These suggestions were at once adopted by the board of park commissioners, and to the commissioners the officers of the Recreation League make grateful acknowledgment of their openhearted and open-handed support.

Upon receiving these and other assurances of financial help the league proceeded to prepare for the summer. Mr. Arthur Leland, a young man educated at Springfield, Massachusetts, and elsewhere



A GARDEN FOR THE VERY LITTLE FOLKS IN LOUISVILLE

for this work, was employed as general supervisor, assistants for each yard were secured, kindergartners for the girls and small children, young men for the older boys, and six playgrounds were opened, one in the normal school yard, one at the "Triangle" (head of Third street), one at DuPont Square, one at Baxter Square, one at Boone Square, and one in the school yard at Floyd and Chestnut. These were kept going from June 23 to September 6.

Playgrounds were open from 8:30 a.m. until 6 p. m., with a midday recess. During this season there was no supervision of play after nightfall.

During this season of 1901 the Louisville Playground Athletic Union was organized, which was governed by a board of control consisting of three members of the Recreation League, appointed by the president, and two representatives of each playground, one boy and one girl, elected by vote of the children of each playground.

By this board a schedule was arranged for the whole season, providing for matches between teams from each playground in all branches of sport, baseball, track events, basketball, tennis, croquet, etc. A scheme of scoring credits for victories in these various sports was devised, and a handsome silk banner was offered as a championship trophy. This was won by Boone Square, and was floated over their playgrounds during the season of 1902. It is to become the permanent possession of the playground winning it three As an aid to enthusiasm and loyalty, buttons were purchased bearing the name of the Recreation League, and colored differently to distinguish the several playgrounds, which were sold to the children of the playgrounds at one cent each, button holders being enrolled as junior members of the league.

In 1902 a similar, but larger, plan was followed. The playgrounds during this season were at the "Triangle," at DuPont Square, at Boone Square, at Baxter Square, at Market and Wenzel school yard, at "Neighborhood House," and at the Evening Post's "Newsboys' Playground."

The league in 1902 for the first time maintained an evening playground in the yard of "Neighborhood House," a social settlement. It was open from 7:30 until 9:30 each evening, when the attendance averaged nine more than that of the afternoon. The personnel, however, completely changed, a considerable number of employed boys being reached by the night playground. Great difficulty was experienced in finding games which would hold the interest of the feverish minds of these Punching bags and boxing children. gloves finally solved the problem. Great improvement was noticed in the language and general behavior of the boys. supervisor reports, however, that it seems unwise, for the present at least, to increase the number of night playgrounds, because of the difficulty of getting suitable men to place in charge.

The moral result of this work is too



BASKETBALL IN BOONE SQUARE PLAYGROUND, LOUISVILLE

well known to require argument; but the following extracts from the report of the supervisor are not out of place:

As a result of placing play supervisors at the small parks and opening them for play the number of people using them has increased very markedly. A visit to the parks after the closing of the play department showed the attendance dwindled down to a dozen or two in each park. A number of children drawn by the personality of the play supervisors and the interest in competitive games have walked fourteen blocks daily to attend the playgrounds.

Boone Square offers the best example of what can be accomplished in a neighborhood by a well conducted playground. Formerly the boys in that vicinity amused themselves stealing milk bottles in the morning; now interest in athletics sees them on the playground and off the street and out of mischief.

Before the placing of play supervisors at this park it had a very bad reputation. Mothers did not care to have their children there. Now the mothers are unanimous in saying that they always feel at ease when they know that their children are on the playground.

Loyalty to the playground was manifested by a group of boys who went to the home of a boy who had stolen a ball

and brought it back to the playground. The play supervisors try in all possible ways to become acquainted with the children. The kindergartners visit the mothers in order that they may feel an interest in the playgrounds. Many of the children visit the play supervisors all through the One little lad said to his two teachers, "You be sure and put in your application early, because we all want you back next year." Thus through this personal interest the instructors are enabled to exert a wonderful influence for good over the children. The boys are not permitted to smoke or use any bad language while on the playgrounds. Many of our boys at first hardly knew when they were swearing. We feel that in many cases the habit has been entirely broken up. One boy went to the country for a few weeks, and told the instructor that while away he had not "cussed" once. A real interest in athletics will do much to stop cigarette smoking, for the boy who is a cigarette fiend is never a winner in ath-When the boy sees the truth of this the cigarette is doomed.

It has been the policy of the league to emphasize the athletic features of the work rather than the "vacation school" idea. The constructive work of the vacation school is of the utmost importance, and the league cherishes the ambition of seeing such schools established in Louisville; but for the present the more crying need seems to be the building of the sound body to house the sound mind, a need very real with those little children whose bodies and minds are fagged with the nine months of book work. Moreover, games, and, especially, team games and athletic competitions where the competitors contend, not for their personal profit, but for the renown of their respective playgrounds, are superior to "constructive" play as aids to the development of character. tendencies are democratic and unselfish. Free play offers the best means of teaching moral lessons. Sham is off guard in a warmly contested game, nature is uppermost. The boy who has learned to play according to rule in all the circumstances of the game has laid a firm foundation of character. Some "constructive" work has been done, such as folding papers. raffia weaving, sewing, and story-telling, but it has been wholly as rest from active play.

In 1901, in order to ascertain the children's interest in different games, statistics of the games played were taken by the kindergartners in four different playgrounds every afternoon for sixty days, with the following result:

GAME	Boys Playing	Age	Tyme-Hrs	Otrle Playing	Age	T'me-Hrs
1. Buseball	580 454 870 312	8-12 4-14 12-13 11-12 8-12 7-10 8-12 10-13 9-18 8-13 10-11 9-10 12 13 10-11 9-10 9-10	400 801 146 299 954 20 22 20 20 21 21 26 22 22 25 10	500 464 848 280 381 808 158 152 107 103	12-13 8-11 4-14 10-12 10-18 8-12 10-14 9-13 8-13 9-18 15 12 8 10 9-18	652 146 29 22 39 9 20 28 11 26 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 10
22. Green Gravel 23. Susan in the Garden 24. Quoits	116 87 87	11	1/3 2	111	5-9	

Other games played occasionally: King William, Rotten Eggs, Leap Frog, I Spy, Miller and the Mill, Mulberry Bush, Frog in the Middle, London Bridge, Muffin Man, Old Mother Hoopescoop, Poison, Lazy Mary, Old Sweet Bread and Barley, Catcher, Hide and Seek, and Catch Ball.

A glance at the summary shows that baseball is by far the most popular boy's game. Basketball is the most popular girl's game. Both these games are played



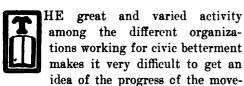
THE WADING POOL, LOUISVILLE

by the older children mostly, and form a class by themselves.

The year 1902 has marked a decided advance in the class of games played by the children. The development is towards greater interest in team games and games in which the playground competes with other playgrounds. Baseball has as usual been the favorite. We have organized three leagues—the Minor for boys under thirteen, Junior for boys under sixteen, and Senior Leagues including boys sixteen and over. The larger boys have used the grounds two afternoons a week. the games played by the smaller boys counted in the fight for the pennant. The Junior teams played three games each with all the other playgrounds. The Seniors and Minors played one each. We also had an inter-playground croquet tournament for the girls.

Civic Symposium

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT



ment as a whole. In order to secure some perspective which should be suggestive and of permanent value, THE CHAUTAU-QUAN addressed an inquiry to a number of persons actively engaged in civic betterment work, in substance as follows:

In view of your active interest in (naming the special phase), what, in your opinion, has been the most significant development in this betterment field during the past five years?

Replies to these letters are grouped below:

MUNICIPAL REFORM

The growing claim and acknowledgment of civic independence upon the part of the citizen is the most significant development in the general field of municipal reform, says Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, Oregon—"specifically 'home rule' by the citizens of our cities."

"It is absolutely impossible to carry on a respectable city government when its entire machinery, from the street cleaners up to its charter, has been at the unchecked mercy of the state legislatures. Our experience has been that it was absolutely impossible for city officials to do good work without, at the next meeting of the legislature, losing their positions, and, in many cases, the city losing the power of obtaining such service. has been a very marked development of municipal reform in this city, and, to the end of obtaining what is practically home rule, we have bent all of our energies for ten years past, with the result that the making of a charter for the city was entrusted to the commission of our citizens

upon a statute enacted by the legislature in which it pledged itself not to make any amendments, but to accept or reject the charter as a whole. As a result, we now have a city charter that is fully up to all modern requirements. In fact, I am not aware of any city charter in the United States that is superior to it. In addition to this, it has been borne in upon the legislature that it was necessary to submit laws affecting the city of Portland to the vote of the electors of that city. The new departure has not yet had time to work itself out fully, but already there is an increase of civic pride and responsibility plainly manifested in our citizenship."

To Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, the most important civic achievement in municipal affairs has been the "brave and effective battle against municipal misrule" that has been made in St. Louis and Minneapolis, in the first case by a public officer, in the other by a private citizen acting temporarily as chairman of a grand jury, which should become inspiring examples to other officers and other citizens. "I have no enthusiasm," he continues,

"for the timid improvement societies that never get farther than having scraps of paper collected at street corners in boxes that advertise cigars and whisky, which foul the streets with human rubbish far more objectionable than anything the boxes hide. If civic betterment be viewed in something larger than a parochial and provincial spirit, the largest achievements for civic benefit in the last five years were the sixteen acts of the national government that were crowded into the thirteen weeks of the short session of congress at the crossing of the centuries, all of them looking to the protection of youth at home and child races abroad against the vices of civilization."

James C. Carter, honorary president of

the National Municipal League, regards as most significant the establishment of the Citizens' Union in New York City, and its influence in securing through popular election, "a prodigiously improved municipal government."

The growing appreciation on the part of our cities of the importance of the franchise question in its relation to the general problems of city government, and the movement in the direction of municipal ownership, appeals most strongly to Mr. George C. Sikes, assistant secretary of the Municipal Voters' League of Mr. Charles Richardson, of Chicago. Philadelphia, agrees with this statement. J. A. Johnson, ex-mayor of Fargo, North Dakota, and ex-president of the League of American Municipalities, believes that the municipal conscience is being awakened. A very large share in the awakening he attributes to the work of the League of American Municipalities.

William S. Crandall, editor of *The Municipal Journal and Engineer*, sees most significance in the "multiplication of organized forms of effort for civic betterment."

The multiplication of the number of organizations interested in the question of betterment is very encouraging to Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. He says:

"In 1894, when the National Municipal League was formed, there were forty-four reform bodies of all kinds enrolled on its lists. A year later this number had grown to 176, and, in 1896, 267, and now there are upwards of 500. This does not include the great number of local improvement societies, such as are in touch or affiliation with the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. If we include these—and we certainly should—then we can count on one thousand municipal bodies working away at the municipal These are scattered all over problem. the land, and no town or city is too small or too mean but can boast of at least one. This is a cause for hopefulness. It means that there are one thousand centers of activity, of wholesome influence, of progressive work in behalf of higher ideals.

"Within the period under consideration also business bodies of all sorts, religious societies of various kinds, and educational institutions in considerable numbers have taken up the question of civic betterment and given to it a consideration that is making mightily for improvement and progress. Two sessions of the National Municipal League have been held at leading educational institutions—in 1902 at Harvard and at Ann Arbor in 1903. This is significant; it is inspiring and encouraging. I feel sure that the multiplication of agencies has been the most notable development of the past five years in this sphere of public activity."

PRESERVATION OF NATURE

Five years ago, writes Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, of Harrisburg, member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Forestry, "with the exception of the few connected with Garden and Forest, only women seemed to be organized for preserving nature." Now men are greatly interested in the whole object.

"For a number of years women's clubs were as a rule the only organizations that made strenuous efforts. Now the acquisition of beautiful surroundings is recognized as a far-sighted measure by business men's organizations. Note the proceedings of the San Francisco Merchants' Association, and contrast its work and income with the early days of the Honesdale Society in Northern Pennsylvania. Also contrast the heroic efforts of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Minnesota to preserve the beautiful country about Cass Lake (after years of most carefully and sensibly conducted campaigns now partially successful) with the very successful preservative work in Summerville, South Carolina. In Minnesota the women tried for years to prove what Summerville is profiting by, that it pays to keep splendid pine forests near populous centers, or where persons are likely to resort for health or pleasure. In 1886, in Pennsylvania some ladies of Philadelphia started the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. Today the state has a department of forestry, a forest policy (protection from fire and deforestation), the beginning of a trained service, legislative appropriation

for a forestry school, a state nursery and plantations, and all legislative action in favor of forestry, supported not only by women's organizations, but most notably and actively by lumbermen and business associations."

MUNICIPAL ART

Mr. Albert Kelsey, who will superintend the Public Improvement Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, regards "the amazing rapidity with which a general art impetus is gathering force" as the "real promise for the future in the field of municipal art in the United States." Municipal art, Mr. Kelsey continues, is as yet scarcely understood in this country.

"It is not to be confused with improvement work, horticulture or even the planning of the arterial system of a city, except in a few rare cases. Philadelphia is the proud possessor of our oldest municipal art society, the Fairmount Park Art Association. It has contributed between thirty and forty statues or fountains to the embellishment of different parts of the civic area, and yet, in all modesty, as a member of its committee on works of art, I would say that it has scarcely grasped the real meaning of municipal art.

"Municipal art should be a local expression of the aspirations of the people. It may express itself in architecture, sculpture, and painting, with horticultural and engineering accessories, but, until the city of Washington adopted a comprehensive civic scheme, nothing but the great ephemeral expositions could properly be classed as intelligent efforts in this direction."

A number of developments appeal strongly to Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." These are:

(1) The appointment of an expert commission for the improvement of the city of Washington, and the report which that commission has already made. (2) The success of that movement which is popularly called the Harrisburg Plan. (3) The purchase for public enjoyment of a part of its water front by the citizens of Springfield, Massachusetts, through popular subscription. In promise rather than in accomplishment, he concludes, "I would put

immediately after the Washington plan the movement now inaugurated, with every promise of success, for the federation of the national societies engaged in civic betterment."

The development of the shore park system of New York, Mr. John de Witt Warner, of the New York Municipal Art Society, calls the great instance in the world's history of "rapid, successful, and appreciative use of natural advantages for the weal and pleasure of many people."

To Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, of the Chicago Society of Architects, the "one significant fact, the one change, is the sense in men's minds of municipal ownership."

"The development of that sense has far-reaching significance. I do not mean municipal ownership simply of street railway systems or the waterworks, but what I do mean is the ownership of the entire city, that the streets are ours, that the parks are ours, that all the instruments of commerce are ours; in fact, that it is our city and our business to keep it in order, and also that it is our hope to derive physical benefit from it and many of the pleasures of life as well. sense of possession followed by the sense of cooperative possession is, in my mind, the first essential to the proper development of municipal art."

ADVANCE IN SANITATION

The splendid education of the people as to the laws of cleanliness and civic pride is the greatest achievement in sanitary science during the past half decade, writes that eminent practical authority, Dr. Justus Ohage, commissioner of the St. Paul department of health. One of the most beneficial places for education of this kind is the St. Paul free public baths, which are situated on a beautiful island in the Mississippi River, eight minutes' walk from the court-house, on which is erected an elegant gymnasium as well as bath-houses, refreshment stand, etc., and is under the direct control of the department of health, where the people learn personal cleanliness as well as enjoy themselves in many ways. In the past

three seasons there were nearly seven hundred thousand bathers, and the island was visited by over three million people.

Mr. M. N. Baker, of The Engineering News (New York), and Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believe the advance in the science of water purification to be the really significant development. Richards says: "The public is becoming convinced that good water pays and that bad water is responsible for much of the illness which has heretofore been laid to the 'ways of an inscrutable Providence,' " and Mr. Baker emphasizes the application of the advanced scientific knowledge gained in the past ten years to the construction of plants for improving the quality of municipal water supplies.

"The intimate relations between sewage polluted water and typhoid fever have been well known for say fifteen years, and now that a sure and reasonably cheap means of removing the typhoid germs from water is assured, and so many places, large and small, are installing efficient plants for that purpose, we may expect to see great reductions in the typhoid death rate of our cities. If the importance of the sanitary protection of milk supplies were fully appreciated, and wellknown means to that end were applied, the typhoid death rate might be still reduced, some other infectious diseases kept under better control, and the general mortality greatly lessened."

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Speaking from the standpoint of one interested especially in rural improvement, Professor John Craig, of Cornell University, declares that, in New York and New England during the past year, the school and home gardening movements have taken the most prominent phase in civic improvement.

"This fact, in my opinion, is to be charged largely to the realization upon the part of movers in public affairs, not only that the children of today are the molders of public sentiment of tomorrow, but that they are also among the most potent

agents we can touch in influencing the mature mind. The attention of educators, of teachers, and of philanthropists is being directed to the great possibilities of school and home gardens, and the campaign is being pushed vigorously. This campaign means great things for village and rural, as well as city betterment."

Miss Anne Withington, director of school gardens at the Boston Normal School, also believes that the school garden movement is of the highest significance. In our gardens in Boston, she says, we try

"to have outdoor and indoor work correlated. Arithmetic, language, drawing, science, etc., can be applied to the gardens and become vital in the mind of the child. No other form of manual work is so elementary a part of our inheritance. It seems as if it were impossible for this awakened interest in agriculture not to affect our city children. The only possible way to turn the tide of population from the city to the country is by thus making country life seem possible to the city child."

MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CHILDREN

The future is best conserved by the conservation of the children of today, says Miss Sadie American.

"We must protect the children of our day from being deprived of time and opportunity for growth and development, and give them opportunities for expansion and blossoming of their whole being in all its parts. This realization of the necessities of our time, if we wish to have not only fine and noble men and women, but also fine citizenship, is best shown in the child labor agitation and legislation of the past year or two, in the rapid growth of playgrounds, especially as part of the park system—the recreation system of cities-in the uses of our schools for vacation schools, playgrounds, and the educational (not industrial) use of manual training, to which should perhaps be added the growth of physical training in our schools. Too much attention can not be given, in my opinion, to the proper and full working out of these lines, for they all touch the roots of our national life; are fundamental, constructive, and lasting in their effects."

THE FUNCTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The most significant development in the library field, in the opinion of John Thompson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, is "the realization of the true and real benefit of public libraries in helping the people to a knowledge of good literature, especially on the part of city authorities and the public press."

"It is becoming gradually admitted that public libraries are not mere successors of the circulating libraries, so humorously satirized in Sheridan's 'Rivals,' but are actual forces in the general line of improved education for the many. Public libraries are not used by any one class only or by persons of any particular age. They are the centers of work for thousands who would otherwise be unable to pursue various lines of study and of mental betterment, and who are fed and helped by these libraries. . . If libraries did nothing more than provide healthy mental recreation, the very small sums that are spent in our cities for library purposes would be usefully employed. Libraries, however, are much more than providers of amusement. They are a part of the people's education as much as are schools and colleges. Libraries are public benefits as much as are parks, good water, and improved gas."

Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, whose article appears on another page of this issue, sees in the closer relation of libraries and museums to each other and to the people the most hopeful sign.

Mr. Walter L. Brown, assistant superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library, puts it this way:

"The most significant movement in the past five years of museums and libraries toward social betterment was in the increasing sense of being a part of the educational equipment of the localities in which they are placed. This is shown in their growing cooperation with the schools. Text-books are now being supplemented with objects from the museums and with pictures and books from the libraries—not only to the betterment of elementary and secondary education, but giving the

pupils an introduction to those sources of education supplied by the community that are at their command throughout life."

THE ABATEMENT OF PUBLIC NUISANCES

The purification of our water supply is, in the opinion of Mr. C. H. Benjamin, of the department of mechanical engineering, at the Case School of Applied Science (Cleveland, Ohio), the signal development in this field.

"Sound physical health is the most important consideration, and this depends more on the purity of the water supply than on any other improvement. This, of course, includes, indirectly, attention paid to sewerage systems. Smoke abatement and tenement house problems are important, but, it seems to me, do not bear so directly upon the subject of public health as the one I have mentioned. Moral reforms need not wait for physical ones, but the former would be of little value without the latter."

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

"It seems to me that the desire for better schools, in better houses, and longer school terms, is the most generally significant evidence of development in our communities and small towns or villages," says Mr. H. B. Beck, of the University of Texas.

"The hopeful discontent amongst our people everywhere in the state in regard to schools and colleges, academies and normal schools is encouraging, as it shows a restless, intense desire for a broader education for the children, and an educated citizenship is a sure guide-post to civic betterment, only a little farther up the hill. The next hopeful discontent is in the matter of public roads, the arteries of human life as a body politic. greater the ease of intercommunication the more rapid the progress of the introduction of the arts and ideas of our centers of thought and action. My observation is that, given a fertile soil, an industrious people and good roads, the greed of commercial enterprise soon induces in its many forms civic betterment."

The work with the children means more than any other fact in village improvement, declares Miss Louise Klein Miller, dean of the Lowthrope School of Horticulture.

"The results may not be as obvious as some others, but are more permanent in their character and influence. The best way to uplift the state is to save the chil-Children's interests are parents' interests. The gardening movement affords a wholesome and normal expression of often misdirected energy. A personal interest in flowers, trees, and shrubs inculcates a love and respect for all plants, and in consequence checks vandalism. An appreciation of the beautiful will manifest itself in improved and beautified home conditions. A taste for gardening increases a desire for extended opportunities and tends to turn the tide countryward and relieve congested conditions of crowded centers."

SCHOOL EXTENSION

Joseph Lee, author of "The Problem of the Boy," believes that, during the past five years, baths and playgrounds have been the most significant developments in the field of school extension.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The most signficant development along the line of arts and crafts as a phase of civic betterment, writes B. B. Thresher, of Dayton, Ohio, has been the widespread interest aroused in the subject and the number of organizations started in all parts of the country to forward it in a practical way.

"It has been their mission to diffuse an increasing appreciation of the simpler arts and the beauty of motives and materials near at hand; things that have been always about us, but not seen. There has been an increasing realization that art is not something to hang on a wall, but in its truest sense is a vital force that should permeate our life and environment. An understanding of these lesser arts and appreciation of them must surely exist before we as a people can expect to rise to worthy attainment in pictorial art. They who undertake to create a taste as well as to satisfy it must have patience, in a movement as new as this is in this untry. While we have few traditions to fall back upon, we are equally unhampered by them, and may choose of the world's best from which to develop a national individuality. The vigor of the American spirit when earnestly focused on these problems will evolve a success as signal as along the lines of invention."

PARKS AND OUTDOOR ART

The rapid development of a sentiment for a knowledge of and the actual execution of school gardens in which both the practical and the esthetic considerations are combined, appeals especially to Mr. Warren H. Manning, of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, "because the knowledge thus gained will lead to amazing progress in the civic betterment work of the next generation."

Sylvester Baxter, one of the pioneers in the public improvement agitation instrumental in the establishment of the metropolitan park system of Boston, sees prime significance in the formulation of the plans for the improvement of the national capital. In this, he says,

"we have a splendid fruition from the great examples set by the creation of the unrivaled metropolitan park system of Boston, and the magnificent planning of the Columbian World's Fair, of Chicago, as illustrations of the possibilities of a scheme for systematic civic development. The remarkable interest thus aroused throughout the country, as reflected in the wide circulation and eager reading of literature devoted to such subjects, has resulted in a national sentiment."

One of the most significant developments in park and outdoor art during the past five years is the determined effort to supply small parks easily accessible to the residents in the congested districts of cities, writes Mr. W. J. Stevens, of St. Louis.

The establishment of school gardens and the maintenance of public playgrounds have been most significant in the opinion of Mr. Dick J. Crosby, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. O. C. Simonds, treasurer of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, be-

lieves that the seeking of country homes by city people has been very important and suggestive.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, holds that the main feature of improvement in parks during the past five years has been

"the use of flowering shrubbery in the place of the old-time bed of annuals—the growing knowledge of design—the necessity of planting after an approved plan made by an expert landscape architect, and a slow but sure conception in the minds of the people as to what should be and what should not be included in park systems. That is, a park should represent a bit of God's country, and such accessories as zoölogical gardens, and aviaries where animals and birds not native are held captive, as well as exotic and foreign growths, are not in keeping with the accepted idea of a park. Better and more appropriate statuary will be the thing."

It seems to me, writes J. T. Foster, general superintendent and engineer of the Park Commission of South Park, Chicago, that

"beyond question, the greatest development has been made in the value of the parks to the people in the greater use which is being made by both young and old in the playing of games and athletic sports generally. All parks have increased their facilities in these lines, as to boating, baseball, football, tennis, golf, and all sports of that nature, this being done without lessening the enjoyment of the parks to those who come to them simply for the purpose of enjoying the beauties of nature."

The rapid increase in the number of parks and playgrounds themselves is the really significant development, writes Mrs. Lovell White, of the California Outdoor and Art League.

"The number of breathing spaces mark a city's standing amongst the enlightened centers of population, and are as necessary a part of a city's educational equipment as schools and colleges—for the fact is recognized that only in the open air can the body and mind find full and harmonious play. In congested districts, where parks are few and opportunities for contact with nature limited, vice is prevalent and the mind and body suffer deterioration. The school garden movement in its various phases may be said to include the most important educational element yet introduced."

Parks and pretty lawns are as "catching as measles" in the opinion of Mayor James Glover, of Bluff City, Kansas. "A few years ago only large cities had parks, but now many of the small towns have them, and in Kansas every newspaper is agitating the question of a park for its town. Of course, when there is a park there are better home grounds." D. A. Sargent, of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University, regards the establishing of municipal gymnasiums and public playgrounds as "easily the most significant" development.

Improvements in the methods of the administration and financing of parks has been most significant, in the opinion of G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Connecticut.

"The California method of raising money for park construction allows parks to be built without the issue of bonds or a permanent improvement debt. money necessary for the cost of maintenance of parks in a few cities has been provided for by inserting into the charter a section making it imperative to annually assess a stated tax for purposes of park maintenance, usually not less than onehalf mill tax, thereby making a definite sum to be raised, so as to give continuity and permanency to park work; it also takes the question out of politics and prevents it from being a fulcrum to help other measures. Park commissions are quite large in number, seven to fifteen, and are a sort of a close corporation, who nominate and practically elect their own members, with long terms of office, five, ten, or more years, and not eligible for reëlection."

The Gospel of Pictures

BY CAROLINE A. LEECH

HROUGH the darkness of the Middle Ages, and in the earlier years of the Renaissance, there was preached in some of the countries of the Old World a gospel

of pictures. On Sundays and feast days devout worshipers clustered close around the reader of the written word, but the greater number of people scattered throughout the vast basilicas paid little heed. Hence the clergy, seeking to lay hold on the religious side of the people, caused to be painted on the walls of the churches the story of the Gospel, which so taught more than the Gospel of the word.

In the fourth century, the heathen world becoming Christianized, there came a new period of art, proofs of which we find in the paintings of the Roman catacombs. the thirteenth century, painted a Madonna, which was borne in solemn procession from the painter's studio to the Church of Santa Maria Novello, followed by the whole population. Before the beginning of the fourteenth century, Giotto painted on the walls of the Arena Chapel at Padua the meeting of St. Joachim and his wife, Saint Anna. From that time until the present day, the feeling of tradition being strong, masters of canvas and color have given us ecclesiastical lessons from the time of the creation through the Old Testament to the story of the cross and the lives of the saints.

Since the autumn of 1899 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been preaching the gospel of pictures in connection with its department for the promotion of purity in literature and art. The aims have been to create such a love for the good and pure that no taste can be formed for portrayed evil; to help those needing help in their love for art; to uplift those who are cast down, and to enlist

those who are not won by the sterner phases of our work.

These pictures are simple in character, but wisely chosen in subject, and their distribution has reaped a harvest. In the Kentucky mountains wonderful results have come about. A few years ago a woman, barefooted, walked twenty miles one day in the cold, early spring to a place where picture-books were to be given away. A young missionary told me that he had spent a night, two years ago, in a cabin, the walls of which were entirely covered with newspapers. My friend, being much wearied by the startling headlines announcing Shafter's victories, asked the mountaineer if he did not grow tired of the papers, but the mountaineer's reply was, "Why, no, stranger; it took me more'n a year to collect them papers; I ain't never had a pict'er."

A few years ago, in a Western state, two men were condemned to hang. Every effort was made by the chaplain to touch their hearts with some feeling of penitence, but without result. A colored woman, having read of our work with pictures of the Christ, wrote, asking that such might be given to each of these men. Copies of the two Hofmann's "Christ and the Doctors," the Savior's head from "The Rich Young Man," and Guido Reni's "Crucifixion"—these three representing Christ the Child, Christ the Man, and Christ the Crucified-were sent, and silently handed into the cells, while a company of women, outside, sang a few Gospel hymns. Before the week of solitary confinement was passed one man bowed his head in reverence and love, saying, simply, "I tried to hold out, but I can't look at that face and stand it any longer," while the more desperate prisoner, too, had found "the peace which passeth understanding." The prison officials said they could scarcely recognize the once desperate

faces, so transformed had they become by the love of God, brought to human comprehension through pictures.

The work of our department has received much encouragement and recognition. With such a number of beautiful and inexpensive reproductions on every hand, with helpful, simple magazines within the possibilities of most people, it is not surprising that the work has grown. Ere long it is hoped and believed that there will be a high grade of cheap colored prints, which so many people like.

Because of the invaluable and indescribable charm of pictures, and aside from their moral value, they become almost necessary to us, but we should make their surroundings such that they may be not only beauty's self, but beauty's atmosphere. The craving for, and tending to, better things becomes continually more marked. Sunday-school papers have illustrations of greater merit, cards and calendars bear reproductions of the old masters, and public sentiment against the low in bill posters, medical advertisements, and unmailable matter is thoroughly aroused. Picture work is work for the individual as well as for the organized body. every hand there are opportunities for scattering the good seed.

Now it may be said that pictures are everywhere. Traveling picture collections are sent with traveling libraries, and, through the summer industrial school, hundreds of pictures are given away.

A special work has been done among children. Bird and animal pictures have been sent as valentines to a children's hospital. In the fourth grade of a Louisville public school much attention has been paid to picture study. On the walls of the room hangs a copy of Watt's "Sir Galahad." The impressions which it has made are shown by the following descriptions and stories written by the pupils:

SIR GALAHAD

"Hundreds and hundreds of years ago there lived a king called King Arthur. He was considered the best king England had, because he was so good and pure, and he had about a hundred knights who fought against evil. The youngest was the purest, and his name was Sir Galahad.



By permission of The Perry Pictures Company, Boston, Mass.

SIR GALAHAD By Watts.

"The people all wanted the cup that Jesus drank out of on the cross, and one night this man's sister dreamed that her brother could find the cup, and she told him. He started out to find it, praying all the while. He went for a long time, 'till he saw an angel holding the cup, and he thought, 'I would be proud to take the cup home,' but the minute he thought that the angel disappeared. So he fell down and wept, and prayed for God to make him purer. Once he heard some one singing, so he went in, and some angels were holding the cup, and they smiled and gave it to him."

THE HALF PRAYER OF THE SIR KNIGHT

"I will tell you what I know about a sir knight on a quiet, moonlight night, but it is a picture. It is about the middle of the night, and he stands with folded



By permission of The Perry Pictures Company, Boston, Mass.

THE YOUTHFUL CHRIST

By Hofmann.

hands; he has a suit of steel, a shield on his back and a knapsack, a sword at his side, and a beautiful white horse, with his head down. The young man is half praying and half studying. He looks like he is good; as if he had never drunk a drop of whisky in his life, nor smoked a cigarette, nor chewed a bit of tobacco, nor was ever found drunk. The moon shines on him and his horse, just creeping through the trees on one side. This lad lived long ago."

Other picture stories are suggestive:

HOFMANN'S HEAD OF THE BOY CHRIST

"Our teacher one day put up before us a face of a boy. The face looked like he was a quiet boy. He has long hair. He has brown eyes and big ears. His shirt has a low neck with a braid running down in the front and around the neck. He looks like he is a good boy, and would not smoke or drink. I think he would like to do some wonderful deed for some one."

LANDSEER'S "DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE"

Wooley is a little yellow dog with

shaggy hair. Rex is a big dog with a thick coat of shiny hair. It is early in the morning, and the dogs are watching the sun rise. They are looking through the door of their kennel. Wooley is saying to himself, 'I am hungry. I wish my master would bring me something to eat.' But Rex is thinking of how beautiful the sun is."

From these descriptions it will be seen that the source of inspiration has been considered, the accessories noted, and the spirit of the pictures understood. That very young children do appreciate and enjoy the beautiful and artistic becomes more apparent as their interest is rightfully aroused. They are keenly alive to the subtlety of good and bad pictures, and often understand the motives of a picture which is apparently far beyond their years.



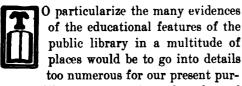
By permission of The Perry Pictures Company, Boston, Mass-DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE By Landseer.

During the past winter two organizations of boys in Louisville called, respectively, the Knights and Squires of the Round Table, have been given pictures of Sir Galahad, with the motto, "My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure."

The Educational Force of a Public Library

BY MARY EILEEN AHERN

Editor "Public Libraries."



pose. The mere mention of a few of the efforts to bring books and people together will suffice.

In many places special collections of chosen books are sent at regular intervals to various points where people, for one reason or another can not, or do not go to the library. Fire departments, lifesaving stations, lighthouses, street car barns, and nurses' rooms at hospitals are losing much of the weariness of waiting that was formerly inclosed within their walls, not to speak of any higher gain, by the presence of bright, entertaining, wholesome reading matter, furnished freely and gladly by the public library by means of small traveling libraries.

Special exhibits of handicraft of various kinds, Indian relics, photography in all its phases, pictures, electricity, etc., accompanied in many instances by free lectures, under the auspices of the library, by persons competent to speak, bring hundreds under the influence of the printed page that could not be reached in any other way.

Visits to the manufacturing institutions by the librarian and special invitations by word and card to superintendents and workmen are bringing to the notice of that part of the community an opportunity of which many are not slow to avail themselves.

The club women are bringing to the public library their programs, and a trained, intelligent force is listing for them the latest and best that has been

written on the topics which these people are studying, helping them to keep abreast of the times, and making their efforts to find the world of letters something more than a blind following of the worn-out encyclopedic lines.

In a number of large cities time, money, and study are given by the library forces to bring to the blind the treasures hidden from them in ordinary books, by providing rooms, books, and papers printed expressly for the blind, readers, teachers, and guides to lead, literally, these people from their homes to the library, and through its aid into the life and light of another world than the one they inhabit. Nothing can exceed the usefulness and beauty of this work and its results.

In many of the cities, notably in Cleveland and New York, the schoolhouses are being opened as social centers by means, first, of branch libraries, which have opened the doors of these buildings for a larger degree of usefulness. Collections of books from the public library, suitable for various grades and ages, are being placed in these buildings, not as adjuncts to the schools, but for the use of the entire neighborhood. The splendid work of the branch libraries in outlying districts brings into the community, too, another social center, and by means of free lectures, exhibits, story hours, and home libraries, are affording a tangible point from which help and light can be secured.

The connection between the library and the school is fast assuming an importance that those of the older generation did not appreciate. The teacher, burdened to the limit of her time and strength, in order to secure the watering and cultivating of the seeds which she has sown with infinite

labor and patience, must trust to the help and sympathy and knowledge of the librarian and her stores. By keeping the librarian informed, by means of her program, outlines, and such conferences as may have time and place in her round of duties, of the aim and object and scope of the work of the school, she may receive in return special schoolroom collections of books, pictures, of special lists of books, as shall fasten "the book habit" on the youthful person in his inquiring years, the which shall make him an educated man in later life. Collections of books sent from the library for school use are used in such a way that children do not see the difference between reading as a duty and reading as a delight. books, too, taken into the homes of parents who have not read much, either from lack of opportunity or because of difference of tongue, bring light and comfort where often none was found before. Then the organization of thousands and thousands of children all over the country into library leagues with the motto, "Clean hands, clean books, clean lips, clean hearts," has been an influence for better things which even the parents have felt. All these things are educating the general public, and it will not be long before the prospective investor in a new home will ask as to library privileges, as he has been wont to do in regard to schools. Men with money to dispose of see in the library movement an influence worthy of the accumulation of their long lives of thought and labor.

At random from a dozen reports at hand may be drawn examples of various library activities:

"The library has a collection of over a thousand photographs of famous paintings. These are kept in cabinets, where they may be examined by the public. The photographs may be taken home in portfolios provided for the purpose. There is a catalogue of the collection for free distribution.

"During the year weekly talks were given in the young people's room by the teachers of the schools and members of the clubs of the city on Grecian mythology, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and Greek sculpture. The talks were fully illustrated by means of photographs and casts. The books bearing on the subjects were placed on special shelves and lists of the books posted on the bulletin boards. We are planning for a series of talks on nature.

"'A list of mill books for mill men.' In preparing this list of books an effort has been made to attract attention to a few of the books in the library that are of special use to the employees in the steel works. A brief annotation is given about those seeming to have some special value. The year is given, as it frequently occurs that a technical book is of little value after it is a few years old. The number of pages and size are given also, to aid in selection.

"We are glad to state that the teachers are cooperating more and more with the library. Books have been sent to another school, the teacher having generously volunteered to look after them; and other principals and teachers have shown their willingness to receive books as soon as the library can furnish them. On this account more children's books than usual have been ordered this year.

"An assistant at the information desk every afternoon has greatly increased the usefulness of the reference department, as well as aided the general reader. topics requiring special research, lists of reading for clubs, help in the selection of books, from a 'good novel' to the best scientific treatise on some desired subject, come under the supervision of the information desk attendant. To assist borrowers, lists on special topics are printed in the newspapers nearly every week and copies made on the library press by the These may be obtained for the asking. A few of the lists prepared are as follows: Domestic Economy, Arts and Crafts, French History, etc.

"An interesting feature in connection with reference work was undertaken some years ago, and has been continued with great success. Once a week, on Tuesday afternoon, a lecture is given at the library on the subject to be debated at the boys' high school the following Friday. The lectures are given by young professional men who have volunteered their services, and take the form of informal talks. A special room is given up to this work, and the boys group themselves about a long table with pencil and scratch pad, and so

cordial is the relation established between the lecturer and his audience that the lowest classman feels at liberty to question the lecturer. There are present between fifty and seventy-five boys every Tuesday afternoon. . . . After the lecture, and the remainder of the week, the boys resort to the reference room, where a special bulletin board and collection of books are provided for them. Reading lists on the following subjects for debate have been prepared: Monroe doctrine, coal strike, expansion, land ownership, protective tariff, municipal ownership, child labor, American Indian, convict lease system, technical education, English rule in India, isthmian canal, negro question. The subjects for the debates are selected by the students.

"Our music library has recently been somewhat enlarged, and we now have at least a satisfactory foundation for what is destined to be a useful and important department. Four sets of Underwood's stereoscopic views have been purchased, and the library now has seven in all. These photographs are in almost constant use in the children's room, and I am convinced that the pleasure and profit which they yield warrant a still further increase in their number. They may be loaned to the schools."

To educate in the sense of to expand, strengthen, and discipline, is the fundamental principle of library effort at the present time. In this definition of its purpose there is meant to be included, also, the element of recreation, for it is a well established fact that much mental, moral, and physical discipline comes from recreation, as attested by the attention given the latter by the leading educational institutions today.

It is a well established fact that seventyfive per cent of those who enter the primary grade of the public schools leave before the age of thirteen. It is equally true that not ten per cent of those who enter the public schools finish the prescribed course of instruction for entering high school, so that every year there is going out into what is termed life a stream of girls and boys who can not be said to be even acquainted with the powers of their own minds, who know comparatively nothing of the great minds of the world, which might be the compasses that would guide their lives into careers of usefulness and happiness.

It is to these especially that the public library comes and offers as a substitute for organized systems of study in schools and colleges an opportunity to pursué, by personal effort, stimulated by personal desire, serious study that leads to higher and fuller living.

The need of the opportunities for personal education and for coming in touch with the questions of the day is greater in proportion to the distance of a community from the great centers of active life. In the community most largely shut off from participation in, or discussion of, current events, the recreative force of the library would seem to be most necessary to lighten the imagination and broaden the horizon of those shut out from the great movements of the world and shut in with petty rounds of small, if necessary, affairs. On the other hand, in the large cities and larger towns the need of the influence of quiet study and of time to think and weigh and measure the thousand and one ideas that are being held up for public gaze and personal absorption seems almost overwhelming. To both of these as well as to the student who has already marked out his own line of research the library comes as the source from whose influence and contents help and inspiration, and consequent place and attitude towards all needful things are to be derived. A leading medical journal recently said: "So long as we have a hardy commonalty from whose ranks we can recruit the scholars and literati of the next generation the country will be safe. There is no hereditary literary or professional caste with us-nor has there ever been in any wholesome civilization anywhere since the world began."

Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild (in her admirable paper in *Public Libraries* for November, 1901) gives the following answer to the question, What is the function



A ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT NOT AT THE FAIR

advertising. The price paid the owners for these privileges generally equals the amount of taxes on the property, and the temptation to use it for this purpose is Popular indignation has been aroused and has found expression through the very numerous improvement and art associations that have been formed by It must be admitted, too, that citizens. the character and style of the various advertisements has been improved somewhat, but the collective effect of numerous colored advertisements is glaring and dis-The underlying idea of all advertisers is to make the displays attractive, to make people read them whether they will or not. Large sums are paid for novel designs, not because they are good, but because they are startling. The only exceptions are in some of the theatrical posters, in which an attempt is made to make them artistic.

The serious questions that have aroused municipal reformers are these: Can this nuisance be suppressed? Can it be modified? Can it be reformed? The radicals demand its suppression; others demand that the quantity may be reduced, and

some think that the quality can be improved.

To look into the legal aspects of the case would require a small volume. Some states and some cities have passed laws to regulate the business. These laws have been defied in many places, and in some they have been held up by injunctions. Extensive printed briefs have been prepared by able lawyers, and cases argued, and already some important court decisions have been filed. The laws differ in various states, and there as yet is no uniformity in the laws and decisions under them. The whole matter is being fought out in the state legislatures, city councils. and courts of law. The bill-board companies, which hold the intermediary position between those who invest a large part of their capital in advertising and the public who buy their wares, are organized into a strong national association with large capital, and employ able attorneys to resist what they term encroachments upon a legitimate business. From this it may be inferred that it is a serious matter to seek a reform in the bill-board business upon statutory grounds.



A THOROUGHLY DISREPUTABLE POSTING FENCE

On property of L. Z. Leiter, on Wabash avenue near Congress street, in the business district of Chicago. This illustrates the practice of "sniping."

this part of the reform work is going on, and a bill before the legislature of Illinois is expected to be passed authorizing city councils to license bill-board companies, and to regulate the character and control the location of signs and bill-boards upon vacant property and upon buildings.

Such a law as this in states in which cities are incorporated under a general charter act may make it possible to pass valid ordinances to regulate the business without destroying it. Those who have made a study of this problem believe that, if this business should have a legal status and be free from the necessity of being on guard against the agitation of overzealous reformers, there would be a good opportunity to institute reforms in which the rights of the people no less than of those who have invested a large capital in a legitimate business can be respected. It is contrary to the spirit and letter of our laws to legislate people out of a business so long as they do not infringe on the rights of others. That there has been some such infringement in this business can not be questioned. It is an open question,

and not yet established by our courts, whether or not a person who uses his land to advertise business other than that carried on upon the premises, especially where no business at all is carried on upon the premises, is not exacting a franchise from the public. If a man starts a theatrical display in a store window, or builds an open-front theater facing a public park with the frontage of the stage on the street line, and attempts to give a theatrical performance, the police would disperse all persons gathered in the street; and the public park opposite would still be converted into an auditorium. A billboard fronting a park would be using it for the same purpose. It utilizes the public places for direct profit, just as much as would a man going along the street and shouting to people where they could buy a certain kind of goods, and for what The latter would be arrested for disturbing the peace of the community, or if doing anything permissible would have to take out a license for the use of the street, and pay for it. degree of this disturbance would seem to

be a legitimate subject for regulation.

Just so the size of the bill-boards is a legitimate subject for limitation, and it goes without saying that the character of the advertisements displayed is a proper subject for regulation. The construction should be such that they are safe and permanent. The character of the materials and finish of the structures should be uniform and in accordance with good taste. There is no occasion to ornament and decorate them. This would be inconsistent with their purposes; for all the attraction should be in the matter displayed.

In a recent conference between the officers of the National Bill-Board Association and a committee of the Municipal Art League of Chicago, it was agreed that ten feet would be a reasonable limit for the height of all bill-boards. But the companies desired time to reduce the height of those existing. Whatever may be the result of this agitation, the "two-

deckers" and "three-deckers" will have to be abolished; for there are now no grounds for allowing them to remain longer than absolutely necessary.

One suggestion that has been made for the construction of all bill-boards for either painted or printed matter is that the only finish they should have is a oneby-three-inch strip nailed around the edge. with a two-inch bed molding between it and the surface of the board. There are several of this kind in Chicago. Improvement in the quality of these advertising boards, and strict inspection to insure that they will always be well kept, would certainly give a character to the business which would make them more desirable to legitimate advertisers. The competition for their use would raise the rate charges, and thus would compensate for whatever loss there might be in the reduction of their height. That is the opinion of one who has studied this agitation.



A VACANT JEWISH TEMPLE ON MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

Rented for advertising privileges by present owner and covered with a "three decker."

Progress of Rural Improvement

BY A. C. TRUE

Director of Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

VIDENCES are multiplying that a great intellectual ferment is going on in our rural communities. Its results are already apparent in important movements affecting the social life and the material prosperity of the country people. many cases these movements are yet in an embryonic or experimental stage. Enthusiasm and success attend them in the centers of their greatest activity. Round about these centers there is more or less of curiosity and interest. But, except in the case of a few movements of large significance, the great masses of our rural population are as yet unfamiliar with the new phases of progress or indifferent to the possibilities that may be involved in them as affecting the every-day life of the farmers' family.

This movement is not the product of simple or independent forces. Many causes have contributed to the inception and development of its various phases. Sometimes it has been people in the rural communities themselves who have been the most active agents of progress. Often the energizing force which has given life and success to the new enterprise has come from the outside. The interests of trade, manufactures, politics, or philanthropy, as well as the requirements of agriculture, have furnished the controlling motive for action in new lines.

The American system of agricultural education has been in process of development over half a century. Beginning in an effort to establish agricultural schools and colleges under private and public auspices in a few states, it was given a national basis of support by congress in the Morrill act of 1862. But when this had been done it took twenty-five years to organize agricultural colleges in all the

states and territories and to develop adequate courses in the sciences relating to agriculture. It is only within the past decade that the teaching of the theory and practice of agriculture itself in its various branches has been put on anything like a sound pedagogical footing and proper facilities for instruction in agriculture have been provided.

The liberality of state legislatures in making provision for buildings, equipment, and salaries of instructors for the agricultural courses of these institutions . during the past five years has been very remarkable. Our farmers have been slow to take advantage of the opportunities for technical instruction in their art afforded by the agricultural colleges. With all the improvements in facilities and methods of instruction only six thousand students out of a total rural population of forty million persons were found in the agricultural courses at these colleges last year. But this is a much larger number than would have been found in similar courses ten years ago, and from these institutions a constantly increasing body of well trained youth are being sent out to be the leaders in the agricultural progress of the future. So successful has been the recent work of these colleges in agricultural lines that there is now a well defined and ever increasing demand for the extension of agricultural instruction to secondary schools.

The influence of our agricultural colleges extends far beyond that which is directly exerted on students gathered within their halls. By means of correspondence courses and a variety of other forms of university extension these colleges are directing the thought and activity of thousands of our young farmers along the lines of progressive agriculture.

The most elaborate and far-reaching system of university extension work among farmers is that involved in the farmers' institutes. These are conducted by state boards and commissioners of agriculture, by agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and other agencies in the various states and territories. Last year some twenty-seven hundred institutes were held in the United States with an aggregate attendance of over seven hundred thousand persons. Every year witnesses an extension of the institutes to new localities and the strengthening of the instruction given in them along both scientific and practical lines.

But it would have been impossible to organize and equip the courses of instruction in our agricultural colleges, schools, and institutes in any satisfactory manner had it not been for the fundamental work of other agencies by which our knowledge of the scientific facts and principles underlying the practice of agriculture have been vastly expanded during the past quarter of a century. While much of this work has been done in foreign countries, the American institutions for agricultural research have made an honorable record in this direction, and in recent years have on the whole conducted more elaborate and far-reaching investigations than are carried on elsewhere. Chief among our agencies for agricultural research are the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural experiment stations. Under the able management of the present secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, the department has had a phenomenal growth. In the variety and extent of its scientific researches in behalf of our agricultural interests it far exceeds any single agricultural institution in the world. year the department issued 757 publications, of which 10,586,580 copies were printed.

There are now sixty agricultural experiment stations in our states and territories, beluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto

Rico. These stations conduct a great variety of scientific and practical investigation, and are in many respects the local authorities on matters relating to agricultural theory and practice in their respective regions. They annually issure about 450 publications which are distributed to six hundred thousand addresses. In many lines the department and the stations are cooperating. The boards and commissioners of agriculture in many states also collate and publish valuable information for the benefit of farmers. All these public agencies also conduct a vast correspondence with individual farmers, and they are doing a great work in preventing fraud in the sale of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, foods, nursery stock, etc.

It will be seen that the American farmer of today has far better opportunity to obtain up-to-date information regarding his art than his predecessors enjoyed. And it is reasonable to suppose that the powerful public agencies now at work in his behalf will rapidly secure still greater results for his benefit.

And not only have the public agencies for agricultural education and research been materially improved in recent years. but, largely through their work and influence, the agricultural journals and books have been radically improved. In fact, a new American agricultural literature has been created, and is growing apace.

Fortunately, at the very time when an intellectual awakening of the masses of our farmers is at hand, the means are being afforded for greatly improving the material and social features of their environment. Hitherto the greatest physical barrier to the material and social advancement of the farmer has been his isolation. Under the best conditions it has been difficult for him to keep in close touch with the great centers of human activity.

It is true that the railroads have for many years exerted a tremendous influence in ameliorating rural life by giving the farmer ready access to the world's

markets, bringing near to him all the great resources of modern civilization, and promoting a mobility of the rural population previously impracticable. And more recently there has been a widespread movement for the improvement of the country This has been greatly stimulated by the widespread popularity of the bicycle and will be still further aided by the increasing use of the automobile. It has also been helped in many regions by the establishment of creameries, to which the farmers have undertaken to carry their milk or cream every day in the year. National propaganda in favor of better roads and state aid in the construction of main highways are doing much to increase interest in this matter and show the best methods of road improvement. neither the railroads nor good roads could ever have dispelled the gloom of isolation from the farmer's home in any such measure as is being done by other agencies now actively at work in many rural communities.

"Four years ago," says a recent writer, "there were only three rural delivery routes in Kansas, and they did not amount to anything. Today there is scarcely a county in the state, except the cattle range country of the extreme western portion, that has not from three to twenty routes. In some counties practically every farmer has his mail delivered to him daily, even though he lives ten miles from his post-office." And this is true in many other sections of the United States.

This means that thousands of our farmers can now receive a daily paper on the day of its publication, and thus be brought into close touch with the markets and news of the world. But wonderful as is the change wrought by the rural free delivery of mails, it is surpassed by that accomplished by the widespread introduction of cheap rural telephone service. Now, indeed, is our farmer plunged into the midst of things. Without leaving his house he can have the latest gossip of the neighboring farms or the village, the serv-

ices of a physician or veterinarian, warning of an approaching storm, the vote of a state or nation on election night, and, if the importance of his business justifies the cost, by long-distance telephone or combination of telephone and telegraph, can communicate instanter with the commission merchant of the metropolis or his scientific adviser at the state experiment station, or order new machinery or new parts of machinery directly from the factory.

In many regions the trolley lines are supplementing steam transportation and bringing hosts of farmers into closer touch with urban life. In states like Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, where large towns and cities are numerous, a network of trolley lines is rapidly covering the intervening rural districts, and within a comparatively short time it will be possible to cover the entire distance between Boston or New York and Chicago or St. Louis in trolley cars.

The movement for the improvement of country roads has of late received new impetus from its connection with the problem of the consolidation of the rural public schools and the transportation of pupils to central schoolhouses. But much more than the improvement of country roads is involved in this movement.

For many years the most intelligent educators have seen that the average rural school is a weak and inefficient educational instrument. With the multiplication of small districts, a lessening average school population per district, and inadequate means to build schoolhouses or pay teachers, the country schools have been steadily falling behind in the competition with the city schools.

With the increasing complexity of our system of farming, and especially with the improved methods based on scientific principles which our agricultural colleges and experiment stations have introduced, it has become clear that the successful farmer of the future must be a better educated man than his predecessors.

The patient efforts of a few advanced educators and rural communities are bearing abundant fruit. In 1869 the plan of transporting pupils in country districts to a village school at public expense was first tried in Massachusetts. Ten years ago this plan crossed the Alleghenies and came into touch with the great agricultural region of the Mississippi Valley. In Ohio and Indiana especially it has been taken up by many communities with marked success, and in twenty states it is practised with good results and increasing favor.

The transportation vans constitute another important link, uniting the farm with the community, errands of various kinds being done by the drivers. Traveling libraries may be easily maintained in connection with this system of schools. The school gardens and well-kept grounds of these central schools may serve as examples for the improvement of the yards about the farmhouses. The schoolhouses may be used for Saturday and evening lectures, meetings of societies, etc., and thus become general centers for the intellectual and social life of the community. children educated in the consolidated schools will be better prepared to take part in the general affairs of the town and the country, and have a wider view of social and political obligations and opportunities.

In considering the opportunities now afforded for broadening the intellectual and social life of rural communities we must not forget that in recent years the women of farm households have been relieved of a considerable burden of drudgery. Two generations ago country women spun and wove the cloth for the garments of themselves and their families and for household use. Now all this cloth is made in factories. The sewing machine removed a share of the drudgery involved in making up cloth for personal and household use, but now the ready-made garments and other articles purchased in the village stores or obtained from cities on mail orders are in many cases better than those made by hand, and their almost universal use has given the farm housewife much respite from severe toil. In regions where dairying is extensively followed the creameries and "skimming stations" have taken away from the farm women the large amount of labor involved in the handling of milk and making of The windmill, gasoline engine, and, in some places, electricity, are bringing running water and accompanying modern improvements into many farm homes. Oil and gasoline stoves and the refrigerator have made the summer labors of the housewife less onerous and the farm home at that season far more comfortable.

The men of the farm are each year using better labor-saving machinery, and are learning how to make animals, wind, water power, oil, steam, and electricity in increasing measure take the place of human muscle as sources of power for farm labor.

The farmer and his family thus have more time for brain work and for social enjoyment. They are prepared to take a large share in the management of organizations for social or business advancement. Agricultural societies, granges, and other associations are rapidly increasing in numbers and efficiency. Coöperative enterprises among farmers are becoming more common and more successful.

In a great variety of ways the man of the country is falling in line with the man of the city. Those sociologists who have been relying on the conservatism and simplicity of the great masses of the rural population to balance the progressiveness of the cities will have to take a new reckoning. Though somewhat late in joining the procession of mankind marching toward a new social order in which cooperative effort is to take the place of an excessive individualism, the farmer is arriving, and his influence will be felt in the final and happier adjustment of human life to its environment.



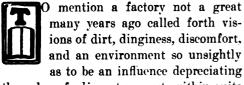
EMPLOYEES' LUNCH-ROOM

In the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, New York.

The New Industrialism

BY MARY R. CRANSTON

Of the American Institute for Social Service.



the value of adjacent property within quite a wide radius. Disorder and confusion have been so associated with manufacturing that they have been considered inevitable factors to be taken into account and endured with a resigned spirit.

Happily, within recent years a revolution in the way of looking at these things has caused an altruistic spirit to replace the old indifference to the effect such sordid conditions exert upon working people. The spirit of the age is quietly permeating the entire business world; we hear of cleaner factories, better facilities for work, and a greater regard for the welfare of the workers all over the world.

With us every kind of business is included, employers in all lines of manufacturing today being convinced that improved conditions not only banish much friction, but have a distinct commercial value as well.

The pioneers in this movement met with opposition from without as well as from within. Employees were suspicious, and the outsiders skeptical. Having the courage of their convictions, they, fortunately, persevered, with two results. Besides making life brighter for the factory opera-

tives, the new industrialism has decidedly benefited the community, and these employers have influenced others until today the far-seeing man who is putting up a new factory building makes provision for many improvements which would cause our grandfathers' eyes to open wide with astonishment. These include baths, lunchrooms, reading-rooms, lockers, and even libraries and roof gardens.

Usually the first step is to clean up the premises. Where the plant is an extensive one the services of a landscape gardener have been found valuable in avoiding mistakes in the general plan of vine-planting and the most advantageous arrangement of flowers and shrubbery. Without having seen it one can scarcely imagine the transformation made by judiciously planted vines and shrubs. Like charity, they can cover a multitude of sins. dow boxes of gay flowers exert their refining influence, while the grounds with their well-kept lawns and shrubbery suggest a park rather than the commercial side of life.

In some cases the machinery and interior walls are painted a cheerful color, either buff or gray, and better light is provided by more window space. Experience proves the wisdom of light and cleanliness for both the workingman and the employer, for a clean man is a better workman.

An eastern manufacturer says, "The more a man a man is, the more valuable he will be to any concern, and the more he can do and will do to aid in its success. Since esthetic surroundings are the constant, silent appeal to the better nature of man, that man will do better work and do it more quietly, quickly and pleasantly in congenial surroundings than otherwise."

Another employer writes as follows concerning the financial loss entailed by the presence of dirt and confusion: "Disorderly and ugly surroundings tend to waste on account of mixing up articles in a way to produce confusion and deterioration of the same through

being soiled or having to be put down in grade through doubt of their identity. Order and neatness tend to self-respect and pride of an elevating character."

Although a lunch-room is the most expensive feature a factory can have, like every expensive thing it is valuable, therefore many of them are established, even where space is very limited. Sometimes every inch is occupied, and the truth of the old proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," is found in the use of folding tables which may be put aside out of the way, and take up so little room that even the most crowded factory and store could have them. In iron foundries where conditions, in the nature of the case, can not suggest daintiness, these folding tables are a boon to the machinists.

The expeditious manner of serving lunch to several hundred in an Ohio machine shop is interesting. The men, divided into squads, elect monitors for the week. From the daily bill of fare each one makes his selection, and at ten minutes to twelve o'clock the monitors take baskets, especially made for this purpose, to the kitchen lunch-counter, see that orders are properly filled, and serve the lunches to the different squads. This means that the rush to the lunch-counter is avoided, time saved, and the men better served.

Amusement is not so likely to be sought in doubtful places if a reasonable provision is made for it. In many cases, therefore, games are encouraged, either athletics or the quieter ones which may be played indoors.

Where there is a lunch-room a library or reading-room naturally follows. In the larger cities branches of the free circulating library are established in, or very near the factories; in other places the reading-room gradually accumulates books until a library belonging to the factory is formed. The most serious disadvantage to the workingman of the introduction of machinery lies in his danger of becoming a mere machine himself. Where one man.



GIRL'S DRESSING-ROOM

H. J. Heinz & Co., Pittsburg.

in the old days, made the entire article, now his part in its manufacture is very small, the finished product passing through many hands before it is ready for the market. Factories could do much to relieve this condition by providing technical journals which would give the workingman a knowledge of what the completed machine means and does.

Where the employees are chiefly women rest-rooms are provided as well as emergency hospitals where one may go for a quiet moment when the nerves are overstrained or sudden illness comes, while one manufacturer places a carriage for drives in the park at the disposal of his convalescent employees.

Emergency closets, as they are called, have proved their usefulness in many instances, and no factory should be without one. An Ohio manufacturer says: "What is known as 'Fred's Pouch' should be in

every shop, in every caboose and freighthouse, and in every mine. This is a pouch in which is kept, open to all, linen and lint, arnica, sticking-plaster, antiseptics, etc., with instructions for use. Many a limb and many a life has been saved by the immediate use of these simple appliances, by which blood-poisoning has been prevented."

Improved housing is one of the most hopeful features of the whole industrial betterment movement. Perhaps a workingman's gravest problem is the housing question. It is too often impossible to obtain decent accommodations for the rent which can be paid.

In connection with housing, village improvement is encouraged by prizes for the best kept yards, prettiest window and porch boxes, and best attempts at landscape gardening and vine planting. A certain amount is divided into many small prizes

instead of a few large ones. A friendly rivalry beautifies the neighborhood and develops a community of interest.

Savings funds are popular, and prove a stimulus to thrift and the self-respect which even a small bank account gives. Mutual benefit associations are a blessing to their members when illness comes. Fire protection gives a sense of security from danger of that kind. Bathing facilities and other improved sanitary conveniences are now found in many factories and department stores.

Nor is education neglected. A few night schools for older employees and several kindergartens are successfully conducted.

The need for healthful recreation is recognized by encouraging musical and debating clubs which give entertainments during the winter months. Employers are nearly always glad to give a piano and a room for these social evenings. Some of the newer factories have auditoriums where lectures from distinguished men and women alternate with concerts by the home talent. Sometimes the noon hour is brightened with selections by the musical clubs. This complete break in the day's routine arouses a different train of thought and sends the hearers bac's to work rested and refreshed.

Besides vacations in summer there are other outings at various times. One New York department store closes its doors all day Saturday during July and August, thus giving the clerks two whole days' relief from the city's heat.

Profit-sharing is still on the doubtful list. Those who have tried it are about equally divided as to its merits and demerits.

THE RESULT OF AN IDEA

BY JANE L. FERGUSON

N the early spring a clever woman in a Northern suburban town sat at her window surveying her back premises. She had always lived in a small town and had been dependent on her own garden. The present prospect was not encouraging.

This suburb had been formerly a park. Every house had an unfenced front yard of grass, and a back yard enclosed either with a hedge or chicken wire. The parklike effect was strictly adhered to, and the residents were proud of their suburb.

The clever woman's back yard was enclosed with wire, and the grass grew almost to the fence. The tiny space suggested an idea. Why not have a garden in that space, down the two sides and across? She acted on the suggestion and with her husband's aid soon had her beds ready

The sod was taken up three feet from he fence and the ground prepared for the seed. Nasturtiums were planted on the part of the fence nearest the street, beans and squash were put on the opposite side. At the lowest section she put as many healthy tomato plants as were prudent. Cucumber seed was planted in sunken half barrels. When the vines ran out over the grass the effect was very pretty. In the remaining space the small annuals were planted, and there was room enough yet for lettuce and parsley.

In June the prospect from the clever woman's back window was very pleasing. The fence was covered with healthy vines, through which peeped her saucy nasturtiums. The brilliant poppies had for a background the green leaves of the bean and squash vines. The view from the street was quite artistic.

The fall came, and this clever woman had saved and at the same time had provided herself with fresh, crisp vegetables, and her home and friends with flowers

The Story of the Civic Club of Carlisle

BY GERTRUDE BOSLER BIDDLE

N a fertile valley in the middle southern part of the state of Pennsylvania, beautifully located among the hills, lies the town of Carlisle with a population of about ten thousand people. Its local conditions and public needs may be taken as representative of those existing in the conservative old boroughs that are so numerous in the Keystone State. These communities have a rich historic past and are slow to see the needs of the present. They are bursting with self-satisfied pride in Revolutionary fame and are oblivious

It is just five years since the spreading sentiment for improvement first made itself felt in Carlisle. At that time a meeting of some of the women of the town was called and thoughtful consideration was given to the question of the advisability of forming an association with town improvement as its primary object.

of the fact that the procession of modern

progress has passed them by.

An immediate interest was manifested, and we organized at this initial meeting with thirty-four members. From the beginning we realized that we had the cordial interest and support of the thinking people of the community, and before six months had passed one hundred and fifty members had been enrolled. There are now one hundred and seventy on the active list and seventy-two on the honorary list; the annual dues for the former being fifty cents and for the latter one dollar.

Of course, our first point of attack was the dirty streets. The broad thoroughfares and the open squares that William Penn had bestowed upon our forefathers gave evidence of much civic carelessness. It was necessary that this should be remedied before any further steps could be taken for public betterment.

First of all we enlisted the aid of the newspapers. Then we urged housekeepers and janitors of churches and public buildings to set an example of individual street cleaning. We handed printed appeals on the same subject to all occupants of business stands and renters of market stalls, secured the passage by council of a restraining handbill ordinance and of another forbidding the throwing of litter into the streets; sent copies of the latter ordinance to Dickinson College students and Indian School pupils; placed thirtyone receptacles for waste paper on the streets (these are painted dark greeen and are lettered in white); and did everything else of which we could think; with the result that, after five years of persistent agonizing, our streeets are-improved, and through our efforts an anti-spitting ordinance has been recently passed.

Outwardly we are a religious people in We all go to church on the Sab-In order that this spirit of godliness should be attended by her handmaiden, cleanliness, the civic club pays through the summer months an employe to gather litter off the main thoroughfares of the town late on Saturday nights and to sweep the pavements at the public squares on Sunday mornings. The handpicked yield has been in the past as much as ten bushels of paper, fruit peels and peanut shells, per Saturday night. steady decrease in the crop leads us to hope that some day we will rejoice in its complete failure.

Our ambition for clean streets has led the club to buy a sprinkler, which is operated for the comfort of the people and to the advantage of the club treasury.

But perhaps the most practical benefit to our community life that we have been able to offer, is the successful development



A PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOM IN CARLISLE

of a savings fund. We followed the scheme of the Penny Provident Saving System, of New York City, and the Mc-Cormick System, of Harrisburg, giving in exchange for deposits, stamps which indicate in each case the amount deposited. We have an office centrally located, where on Saturday mornings, from 9 to 12 o'clock, two members of the club committee having in charge the savings funds are on duty. "Sub-stations" for receiving deposits are established in four stores in different quarters of the town, where deposits are received at any time, and are handed over once a month to the civic club. The whole plan has worked beautifully.

Local history is one of our most active club hobbies. Pride in the past sufficiently aroused should help to create interest in the present. Citizens of Carlisle who distinguished themselves in the Civil War have given us the benefit of their experiences in fine lectures under club auspices.

Of course, everyone who is interested in municipal progress knows how important it is to enlist children in the cause—to attract their attention to the practical duties of life. They are sensitive to appeals, e quickly local needs, and are soon

actively helpful. We have a large and flourishing "Children's League of Good Citizenship" that our club established in the public schools five years ago, and which numbers about fifteen hundred members. The organization of this branch of club work was one of our early efforts. We were encouraged in it from the beginning by a broad-minded school board and superintendent of public schools, and by a manifestation of courteous interest on the part of the teachers. A half hour once a month is allowed us. and at that time each school in town is visited by a member of the educational committee. The subjects discussed with the pupils are the same in all the schools, but in their handling they are adapted to the several grades. Civic, patriotic, local historical and biographical topics, trees, flowers, birds, and cruelty to animals, have all been used repeatedly. Local history and local needs and opportunities, we constantly dwell upon in our intercourse with the school pupils. Indeed an effort is always made, on whatever subject, to keep the home town uppermost. If a child can be taught to appreciate that which is worthiest and best in his own community. to disapprove of that which is lamentable in his surroundings, he will quickly develop an active interest in affairs that is apt to be permanent.

In the line of esthetics the Carlisle club is rather proud of what it has accomplished. We have presented to the public schools one hundred and thirty pictures, each one of which was carefully selected for its artistic or educational value and the framing we always make a matter of much consideration. We have held two public picture exhibitions. We have encouraged a love of flowers by distributing for several years large quantities of flower seeds among the school children and asking for a report of the result of the plant-In order to stimulate an interest in the cultivation of trees, we have for three successive years offered to the school pupils premiums for both shade and fruit trees, to be awarded one year after plant-Many hundreds have competed for these prizes. The successful establishment of an annual flower show that is really very fine and that has attracted widespread attention is a phase of club work in which we take particular delight. This has been made possible only through the kindness and generosity of two publicspirited townsmen, who are the owners of large private greenhouses, and through the cordial cooperation of our professional Under club auspices musical florists. entertainments have been given both in-Through the courtesy of doors and out. Colonel Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian School, we were enabled, during one summer, to have a series of open air concerts rendered by the famous Indian band. The writer feels strongly that open air concerts of the right kind bring to a small community, where good music is rare, an uplifting that for some natures is lasting and deep. It is one of the club's best opportunities, and recognized as such by every one.

For the creation and maintenance of a sentiment for progress, the coöperation of the newspapers is absolutely essential. The Carlisle editors have been among our best friends, allowing us to use the colums of their papers freely, and for almost a year we have utilized in one of the dailies, a column a week.

A large plot of ground, well located, with handsome trees, has become, through the efforts of the civic club, a possibility for a public park. We have purchased some of the shares of stock in the corpora-



ONE MEANS OF KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN

tion owning the property and have been promised many contributions for the furtherance of this project.

There is so much legitimate work for town improvement societies that the slow advancement, which seems to be inevitable, is discouraging. Experience teaches that municipal progress is not a thing of easy attainment, and that its price is patience, perseverance and eternal vigilance, united to hard work and expenditure of money. One is reminded of the inquiry once made of Bishop Wilberforce, and his reply, "What is the surest route to heaven?" "Take the first turn to the right, and keep going straight on."

The New Jersey Park System

BY ALONZO CHURCH

Secretary of the Essex County (New Jersey) Park Commission.

HE work of construction of the park system of Essex County, New Jersey, has been practically completed after a lapse of eight years and the expenditure of five million dollars. It is possible, therefore, to review the work as a whole, and to give a clear idea of the principles which actuated the public-spirited men who have devoted so large a part of their time, without any compensation, to the success of the undertaking.

When the present commission came into being in 1895 there were, within a county of about ten miles square and containing a population of three hundred thousand people, only twenty-five acres of usable park land. This was comprised in the few public squares in the cities of Newark and Orange which the foresight of the early settlers had reserved.

A great deal of careful study was required to expend the appropriation in such a way as to benefit the entire county, and to maintain a just proportion between the crowded city districts where neighborhood parks were a necessity, and the remoter parts of the county where it was still possible to obtain large tracts of land in their original state of nature. In providing parks for the urban populations the commission determined to secure land which it would be difficult to use for any other purpose and which was dangerous to public health, and to eliminate its unsightly, menacing character by converting it into a pleasure ground. This is certainly one of the first principles of park making. Valuable land which can readily be adapted for building purposes should not be removed from the It should rather be the aim market. of the park maker to further improve such conditions by absorbing and beautifying unsaleable and unattractive property.

Carrying out this idea, the commission has located four neighborhood parks near the most thickly populated portions of the community. The largest is Branch Brook Park. This is a tract of 280 acres lying in a low and swampy valley between two It was very near to some high ridges. of Newark's most congested districts, but its character made its improvement by individual owners practically impossible. In the entire valley of about three miles in length there was no provision for the surface water which collected into stagnant pools. A rapidly growing community, however, could not afford to allow this land to lie wholly idle. So it began to be invaded by tenements of the poorest Drainage and sewerage problems were left unsolved, and drinking water was obtained from wells sunk in the same sand into which the sewers emptied. Garbage and ash piles added to the dreariness of the surroundings. Such a tract could develop only into a continual menace to public health, yet the great expense involved and the lack of unity of plan made its development by private enterprise practically impossible.

Thus it lay for many years, called in the neighborhood vernacular "Old Blue Jay Swamp," the home of the frog and the mosquito, and shunned by all save a few venturesome spirits who forced back its slimy waters with ashes and garbage and thus secured for their rickety tenements an unsavory and unsafe foundation.

Branch Brook Park has completely changed all this. The entire valley has been carefully drained in accordance with a well considered plan. Now, instead of stagnant swamps there is a brook of pure and running water, which widens into pools occasionally, and finally loses itself

in two large lakes whose combined area is about twenty-three acres. The tenements have given place to lawns, walks, flowers, shrubs, and trees: the frogs and mosquitoes have withdrawn to more congenial surroundings. The wand of the park wizard has been waved, and the result is a joy forever. A miserable marsh has been reclaimed from a most unhealthful development, and made an attractive pleasure ground: the contiguous land thus rid of a neighboring nuisance has greatly appreciated in value; and the thousands of visitors who now frequent the park are the best possible proof of the wisdom of the plan.

Orange Park is another example of this cardinal principle of city parking. This, too, was a marshy tract, in area about fifty-two acres, in the cities of Orange and East Orange. It was known as "Parrow Brook Swamp," and the presence of quicksand made any attempt to explore it a very hazardous undertaking. wretched tenements fringed its edge, but the garbage and ashes had little effect on the quagmire itself, and no one was bold enough to build very far within it. Yet this land was within a stone's throw of fine residential property and very near a crowded population. The treatment here was much the same as at Branch Brook Park. A drainage system was first constructed and the superfluous water gathered into a little lake. Then the bogs became lawns and the swamps were converted into playgrounds. The result, as in the first instance, was the rapid enhancement of land values, and the development of surrounding property for residential purposes. This financial return for a park investment is one of the necessary corollaries of wise park making. To those whose whose lives are passed in banks and insurance offices questions of hygiene and moral uplifting do not forcibly appeal. It can be easily proven, however, by the statistics of any well considered park undertaking that the money invested in this manner is returned

in increased values on surrounding land, which, of course, mean larger taxes for the municipality. The values of land about Branch Brook Park, for example, have quadrupled in the past five years.

There is another function of a park commission which should also guide in the selection of park sites. It should not only improve, it should preserve. It is becoming more and more difficult each year to find in the vicinity of our great cities any remnants of the country's natural beauty. Even in the lands which are unenclosed the fine trees are fast disappearing before forest fires, the woodchopper, and the tramp, and, generally speaking, the regions contiguous to the cities are entering upon a sort of transition state between nature and civilization which has the beauties of neither and the disadvantages of both. Thus it becomes the duty of the park commission to rescue some part of the natural scenery that may remain and to reserve it for future generations, an everlasting rus in urbe.

The Essex County Park Board selected for this purpose two tracts upon the Orange Mountains, called for the reason of their taking, not parks, but reservations. One of these contains about four hundred acres immediately surrounding Eagle Rock on the first ridge of the Orange Mountains. The land lies along the summit of a table of trap rock which rises abruptly from the plain below to a height of about one hundred and fifty feet with an elevation above the sea of two hundred and sixty feet. is said that from the rock itself one can look out over more human habitations than from any other natural elevation in the world. The view includes Newark and the Oranges, Elizabeth, Bayonne and Greater New York, with a population of nearly six million. In the distance are the Highlands of the Navesink. When one tires of gazing on this immense panorama of man's activity, he can turn and enter the cool solitude of the forest behind him, and wander as fancy dictates along the ten miles of shady wood roads which this splendid reservation contains. The other reservation—South Mountain -which contains about twenty-five hundred acres, while preserving natural scenerv as does Eagle Rock, is of an entirely different character. It includes the entire valley between the first and second ridges of the Orange Mountains, extending from sky line to sky line. Through the lowest part of the valley a little stream winds in and out among the trees until finally, grown large and powerful from the generous contributions of the hillsides, it flows out beyond the mountain as the Rahway River. In this reservation the visitor can see no human habitation. Shut in by the tree-clad hills, his only companions are the laughing stream, the whispering winds, the rustling grass. The purpose of the commission is to preserve this sylvan scenery forever. The trees have been helped to grow, wood roads cut through the forest and rustic bridges thrown across the stream. But the solitude of nature will never be broken in upon. Here, forever, regardless of the growth of the greatest municipal population in the world, one can find the country as it always was; ca: listen to the music of the birds; can watch the sunlight on the water; can feel the delicious freshness of the forest; can rest under the shade of the trees.

What Women Have Done for Forestry

BY MARY E. MUMFORD

ENNSYLVANIA claims the women who first took an active interest in the study of economic forestry. Miss Mira L. Dock, of Harrisburg, who as a girl was accus-

burg, who as a girl was accustomed to accompany her father in his. vacation recreations through the interior of the state of Pennsylvania, became, through her intimate acquaintance with them, a devout lover of the forests. was early impressed with the magnificence of the domain which had fallen to the inheritors of "Penn's Woods," and realized also what wasteful use they were making of their heritage. Her deep interest in the subject led her to go in 1895 to Ann Arbor and take a special course in botany and such elements of forestry as the University of Michigan was giving at that With this scientific knowledge time. added to her own first-hand studies of the woods she felt equipped to talk to the people of Pennsylvania of their neg-'reted responsibilities.

She made freezing journeys to the farmers' institutes in midwinter, and she did not shun the roasting sessions of the teachers' institutes in September; but she made her strongest points, perhaps, among the intelligent women whom she addressed in the clubs throughout the state.

The assembled women of the commonwealth were addressed by Miss Dock at the meeting of the State Federation at Harrisburg in October, 1897. A place was given her on the program of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Dock also spoke at the Denver biennial in 1898, and at the Milwaukee biennial of 1900. The interest aroused at these meetings resulted in the appointment of a standing committee on forestry in the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its convention held at Los Angeles in May, 1902.

Another Pennsylvania woman took an early interest in forestry. This was Miss Edith Wright, of Philadelphia, now Mrs.

John Gifford, of New Jersey. In the year 1896, Mrs. Gifford appeared before the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs with a fine exhibit of pictures and charts directing attention to the necessity of legislation which should protect the woods and prevent the devastating fires in the southern portion of the state. She also urged national or interstate action which should preserve the Palisades of the Hudson. At the instance of Mrs. Gifford the first resolutions on forest preservation were passed at the General Federation meeting held at Louisville in the spring of 1896.

Previous to the meeting of the General Federation at Los Angeles notes of inquiry were addressed to all state organizations asking whether the women of the state were interested in forestry, what they were doing, and whether they felt the need of better laws. The replies showed that the women were much aroused, and the cry for improved legislation was almost universal.

In Maine a committee had been appointed to bring before the legislature the subject of the reservation and preservation of the forests, and to demand a larger appropriation for the work of the land commission

Connecticut women were providing for the use of arrestors for forest fires. Using means to prevent trolleys from injuring trees along the highways.

Delaware was moving for the preservation of her holly and evergreens.

South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, besides asking for local legislation, were actively urging the reservation of mountain lands for the proposed Appalachian Park.

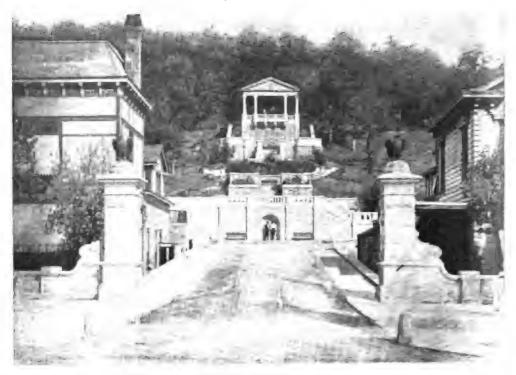
In a Wisconsin town they had purchased and were managing a fine wooded park for the benefit of the public.

Colorado women, through their incessant agitation of the subject by means of social and scientific meetings, published articles, and lectures, have preserved the

cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins in the southern part of the state as interesting historical relics.

Perhaps the work which stirs one's blood the most has been done in Minnesota under the guidance of such devoted leaders as Mrs. Lydia Williams and Mrs. William E. Bramhall. A government reservation in Northern Minnesota was to have been opened and sold. Through the efforts of a committee of women proceedings were stayed and the public were enlightened as to the nature of the proposed "grab." Then with letter and petition, with journeys through the state and to the national capital, they labored to secure from congress some method of opening the reservation which would do justice to the Indian and place the untillable land under the National Bureau of Forestry, to secure a permanent forest reserve at the headwaters of the Mississippi. This propaganda was persistently carried on against the violent opposition of lumbermen and town-site speculators. A forestry bill brought forward by the state fire warden was passed by the legislature of 1902, and Mrs. Bramhall had the satisfaction of hearing that the result was the outcome of interest aroused by her appeals to the house and senate in behalf of the woman's memorial and also in behalf of general forest protection.

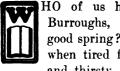
It is no doubt a national impulse with woman to preserve in home and society all that makes for the grace and beauty of life. Perhaps this impulse first led her to care for the forests, but in them she has found economic problems which stir the deepest interest. The woman from the Atlantic slope who went to the biennial at Los Angeles last year, and who thought herself far afield in forestry, saw reaches she had not dreamed of in the need of irrigation in the West, and her imagination was fired with the thought that those bare hills could again be covered with verdure, those deserts could blossom as the rose.



ENTRANCE TO UNITED STATES RESERVATION, HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

Springs and Fountains

BY JESSIE M. GOOD



HO of us has not, with John Burroughs, thanked God for a good spring? Who of us has not, when tired from walking, warm, and thirsty, made a last exhaus-

tive effort to reach some favorite spring, where we drank our fill, laved our hot faces, and smoothed our wind-tossed hair? How sweet the rest, and how we drink again and again, exulting in the living water pouring silently from the earth.

We think compassionately of the germridden dweller in city tents who boils and filters his drinking water until the palatable, effervescing gases, and the liferenewing mineral salts are exhausted or transmuted, leaving a flat, tasteless liquid in which one finds no pleasure. Poor creature, he seldom reflects that a chem-

ically pure water is a product of the laboratory, and very nauseous. Some one -John Burroughs, I think-once wrote he would as lief boil his strawberries as his drinking water.

I have a friend who never returns from a drive or summer outing without bringing to her well loved spring and brook gifts of plants and pebbles, until now both are lined with rare and splendid ferns and water-loving plants, from whose shadows gleam pebbles, beautiful almost as jewels. Fernbrook, she calls her estate, and it is a bit of nature's planting an emperor might covet. Gliding in and out among the pines and white birch, it crosses an old Indian trail which the mistress and her family have so strong a sentiment for that they walk over it enough to keep it

as clearly defined as when it was the redman's highway. It passes its mistress' kitchen door, where for a moment it is imprisoned in a shallow bowl hollowed out for it, wherein repose jars of cream and butter, a heaven-sent refrigerator whose system of ventilation needs no oversight. A hundred feet farther on Fernbrook by a half dozen rocky ledges steps into Lake Michigan and is lost in the blue waters of that inland sea. Across the last little chasm the son of the house has built a rustic bridge and seat, where the mother may sit and watch the brook flow toward her.

Precisely as a whiff of perfume brings instantly to mind some half-forgotten incident with which it is associated, so will the mention of a spring recall to the mind of each listener the favorite haunts of his or her childhood, or some beautiful spring seen upon a journey. What boy but recalls the fish he caught alive and placed in the spring, where it grew so big and tame as to scarcely trouble itself to whisk out of sight at his approach. How I pity the little girl who never had a playhouse under the big beech down by the spring, the big beech whose roots made winding stairs leading down to the water. What if the steps were uneven and wide apart? No house is quite perfect, and our quarrels with the bluejays and squirrels, bent upon robbing us of the beechnuts, made us forget lesser cares.

To the enslaved Israelite toiling at the treadwheel to raise water from the Nile for his master's garden, what promise was more alluring than that the Promised Land was not "as the land of Egypt, where thou sowest thy seed, and waterest it with thy foot, as a garden of herbs. But the land whither thou goest in to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys and drinketh water of the rain of heaven."

While, as Dean Stanley says, we may never know the exact line of march over which Moses led his unruly host, yet we do know that the day's march must be timed to reach one of the fine springs in which Palestine abounds. They could be seen afar, the clusters of trees and verdure betraying their presence. No wonder the Hebrews and Arabs call springs the eye (ain) of the landscape. "He sendeth the springs into the valleys, which run among the mountains," said the psalmist, and if it was upon the mountain tops the law



SPRING AND WAYSIDE REST IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

was given and audience granted with the Most High, yet it was to the springs and wells that all the people came for friendly, human intercourse.

It was not only a duty, but a sought-for privilege of the women of the household to go for the water. All the news and gossip of the city and countryside was garnered from this popular meeting place. Had not all the notable love idyls of biblical literature their beginning at the wells and springs? Recall the stories of Isaac and Rebecca, of Moses and Zipporah, of Jacob and Rachel.

The springs and wells of Palestine and Arabia are historical evidence more unassailable even than the tombs. No literature so abounds in allusions to wells and springs, improperly translated fountains,



BIG SPRING, NEAR ELLISTON, VIRGINIA

as does the Hebrew and Arabic. The latter language still retains the old word ain, once the common name for springs of all Oriental languages. Springs often determined the sites of cities, always the routes of caravans. They were guarded and fought for in the desert, while a neverfailing spring upon an estate assured its fertility and the wealth of its owner.

When Moses smote the rock at Rephidim he undoubtedly burst the barriers of a living spring whose current the solid rock had hitherto forced to find another and far distant outlet.

Is not the gift of salvation likened unto a fountain flowing full and free? That was a symbol the Jews could understand, for then, as now, the only pure water Jerusalem could boast was brought in the underground conduit Hezekiah had built from the upper springs of Gishon. This conduit, much of it tunneled through the solid rock, was ordered cut when the Assyrians threatened siege, and after all these years still bears witness to Hezekiah's wisdom. And the Pool of Siloam, Isaiah's "waters of Shiloah that goeth softly."

what more beautifully describes the silent gliding of a little rill?

The ancient Greeks, who, like our American Indians, saw God in clouds or heard Him in the winds, were duly impressed by the marvels of these gifts of nature, and promptly proceeded to weave a sheaf of pagan beliefs about them. Oblations and sacrifices were made to them, temples were built by and over them, and from the vapor arising from the hot springs the priestesses spake their oracles.

Pliny tells us, in his "Natural History." that all waters are gifts of the earth. "They spring wholesome from the earth on every side and in a thousand lands: the cold, the hot, the hot and cold together. or yet the warm and tepid, announcing relief to the sick, and flowing from the earth only for man of all living things. Under various names they add to the number of divinities and establish villages."

Wherever the Romans extended their sway they sought out and made use of the mineral springs of the country. It was they who developed the baths of Brusa near Constantinople, Aix in Savoy, Aix



HOME SPRING AND MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

in Provence, Bagnères de Luchon in the Pyrenees, Weisbaden, Baden in Switzerland, and Bath in England. Acqui, Aigues, Aix, Ax, and Dax, in the nomenclature of European towns, are all names derived from the Latin aqua, and all indicate their early fame as bathing resorts.

There are no buildings now standing that in any degree approach the Roman baths in splendor or perfection of detail. The baths of Caracalla with their enclosure were nearly a mile in circuit, and, in addition to all varieties of baths and their appliances, they contained libraries, concert rooms, lecture halls, gymnasiums, and a stadium. . The best architects devised them, emperors vied with each other in adding new glories, the greatest painters and sculptors adorned them, while the poets never wearied of singing their They were frequented by both sexes and by all classes, from the emperor to the street boy.

The English colonists brought with them to America a knowledge of the value of our mineral springs and quickly developed many of them. It was Sir William Johnson, I believe, who made known to the world the springs of Saratoga; while Berkeley Springs, Virginia, bear witness to a name famous in the early annals of our country.

Some localities seem to have these mineral springs in great variety and number, Southern Indiana being peculiarly rich in them. At French Lick Springs, in this state, from under a cliff pours out a milky white spring of great volume. Ten feet away pours out another whose waters are almost black, and although the overflow of these springs comes together they do not mingle for several hundred feet, where the water from the famous Pluto joins and The water from this last blends them. named spring bears a finer analysis than that of Carlsbad, and pours out of the level earth with such volume that the muddy water from the frequent overflows of French Lick Creek are not permitted to sully it. A pipe thrust into the spring brings the water up pure and clear. The best known thermal springs of our country are those of Hot Springs, Arkansas. the national reservation of 245 acres the

are fifty-seven springs flowing 365 gallons of very hot water each minute. The government has built at Hot Springs a fine army and navy hospital at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, thus following the example of France and Austria, each of which maintains fine military hospitals at the famous thermal springs of those countries, such waters being very effica-



SPRING NEAR PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

cious for the healing of old wounds and stiffened joints. It was these wonderful springs De Soto saw when seeking the New Eldorado, and thought he had found Ponce de Leon's long-sought Fountain of Youth.

The mineral springs of the United States are legion, and their properties seemingly adapted to nearly all the ailments to which flesh is heir. The Indians knew their value and used them freely. They held them as gifts of the Good Spirit, and for this reason certain well-known curative springs were considered to be upon neutral ground. The famous French Lick Springs of Indiana were a notable instance of this, the warring tribes of the Middle West meeting there in peace.

I am solicitous for the fresh-water enrings of our country, and their preservaand utilization for our comfort and

Springs over which the early pleasure. Greeks would have built temples we too often allow cattle to trample into mire; and that which nature intended for a thing of beauty, a delight to the eye and the refreshment of man, becomes a nuisance. I plead with the improvement associations, and with all societies for the preservation of natural beauty, to rescue all such springs along roadsides, and to develop all latent and feeble flowing springs, and wherever possible secure the consent of farmers to allow paths to be made through their fields to them. In Germany not only is this done, but sign-boards tell the traveler where they may be found and the distance to them. When reached, a simple seat is found upon which one may rest. Often a rustic shelter is built over the spring, and after such refreshing rest the traveler goes on his way "thanking God for a good spring" and with grateful remembrance of a kindly country.

If American farmers will not permit paths through their fields to springs, many of them will permit the water to be piped to the roadside, where some simple yet artistic device may be placed to receive it. Two illustrations portray fountains which any stone-cutter should be able to copy at moderate cost, yet either is beautiful enough to make a roadside spring famous.

A magnificent spring with its turbulent brook gave the city of Duluth, Minnesota. a reason for making its beautiful little Cascade Park in the heart of the city. A handsome dome of cut stone shelters the spring, and a rough-walled ravine was found necessary to confine the brook within bounds. A pipe inserted in the brook near the edge of the park carries the water to a bowl cut in the side of the entrance steps, a clever device and the only one of its kind I know.

Near Ironton, Ohio, is a spring with a wide local fame as a sulphur spring, but which is really an excellent iron water. The workmen from the Hecla Iron Furnaces noticed the water seeping from the

hillside, and, stopping on their way to and from their work, soon developed a spring so deep that for convenience a pipe was inserted to bring the water within reach. There are many such latent springs needing only a friendly hand to release them from their bonds. Surely, the person who places cool water within the reach of man and his dependent animal friends is as blessed as he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

Mr. Hamlin Garland teaches the importance of a spring upon our thirsty Western plains in the following lines:

"Is water nigh?
The plainsmen cry,
As they meet and pass in the desert grass.
With finger tip
Across the lip
I ask the somber Navajo.
The brown man smiles and answers, 'Sho!'
With fingers high he signs the miles

To the desert spring,
And so we pass in the dry dead grass,
Brothers in bond of the water's ring."



SPRING AND RAVINE IN CASCADE PARK, DULUTH, MINN.

What is Junior Civics?

BY E. G. ROUTZAHN

has graphically described (in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for October, 1894) "The Education of a Prince" of this land. He reminds us of the armor which was made for princes who were not four feet high, and of uniforms for ten-year-old colonels of regiments. These were to prepare the rulers who, for the privilege of ruling, must fight or direct fighters. Our princes, however, must learn the handling of ballots, not bayonets; the leadership of majorities, not armies; and very early they must don the actual, though invisible, regimentals of citizenship. Colonel Waring's suggested formula, "we, who are to become citizens," may be more accurately stated as, "we,

R. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

As a junior citizen, "a member of a state

who are citizens, junior."

or nation," the child will easily learn to dramatize into his own life certain representative duties of the mature citizen and of the citizen's public servants. The park guard of Chautauqua, for example, the lad who pledges service whenever wearing his badge, and promises that his simple insignia of office shall be removed only when he is asleep or in bathing, remains, through it all, a real live boy. He plays ball, he enjoys to the full the crowded hours of a boy's vacation experience, but danger to a tree or the wanton disposal of waste paper, transforms him instanter into a junior official, pledged to protect the beauty and wholesomeness of the summer city.

So, in turn, the junior citizen, boy or girl, may serve as a policeman or human officer, as fireman or health officer, teacher or preacher, and even as politician of the better sort. The naturalness of the child citizen is delightful. The Little Chronicle tells of a small girl who seemed to be scrubbing the back fence. She was asked:

"What are you doing, dear?"

"Keeping the city clean," was the prompt answer.

"Who told you to do it?"

"Why, nobody told me, but I found out in my civics class that I ought to help, and they say the place to begin is right at home."

"What class did you say?"

"Civics—where we learn to be good citizens, you know."

"How old are you?"

"Eight and a half."

"Eight years old—and you study civics?"

"Eight and a half. Why, civics, yes. They have that in the baby room at our school."

"Civics in the baby room! Where do you go to school?"

"Right around the corner. Oh, civics is the most fun of anything! It's great! You just ought to visit our school."

So it has come about that many people have visited this school and other schools and clubs where the men and women of tomorrow are "learning by doing" many of the things which go to make up the larger and better life in either city or country.

The village improvement movement early sought the coöperation of the children. Prizes have been offered, seeds distributed, and meetings held that the youngsters might be enlisted in the home gardening with which many communities begin the improvement campaign; for, in the words of Professor Hodge, "To rear a flower is an ideally ethical thing, and may elevate the moral and esthetic tone of a household." The response has been significant. With careful management and due recognition of certain fundamen-

facts the morning-glory and other

easily grown vines and plants have become useful social agencies. The beautiful flowers accentuate the ugliness of untidy Successful gardening insurroundings. spires to other home and neighborhood achievements. In Carthage, Missouri, wise adult supervision has secured notable results, as also in hundreds of towns and cities. Cleveland's Home Gardening Association began in 1900 a very successful effort to interest the children of the city. One-cent seed packages sold to the school children, the hearty assistance of public school teachers and officials, illustrated educational campaign lectures throughout the city, and school flower shows in June and September, have together enlisted 25,000 home gardeners. From down town where an earnest young florist located a portable garden in a wooden soap boxthe only bit of nature in the brick-paved court between two houses-to Euclid avenue and other more favored thoroughfares. the movement has spread, uniting these thousands of little home-makers in a common cause against both ugliness and neglect.

Space will not permit of reference to the increased sale of plants and seeds in Cleveland, of the changed home conditions, and of the beautiful examples of social service by the little people. To Princeton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and elsewhere the idea has extended, ten thousand school children enlisting in the first year of the St. Louis campaign.

Closely allied to gardening is nature study. Edward F. Bigelow (in The School Journal, December 13, 1902) tells us to correlate nature study with patriotism, and let patriotism grow out of our love of nature study. For nature study, rightly understood, he declares, "isn't a matter of bugs and snakes, but of the highest and best patriotism. It is a matter of the trees, the roads, the sunsets, the clouds, the old homestead, the city home and its beautiful surroundings, even if there isn't much that is attractive except the blue sky and the bright stars above."

The Junior Naturalist work evidently coördinates closely with the civic courses.

But American educators are beginning to realize that there is a vital relation between beautiful schoolrooms, attractive school grounds, well equipped playgrounds, school gardens, home gardening, real nature study, appreciative understanding of community life, and in the Buffalo schools a well-rounded and fully expressed citizenship. Visits to the libraries, museums, and galleries; the use of pictures, slides, and stereopticon views; the school garden; and excursions into the wonderful out-door world-these form the framework of a carefully coördinated plan for civic teaching in the primary grades, notably in the Buffalo schools.

Lewis-Champlain and Forrestville have been exceptional among Chicago schools in their treatment of the civil government courses. Inaugurated in the first named school and amplified in the second under the efficient direction of Mrs. Eleanor Eckel, the "civics" idea has enriched the school program; offered a new avenue of approach to the overgrown "left-over" bad boys; provided new and fascinating "busy work"; given the teachers and added link to the every-day life of the pupil; brought teacher and school into closer relations with many of the homes, and led the children into a sympathetic knowledge of the city and state.

The method is simple and elastic. The civil government hour, a busy work session, or any period of five minutes or more is given daily or weekly to a study of the child's immediate environment. He learns his dependency upon city, state, and nation for safety, comfort, health, pleasure, and education, e. g., for safety through the police and fire departments of the city, the militia of the state, and the army, and lighthouses of the nation. papers, city and government reports, home interviews, talks by officials and experts, correspondence, "personally conducted" visits, and original experiments and observation provide endless variety.

In this plan the usual civil government text-book becomes merely a work of reference. There is little or no memorizing of definitions.

The "baby class" studies the fire department and some elementary matters in the direction of health and cleanliness. The near-by fire station is visited and a special exhibition enjoyed. All manner of interesting things are learned about the men, the apparatus, the horses, the alarm system, causes of fires, and how to avoid them.

As one enthusiastic student has written. the water system is "one of the most interesting works to study." "If possible, it is interesting to study it from the faucet in your own house to the crib." A host of instructors help the student of civics. Plumbers, firemen, aldermen, policemen, the health officer, and others give instruc-One investigating girl discovered to her astonishment that the plumber understood "the use of civil government in schools." He had said that civics "teaches people to help themselves, so they probably could save the plumber's bill if they only understood how to take care of the kitchen sink."

In such truly practical fashion the home becomes the center. Fire, water, postal, and other departments all exist to serve the home and the interests of the home group. In turn, there comes a truer understanding of the mutuality of interests and the interweaving of responsibilities which make up society.

The Junior Improvement League* or Clean City Club may accomplish much in the way of applied civics even where the school program has no space for it. Several offices and numerous committees, without any troublesome constitution or by-laws, will quickly convert any group of boys and girls into a junior league. Meetings may be held upon call of the

^{*} All necessary outlines for the civics study with directions for the formation of junior civic leagues may be secured of the American League for Civic Improvement, Chicago.

officers or teachers. Reports, discoveries, and news will make up a vitally interesting program for the meeting, whether it be five minutes or thirty minutes long. One member reports that banana skins should be fed to horses and not be thrown on the street. Another asks what shall be done



A JUNIOR CITIZEN OF ST. LOUIS AT WORK

when bill-posters leave unsightly wastes behind them. Plans may be made for cleaning some vacant lot. Hoes and rakes will be brought for use after school; committees on burning, carting, vines, and seeds will quickly transform some untidy lot into a playground or place of beauty, and the sign committee will leave behind a request to "help us keep the city clean." League No. 3, of Forrestville School, recently reported a list of fourteen improved lots. Rosa H. Froehlich, chairman of the flower committee of this same league, sent the following note to Illinois State Senator A. J. Hopkins: "As we are interested in the beauty of our city, the children of the Forrestville School have formed leagues promising to clean all the vacant ts in our district, and instead of the

rubbish on them, we plant nice flowers and grasses. With this end in view I would respectfully ask you whether you could procure for me, through the agricultural department, some seeds. When you come to Chicago you will see how much prettier our city will look through the efforts of the Junior League of Forrestville."

A few illustrations will show how the children have been helping all over the land. The Clean City Club, of Chicago, is both a neighborhood and a school en-Organized three years ago to terprise. secure the protection of a street near Hull-House, the club has enlisted seven hundred children and three hundred adults, who have agreed to three things: To throw no paper on the street, to pick up not less than one piece of paper each day, and to protect all growing things. The practical protection of property and numerous illuminative incidents prove the value of the idea. Branches have been formed in public schools in both South Halsted and Hvde Park districts, evidence of the democratic basis of the idea.

From Cleveland, Ohio, comes the following report addressed to the president of the juvenile department of the Health Protective Association:

"On Thursday, May 18, at 4 p. m., I was refrained from throwing an apple core down in the market; also prevented fourteen boys from throwing lunch papers and paper bags near the school yard Wednesday noon; also Monday, May 15, picked up twenty pieces of paper and a banana skin.

CHARLIE SMITH."

The emphasis placed upon the efforts of the children may be illustrated by the Springfield, Massachusetts, Tree Protecting Society, with its elaborate certificate of membership signed by several of the city officials. Another illustration is a diploma signed by the mayor of St. Louis and the honorary president of the Engelmann Botanical Club, which is awarded to every boy and girl who "has been judged worthy of merit for aiding in the beautifying of St. Louis."

In her effort to become an attractive exposition city, St. Louis has called upon the children for aid, and thousands of them have sent in the following application for membership:

"I desire to become a member of the Junior Civic League. I will do some active work to make St. Louis clean, healthy, and beautiful, and will make a written report of my work."

A thousand children in one of the St. Louis schools, under the successful leadership of Principal W. J. Stevens, who is also head of the Junior Improvement League of the city, are preparing for a sweet-pea day, and a larger number are raising nasturtiums for a flower day in the fall. The Missouri Pacific Hospital will receive many bouquets from these unselfish gardeners.

But the children of the cities are not alone in this work. In villages, mountain towns, and country neighborhoods the same helpful community spirit is being manifested. From Aurora, Illinois, comes. a report of dandelions and plantains being rooted out in great quantities at five cents a bushel basket. A club in Old Orchard, Missouri, agreed to spend twenty-five dollars in beautifying a school yard. A portion of this was set aside to pay for plantains to be gathered at five cents a hundred. The 36,000 plantains gathered brought dismay to the committee when it was realized that the larger part of the appropriation was thus disposed of, but the children rendered a double service by turning over the eighteen dollars for a school library. Interesting news comes from widely separated mountain towns. A Junior Civic League member in Deer Lodge, Montana, writes that he wishes ato let vou know what good work we are doing, and how thoroughly we enjoy it. We are at work cleaning up the streets and alleys, and we generally burn the trash early in the evening so as to be sure we will not burn anything valuable. At

the bonfire we have an enjoyable time."

Proctor is "yon side" the Kentucky River, way up in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. In preparation for Arbor Day the boys of this little town, by dint of infinite effort, secured fifteen dollars for a fence to enclose the school vard. The community interest in the improvement plans suggested by the leader of the boys was thus expressed by an old Irishman who lives two miles from the settlement: "It's in the nature of a cilebration, Miss. Ye started the boys to cleanin' the town in the summer, and we know they aimed to keep it up; and whin we heard ye were comin' back, we all turned to and helped them as we could. I was wheeling trash in a barrow the day long, yesterday." One of the mothers said she had swept the road in front of her house and for half a mile beyond with a broom—and truly it was swept nearly down to the rock. A baby boy showed small, blistered hands, and said, "I hurted them pleanin' the pleets," his own form of "cleaning the streets."

This hasty sketch gives a most inadequate idea of either principles or practice. The hope is that the spirit of the movement will be read between the lines, and that others will go and do likewise. May we not believe that, in covering these bare outlines with a tissue of real live interest, the civic future of the cities and villages of our beloved land will be the better, greater, cleaner, more wholesome, more beautiful, through the hearty coöperation of teacher and pupil, of home and school? For our citizen, junior—our prince and our princess, too—we will claim

"The best the world can teach him, he shall know,

The best his land can teach him, he shall see,

And trace the footsteps where his fathers trod,

See all of beauty that the world can show, And how it is that freedom makes men free,

And how such freemen love to serve their God."

Sociological Aspects of the War Against the Mosquito

BY C. B. DAVENPORT

E have been used to the mosquito so long that we have come to regard it, in most places, as a no less inevitable adjunct of summer than hot weather. We might have gone on so regarding it and acting

no less inevitable adjunct of summer than hot weather. We might have gone on so regarding it and acting on the belief had it not been discovered a few years ago that some mosquitoes are not only a nuisance, but also the disseminators of a disease that is at best enervating and at worst quickly fatal—malaria. At once medical men and property owners roused themselves; the work that had been begun on mosquito extermination received a new impulse, and already in most afflicted countries and in many states of the Union the war against the mosquito is being successfully waged.

A word about the relation of mosquitoes The cause of this disease, to malaria. known also as "chills and fever" and "ague," long baffled physicians. The idea that it comes from bad air is implied in the name itself. Especially was malaria connected with standing water; but precisely the relation between the water and the disease was a mystery. If the cause of malaria was obscure its diagnosis was not less so, and too often physicians applied the term to cover their ignorance. Today all this is changed. We know that malaria is a communicable disease-is "catching" as truly as smallpox is. We know that the cause of the trouble in the infected person is a "germ," a certain minute, parasitic organism; not one of the bacteria, however, but belonging to a group of animals that are technically called sporozoa. These micro-organisms live in the blood of the malarial patient, destroy his blood corpuscles, and thus render him "anæmic," or poor in blood. Any physician can now tell positively

whether or not a patient has malaria by examining the blood to see if the specific germ is there. I have said that the disease is communicable, but there is only one means by which it can be communicated, and that is by a certain kind of mosquito. This mosquito, which bears the name of Anopheles, in sucking the blood of a malarial patient, drinks in some of The germs multiply in its the germs. body, and especially in its salivary glands. When such an infected mosquito bites a healthy person some of the germs are introduced by the beak, and the victim has caught malaria. If there is no infected person in the community there need be no fear of malaria, no matter how numerous the Anopheles. On the other hand, one may live in a sanitarium of malarial patients without fear of infection if there are no Anopheles mosquitoes flying. we can abolish Anopheles from any locality that locality becomes perfectly "free from malaria" for any person who has not the disease already. Hence the importance of knowing how to eliminate Anopheles.

As already intimated there are several kinds of "mosquito."* Of the different kinds the species of Culex are the commonest. They are especially abundant in towns, where surface drainage collects in pools, and in the vicinity of salt marshes. They fly in the day time, and do not disseminate malaria. Anopheles is exclusively a night flyer, and usually has black spots on its wings. It frequents bedrooms in well-watered localities, and

^{*} A list of them and the means of distinguishing them are given by Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin No. 25 of the Division of Entomology of that department. This pamphlet may be obtained upon application.

may be told by the beak, head, and trunk forming one straight line as it rests on the wall, instead of the back being humped, as in *Culex*. These two forms may be more certainly distinguished by the fact that *Culex* has a one-pronged beak, whilst that of *Anopheles* is three-pronged. In our battle against the mosquito we are bound to go to greater lengths to get rid of *Anopheles* than of *Culex*.

The principles of the warfare against the mosquito are simple. All mosquitoes come from eggs laid by the female on the surface of quiet water. The young, or larvæ, hatch out in the water. They live near the surface to breathe the air, and feed and grow there until, at last, being fully grown, they burst their chrysalis skin, rest for a while in that skin as in a boat to dry their wings, and then fly away. The time to destroy the mosquito is while it is a larva living in the water. The first thing to do in undertaking to rid a locality of mosquitoes is to find in what waters the larvæ are living. As "wigglers" these larvæ are familiar to most persons. They are found in water barrels and buckets that have been standing for some days. The larvæ of Culex are straw-colored and drop to the bottom when the barrel is struck. The larvæ of Anopheles are brilliantly colored, black or emerald green with white spots. They wriggle, but do not drop to the bottom when disturbed. The second thing to do is to kill the larvæ or leave the adult mosquito no place to breed in.

The Mosquito Brigade.* To do the work described in the last paragraph will take time, money, and public-spirited coöperation. Where public spirit is of the right sort the expenses will not be heavy, for each person may be induced to attend to his own property. The first requisite is some energetic man or woman, who, grasping the opportunity of making

himself famous in the community and earning its undying gratitude, appoints himself superintendent, without salary, and calls a meeting of his fellow citizens and neighbors to tell them of the proposed work. The work may, indeed, be started by a teacher in a schoolroom or by some housewife at a reading club or the sewing circle. In any case it will be well to interest the school-teachers early in the work. The brigade may be composed of properly instructed volunteers, such as school children, whose natural ambition to excel may be stimulated by prizes; or, better, it may be composed in addition or wholly of regularly hired men who shall work under the charge of a foreman or inspector.

The first duty of such a brigade will be to make an inspection of the entire region for the breeding places of Culex Every kind of water and Anopheles. should be inspected: rubbish piles for tomato cans and discarded kitchen ware; water pails, rain barrels, cisterns, catch basins, horse troughs, roadside pools, hollow trees, springy ground, especially where there are cattle to make footprints;* standing spring water,* swamps, saltwater marshes, edges of streams, especially where cattle have access to them*, edges of ponds and lakes, especially when grassgrown.* The following waters do not seem to be inhabited by mosquitoes: the middle of the larger ponds, cold spring water in dense woods, and duck ponds and fish ponds where the edges are abrupt and free from grass or footprints so that the fish or birds can come clear up to the edges. The outcome of this investigation should be a map showing all infested waters.

Remedial measures must be thorough to be effective, especially in malarial regions. There are four general methods of treating infected waters. One is to do away with the water; a second is to smother the larvæ in the water by pouring

^{*}Consult D. Ross: "Mosquito Brigades and How to Organize Them." London, 1902.

^{*} The starred localities are especially liable to breed Anopheles.

coal oil on it; the third is to stock the body of water, if large enough, with fish, to trim up the sides so that the fish can get up to the edges, and to keep off the cattle, as much as possible; the fourth is to let cat-tails, shrubbery, and trees grow over swampy, "springy" ground so that the water may be kept dark and cool.

In and about every town there is a great deal of water standing as a result of carelessness and shiftlessness. The water in the refuse heaps may well be emptied in the original inspection. The water that stands in vacant lots should be drained away. The principle of draining has lately been applied with great success to the extensive salt marshes of our Atlantic seaboard. Where the water can not be spared, as in many rain barrels, it should be covered by oil and the water drawn off from the bottom. Rain barrels and cisterns supply most of the mosquitoes of

small towns. The best fish to stock ponds with are gold-fish and top-minnows. But fish are useless unless the edges of the pond are kept clean. Springy ground that can not well be drained may be rendered safe and at the same time a place of beauty by restoring the natural dense vegetation. Man has largely brought the evil of malaria upon himself by his rapaciousness in the destruction of forests. By assisting nature to cut off the sunlight from wet ground we may exclude the malarial mosquito and increase the beauty as well as the health of our surroundings.*

How Two Towns Were Improved



CTUAL experience counts for so much in this campaign for civic betterment that THE CHAUTAU-QUAN believes the following letters will be of service in helping

others to do what the writers have accomplished.

DECORATION OF A CITY STREET

It may seem out of place and a useless waste of money and time to decorate a street with plants and flowers, but such was not the case in a portion of the city where I lived. The work bound together all who had anything to do in the decorating of this one street, the rich and poor, the merchant and mechanic. All seemed pleased and in one family, even the street urchin, "as we call him," seemed to be changed as he passed along this street, for he did not molest anything. Out of the confusion and disorder, which is seen

most every street, neatness combined

with tastefully arranged beauties of God's creation was the result.

The street is one hundred feet wide, and the part decorated is one mile long. Six feet from the edge of the lot the space is devoted to a grass plot; in the center is a row of trees thirty-two feet apart; then comes an eight-foot sidewalk. Care was taken by each resident to have this built perfectly straight and on a perfect grade. Then six feet more of a grass plot, with a row of trees in the center thirty-two feet apart. The trees on this row were placed between the trees on the row opposite the sidewalk. The grass plots were made by taking our native sod and sodding these strips each side of the sidewalk. Next came the driveway or street for vehicles sixty feet wide to the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street.

When the street commissioner had the street all leveled and graded a few residents thought they would plant a few flowers in the spaces beside the sidewalk. Next year they interested a few more to

^{*}Those who plan to take part in this warfare against the mosquito will gain assistance from the following books, besides those already referred to: Howard: "Mosquitoes"; New York, 1901. Report on Plans for the Extermination of Mosquitoes on the North Shore of Long Island Between Hempstead Harbor and Cold Spring Harbor; New York, W. T. Cox, 49 Wall street, 1902.

do the same, and the result was so successful that there was organized a street decoration society, and all living along the street for one mile joined the society. Some were poor and not able to improve, and some lots were vacant, but so as to make no break in the decoration a fund was raised to help those out, and a committee was elected to make suggestions to assist those who did not know how to tastefully arrange to care for their plants, and also to care for those vacant lots joining non-residence vacant lots, and also to see that the decoration should not be of an objectionable nature to mar the beauty of arrangements. The next move was to appeal to the city fathers for a man whose duty was to keep the grass closely clipped, to take care of and dispose of all rubbish accumulating on the street, to repair damages accidentally done, and to act as a park police; this latter office was hardly ever exercised, for the beauties of the street were its best protection. Beds of different designs were cut out of the sod on each side of the sidewalk. These were set with foliage and plants and flowers arranged as each resident saw fit, and each was cared for by the same. So good has come out of disorder and bound together the people in one fine enterprise.

GEORGE E. BURCH.

Montrose, Colorado.

HOW A VILLAGE WAS IMPROVED

There is only one Weedsport in the United States. Thirty years ago the village was famous for its baseball club, its beer, and its barbarous, tumble-down, runto-seed appearance. Today its baseball club is as famous as ever; but beer has ceased to be king, and Weedsport is known far and wide as one of the most beautiful villages on earth.

How has the change been made? Not easily, let me say, no, indeed. It was work,

hard, never-say-die work that did it. But it was work that paid. At the outset the village was full of old wooden buildings, and even on the business streets many of them had fallen into decay. The streets were unpaved and unlighted, and the roadways were deep with mud or heavy with dust, according to the season-for the village was without waterworks or sewerage. Every house was fronted by a fence, each differing from its fellow only in And these eyesores were hideousness. necessary, because stock of all classes roamed the streets at will. One winter's night an alarm of fire was sounded. The only protection was an antiquated, man-Thus, when daykilling hand-engine. light came, the business part of the village was in ashes. But the fire proved a blessing. By dint of hard labor capital was secured, and handsome brick blocks rose on the site of the former rookeries. Then, gradually, the people began to wake Stock running at large was impounded, and the fences were taken down Here and there somebody one by one. took a neglected yard in hand, and lawns began to appear, to be followed in time by blossoming shrubs and flowers. After a long, bitter fight with old fogyism electric lights and waterworks were introduced. And then the awakening of a sudden love for the beautiful made the village blossom forth with a loveliness in which all take first pride. The material gain has been "Ugliness and disorder always mean material gain forfeited if not actual money actually lost." And the reverse, naturally, means actual gain. So it has been in Weedsport. Property has doubled in value since the old "tumble-down" days, and this increase was brought about almost wholly by the simple method of making our homes beautiful.

C. F. Townsend.

Weedsport, New York.

RECENT BETTERMENT LEGISLATION

A great mass of legislation is introduced into the governing bodies of the different states every year—introduced and buried—but there is a solid residuum of progress in the direction of civic betterment. The review of legislation for 1902, issued by the New York State Library, digests and classifies 5,000 pieces of legislation, among which the following may be cited as bearing especially upon improvement subjects:

A significant increase in the number of departments, boards, and commissions for the inspection, supervision or regulation of different kinds of activity is noted in the legislation. Some of these amount only to a redistribution of function, but almost all, it may be said, have been created for the protection of public health and in the interests of personal safety, of agriculture or of labor. Maryland establishes a board of undertakers, a board of embalming examiners, and a board of pharmacy; Ohio organizes a state board of horseshoeing examiners in the interests

of agriculture; Rhode Island establishes a state board of public roads; New Jersey, a state board of veterinary medical examiners, and Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Jersey, boards of oyster commissioners. Maryland authorizes a state library commission and a free library commission; Virginia provides for a state library board; Mississippi forms a department of archives and history, Massachusetts a state board of publication.

The tendency toward centralization of administrative authority is evident in the legislation of 1902, a number of offices and commissions being merged in function with larger administrative bodies, particularly in Massachusetts and New York.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

Massachusetts makes necessary the approval of a child over fourteen before adoption; New Jersey makes petition to the orphan's court with the consent of parents or guardian and the child itself (if over fourteen) necessary for the adoption or custody of children.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

There would seem to be a weakened public faith in prohibitory laws. Vermont repeals its prohibition law. The national house of representatives passes a bill (at this date the senate has taken no action) giving each state "jurisdiction over imported liquors the moment they arrive at the state line, both before and after delivery." Kentucky forbids the traffic in liquor in any manner in localities where a vote in favor of prohibition has been passed; Louisiana vests in police juries the entire regulation or prohibition of the sale of liquor; Ohio amends the penalty for Sunday selling; Texas increases the penalties for keeping a "blind tiger"; South Carolina revises somewhat her state dispensary law; Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Virginia, Mississippi, and New Jersey make more or less radical modifications in the administration of their excise laws.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

No new state board of health has been created during the year, and Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, and Oregon still remain the only states or terri-tories without such a board. The centralization in sanitation is illustrated by laws passed in Maryland, Iowa, Ohio, New Jersey, which give much larger powers to state regulation bodies. Georgia is developing her local sanitary organization, and Louisiana and Virginia provide for licensing of plumbers and the regulation of plumbing and drainage. Iowa revises her health law so that it now compels the local boards of health to provide isolation in cases of smallpox or other contagious diseases. New Jersey appropriates ten thousand dollars for the investigation of the mosquito problem in the state. Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey make appropriations for sanitariums for tuberculosis patients, and Maryland and Ohio appoint commissions on establishing sanitariums. Virginia forbids expectoration in electric cars, Maryland in railroad passenger cars, and the latter state empowers trainmen to make arrests; Rhode Island passes a strict regulation for the smoke nuisance in cities of over 150,000 inhabitants; New York compels cities to provide their "garbage crematories with every appliance necessary to prevent nuisance."

FOOD ADULTERATION

During the year 1902, the progress of food legislation is marked by an attempt to secure uniformity throughout the states. The federal law as to oleomargarin is amended to increase the tax. New York, Maryland, and Iowa also amend their oleomargarin laws. Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Ohio, and New Jersey modify their general food laws in the direction of closer inspection of manufactured products.

BOADS

Legislatures being in session in only thirteen states during 1902, there was comparatively little legislation affecting roads. South Carolina and Mississippi enact general road laws. California, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts pass laws giving increased powers to already constituted state boards in constructing and maintaining state highways; Mississippi authorizes county boards of supervisors to borrow money for improving roads, and in New York, Iowa, and Kentucky the road district system is elaborated.

FORESTRY

Seven laws bearing on state forest legislation are passed. New York provides for the establishment of a state park on Long Island, and New Jersey passes a fire law. Ohio, Rhode Island, and Louisiana provide more stringent measures for preventing the destruction of game and the theft and misuse of timber.

PROTECTION OF GAME

Game protection receives consideration in seventeen states, and congress passes a game law for Alaska.

GENERAL LABOR LEGISLATION

No labor bureau was established in 1902, but Kentucky adds a labor inspector to her bureau of agriculture and statistics. There has been some legislation touching child labor. Maryland advances the age at which factory employment may begin to fourteen years, and prohibits the employment of children under sixteen in the manufacture or sale of liquors. Kentucky forbids the employment of children under fourteen in factories, workshops or mines except with the consent or the county judge. Ohio does not permit children under fourteen to work in factories, stores or other places during school term, and only permits them to do other work when schools are not in session. Massachusetts requires all illiterate minors employed after the legal school age to attend night school. Rhode Island and Louisiana reduce the permissible time maximum for women and children employed in factories from sixty to fifty-eight hours a week. In the matter of employers' liability laws, Virginia makes railroad corporations liable for injury to employees caused by negligence of agent, officer or fellow-workman. Ohio does the same. Maryland abrogates "contributory negligence" in railways, quarrying, mining, and public works. Massachusetts amends her arbitration law so as to require



MILLIONS NOW PEARLINE

instead of permitting the state board to attempt to obtain settlements through arbitration. Iowa, Kentucky, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, and New York pass laws giving increased protection to women and children working in factories, and making more strict their factory inspection system.

CHARITIES

A tendency to centralize authority and to increase the strictness of state oversight of financial administration is evident in the legislation on charities. New York amends its state charity law, providing for a fiscal supervisor of state charities. Ohio provides for assistant physicians at state charity institutions. Iowa amplifies its appropriations for support to orphans. Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio charge local authorities with the care of the sick, and compel more extensive attention to hospitals. Minnesota, Ohio, South Carolina, and Massachusetts make further provisions for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Iowa, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Virginia define the duties and powers of state authorities with regard to delinquent and dependent children.

SCHOOLS

A number of acts and amendments extend or reinforce state control of schools. Virginia, Louisiana, New Jersey, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Washington increase the powers of the state superintendents of public instruction. Ohio further defines high school curricula. Virginia, Ohio, and Texas reorganize school districts. Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, California, and Connecticut make new provisions for the extension of secondary education, and

authorize additional taxation to support it. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Virginia, Iowa, Maryland, and California improve and extend their normal school system. Massachusetts creates a commission to investigate methods of supporting public schools. Kentucky extends the bonding privileges for graded schools to small cities and towns and school districts. Missouri and West Virginia amend their constitutions in the interest of public school appropriations. Ohio and Rhode Island increase the number of days during which attendance at school is compulsory.

LIBRARIES AND HOME EDUCATION

General library laws to the number of thirtyone are passed in twelve states. Georgia and Kentucky enact new laws for establishment and maintenance. New York, Georgia, Kentucky, and New Jersey adopt regulations making for more efficient organization. Iowa and Kentucky permit taxation for public libraries. Twenty-one states have now established library commissions, Maryland joining during the past year. Noteworthy improvements and progress have been made in the traveling library system in Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, and Iowa. New York, Wisconsin, and Indiana have summer library schools. The state library association of Illinois is incorporated and undertakes the work of a library commission. Maryland, New Jersey, Iowa, and New York make appropriations for the expenses of commissions. Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Mississippi increase their appropriations for library work.

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS

An entire new municipal code is passed by the Ohio legislature. Rhode Island, Indiana, South Carolina, and lowa provide for state appointed police boards. New Jersey establishes a board of sewerage and drainage commissioners.

A PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CIVIC PROGRESS

COMPILED BY E. G. ROUTZAHN

Field Secretary American League for Civic Improvement.

The increasing attention given to the varied phases of civic improvement is notably evident in the wealth of book and periodical literature on the subject. The following bibliography is intended to give a general survey of the broad field, with "guide-posts" directing the student and worker to the more significant features of the outlook. Some titles have been included because (1) they are easily accessible, or (2) suggestive of special developments, or (3) the only references of their class. Correspondence regarding these titles may be addressed to the American League for Civic Improvement, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago. More complete subject lists can be furnished, and many valuable publications will be secured upon request of league members. Single session and course program outlines are prepared, and valuable reference and illustrative material supplied through the league's "clearing house" headquarters in Thicago.

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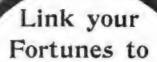
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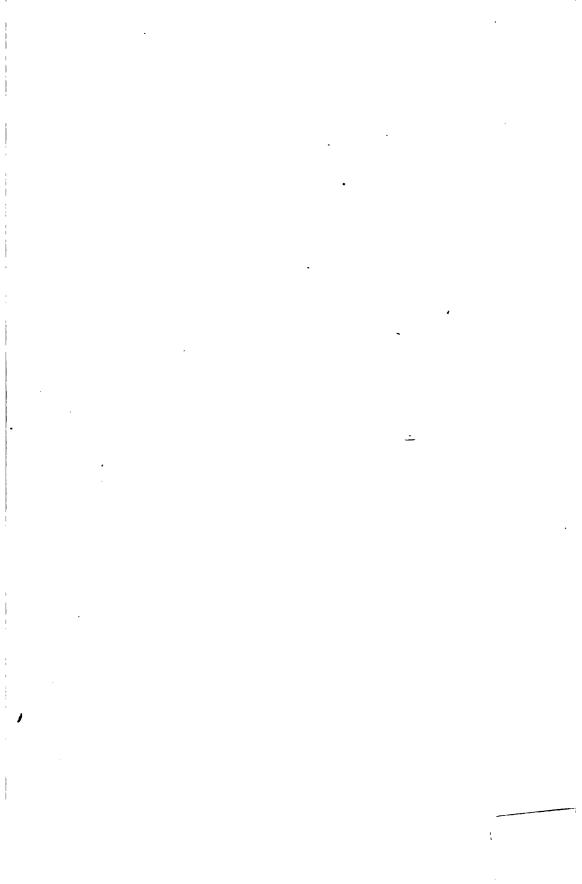
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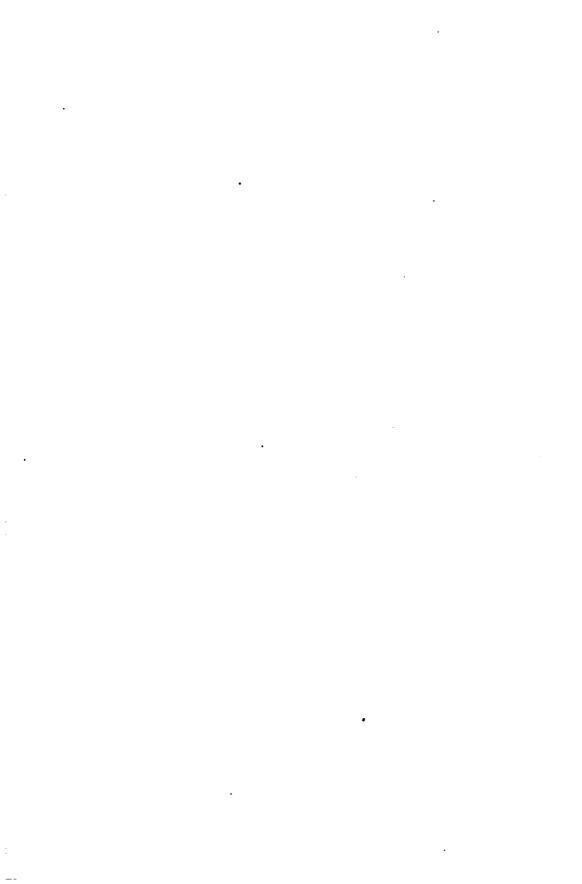
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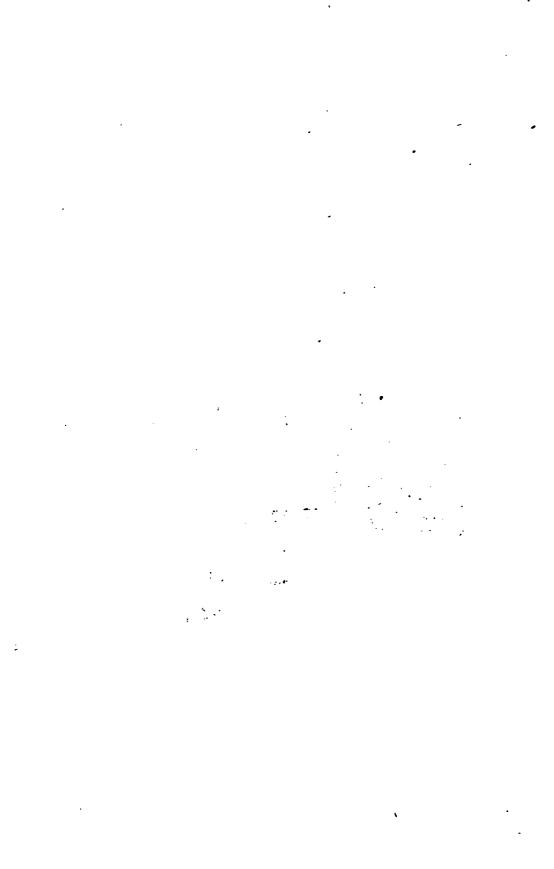
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